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THE TIMES, Tuesday, February 18, 1930

The CHARGE for ANNOUNCEMENTS of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, and DEATHS (authenticated by name and permanent address of the sender) is ONE GUINEA for three lines or less and FIVE SHILLINGS for each additional line of about six words. The charge for IN MEMORIAM NOTICES is TWELVE SHILLINGS and SIXPENCE for three lines or less and THREE SHILLINGS and SIXPENCE for every additional line. A special rate for five and ten years' automatic insertion may be obtained on application. In order to avoid incorrect quotations in "Death" and "In Memoriam" announcements senders are asked to indicate their origin. In the case of modern verse the author's permission should first be obtained. Announcements may be sent to "The Times" Office, Printing House-square, London, E.C.4, to "The Times" Bureau, 72, Regent-street, London, W.1, to "The Times" Book Club, 42, Wigmore-street, London, W.1, to "The Times" District Office, 95, Bath-street, Glasgow, or to the Bureau du Times, 2, Chaussée d'Antin, Paris. For Small Advertisement Index see last column of this page.

Forthcoming Marriages in Court Page, Three Guineas for five lines or less and Twelve Shillings and Sixpence for each additional line.

Subscription rates for "The Times" for one year—£4 11s. Inland, £5 4s. Foreign.

BIRTHS

ANDERSON.—On Feb. 14, 1930, at Breydon, Ack Lane, Cheadle Hulme, Cheshire, to BERTHA, wife of ALLEN ANDERSON—a daughter.

BLAKE.—On Feb. 16, 1930, at Shanghai, to PATRICK and JESSIE BLAKE—twin sons.

BOSTOCK.—On Feb. 17, 1930, at 49, Warwick-gardens, W.14, to GLADYS EVELYN, wife of LIEUTENANT-COMMANDER JOHN BOSTOCK, R.N.—a son (DAVID ASHTON).

BRUCE.—On Feb. 16, 1930, at 83, Eaton-square, the wife of the HONBLE. JOHN BRUCE, of a daughter.

BUCKLEY.—On Feb. 15, 1930, at 27, Welbeck-street, W., to BARBARA PAULINE (THALIA) BUCKLEY, widow of Gabriel James Ifor Buckley, formerly of 2, Sussex-gardens, W.1, and Claradine, Pendine, Carmarthenshire—a daughter.

CAMPBELL COLQUHOUN.—On Sunday, Feb. 16, 1930, at 26, Kenilworth-court, S.W.15, to MAJOR and MRS. A. G. CAMPBELL COLQUHOUN—a son.

COLLINS.—On Feb. 12, 1930, at British Military Hospital, Lahore Cantonment, to VERA (*née* Curson), wife of F. M. COLLINS, M.B., F.R.C.S., R.A.M.C.—a son.

COOPER.—On Feb. 16, 1930, at 11, Holland-park, W.11, to ROSALIE FRANCES, wife of IVOR COOPER—a daughter.

CORBAN-LUCAS.—On Feb. 12, 1930, at Toungoo, Burma, to Mr. and Mrs. A. J. L. CORBAN-LUCAS—a son.

COUSINS.—On Feb. 16, 1930, at "Craigside," Seymour-road, Westcliff-on-Sea, Essex, to ELSIE, wife of ALFRED W. COUSINS—a son.

DAVID.—On Feb. 15, 1930, at Y, Lime-grove, Eastcote, to TERESE (*née* Israel), wife of CHARLES DAVID—a son.

FRANCIS EVANS.—On Feb. 15 1930, at a nursing home, to SYLVA, wife of DONALD FRANCIS EVANS, of "Avlys," Cassiobury, Watford—a daughter.

GATES.—On Feb. 14, 1930, at a nursing home, to VERA, wife of DOUGLAS A. GATES, of 55, Upland-road, Sutton, Surrey—a daughter.

GOODYEAR.—On Feb. 16, 1930, at "Hartland," Copperkins-lane, Chesham Bois, to JEANNE, wife of [illegible] GOODYEAR, M.B.E.—a daughter.

LEACH.—On Feb. 14, 1930, at Salta, Argentina, to ROSA (*née* Crawley), wife of N. HORACE LEACH—a daughter.

MATHIESON.—On Feb. 17, 1930, at 24, Montpelier Rise, Golders Green, to DOROTHY (*née* Beeton), wife of ARCHIBALD MATHIESON—a son.

MEYNELL.—On Feb. 17, 1930, at 37, Gordon-square, London, W.C., to VERA MEYNELL (*née* Mendel), wife of Francis Meynell—a son.

NEVE.—On Feb. 15, 1930, at Cairo, to SYBIL, wife of CAPTAIN C. FIRMIAN NEVE, R.A.S.C.—a son.

PHIPPS.—On Feb. 14, 1930, to JILL (*née* Masterton-Smith), wife of VINCENT PHIPPS, of 12, Holbeck-avenue, Scarborough—a son.

RUSSELL.—On Feb. 14, 1930, at Shelvingford, Liphook, Hants, to IRIS, wife of CAPTAIN G. N. RUSSELL, R.E.—a daughter.

TOOTH.—On Feb. 14, 1930, at Clare House, Albion-street, Lewes, to BETTY (*née* Storm), wife of DR. R. S. TOOTH—a daughter.

MARRIAGES

BEAUCHAMP : MURRAY.—On Feb. 11, 1930, at Braemar, Lake Tekapo, New Zealand, LT.-COMMANDER RICHARD B. BEAUCHAMP, R.N. (ret.), of Lake Tekapo, son of Lady Beauchamp and the late Sir Sydney Beauchamp, to MOLLY, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. [illegible] MURRAY, of Braemar, New Zealand. (By cable.)

BETHELL : HENNING.—On Feb. 15, 1930, at Holy Trinity Church, Dorchester, LIEUT.-COMMANDER RICHARD [illegible] BETHELL, R.N., youngest son of the late Hon. [illegible] Slingsby Bethell, C.B., to FRANCES ELIZABETH [illegible] HENNING, daughter of Colonel C. M. S. Henning, [illegible] House, Dorchester.

BLAIR : ALLEN.—On Feb. 15, 1930, at St. Peter's, [illegible], ALISTAIR PATRICK BLAIR, only son of Sheriff and Mrs. P. J. Blair, of 15, Kensington-gate, to ROSEMARY ELIZABETH ALLEN, only daughter of Lieut.-Colonel J. R. H. Allen, R.A. (retd.), of 6, [illegible]-avenue, Southsea.

BROUGHTON : HOLT.—On Feb. 15, 1930, at St. Margaret's, Lee, S.E., by the Rev. F. H. Gillingham, CHARLES CROSSLEY MANN BROUGHTON, son of the late Charles C. Broughton, and of Mrs. Broughton, Bexley-heath, Kent, to CATHERINE, third daughter of the late WILLIAM E. HOLT, of Gt. Yarmouth, Norfolk, and of Mrs. Holt, 57, Blackheath-park, S.E.3.

BUCKNALL : STEWART.—On Feb. 11, 1930, at St. Stephen's Church, Dublin, by the father of the bride, DAVID HENRY BUCKNALL, of Lisbon, to REBECCA [illegible] STEWART, daughter of the Venerable [illegible] Stewart, Archdeacon of Dublin, and of Mrs. Stewart.

CAMPBELL : McCONNELL.—On Feb. 12, 1930, at Belmont Church, Belfast, by the Rev. Robert [illegible], M.A., and the Very Rev. the Dean of Belfast, [illegible] DERMOT CAMPBELL, son of Mr. R. Garrett Campbell and Mrs. Campbell, Fortwilliam Park, Belfast, to JOSEPHINE PATRICIA, only daughter of SIR JOSEPH McCONNELL, Bart., D.L., M.P., and Lady McConnell, [illegible], Belfast.

FRANKLYN : LE BAS.—On Feb. 14, 1930, in London, MAJOR GEOFFREY FRANKLYN, Royal Artillery, to PRUDENCE LE BAS, 1, Emperor's-gate, S.W.7.

HICKS : MITCHELL.—On Dec. 23, 1929, at St. [illegible] Church, Toronto, Canada, EDWARD, son of the late CHARLES S. HICKS and Mrs. Hicks, of Cromer, to [illegible], daughter of the late CAPT. R. W. H. MITCHELL, Inniskilling Fusiliers, and Mrs. Mitchell.

MACKEITH : DISHINGTON.—On Feb. 12, 1930, at Grosvenor, Glasgow, JOHN MACKEITH, Burnside, [illegible], Stirling, eldest son of the late Mr. and Mrs. Mackeith, Kilmacolm and Ruskie, to CHRISTINA, youngest daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. DISHINGTON, 11, Laurelhill-place, Stirling.

PELLY : SPENCER.—On Feb. 15, 1930, at All [illegible], Hove, by Rev. D. R. Pelly, CLAUDE BERNARD [illegible] PELLY, R.A.F., eldest son of Rev. and Mrs. [illegible] Pelly, of Woolbeding, Sussex, to MARGARET [illegible], only daughter of Mr. E. J. SPENCER, of [illegible]-avenue, Hove, and the late Mrs. Spencer.

PIMBLETT : WARREN.—On Feb. 15, 1930, at St. George's Church, Wilton, Taunton, GERALD WILLIAM [illegible], M.A., M.B., only son of Dr. and Mrs. Pimblett, [illegible]sdale Place, Preston, to LOIS MARY, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. WARREN, of St. Georges, [illegible].

PORRITT : MAY.—On Feb. 15, 1930, at Hope [illegible] Church, Bulawayo, by the Rev. Neville Jones, [illegible] HOWARD, of L.M.S. Kambole, Northern [illegible], son of Mr. and Mrs. ARTHUR PORRITT, of [illegible], to MARY BUNNELL (MOLLIE), daughter of the late REV. JOHN MAY and Mrs. May, Kawimbe, Ipswich.

RAIKES : RAIKES.—On Feb. 15, 1930, at St. [illegible] Church, Bishopsgate, THOMAS BARKLEY, [illegible] ERNEST BARKLEY RAIKES, K.C., and Mrs. Raikes, [illegible], Ham Common, to NAOMI SYLVIA, daughter of [illegible] MAYNARD RAIKES and Mrs. Raikes, Pem[illegible], Kent, late of the Argentine Republic.

VEREKER : STOKES.—On Feb. 15, 1930, at St. [illegible], Bletchingley, by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Taylor [illegible], K.C.B., C.V.O., D.D., assisted by the Rev. A. C. [illegible], Rector of St. Mary Magdalene, Colchester, AMOS VEREKER to HILDA MARY, eldest daughter of Mr. [illegible] T. R. STOKES, of "Underhills," Bletchingley.

WAITE : BATES.—On Feb. 15, 1930, at St. Mary's, Sanderstead, by the Vicar, the Rev. C. E. Fisher, [illegible] by the Rev. G. F. Cartwright, Vicar of St. [illegible], Plumstead, ARCHIBALD HARVEY, youngest son of the late Mr. and Mrs. A. MOWBRAY WAITE, to MURIEL HUNTER, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. [illegible] BATES, of "Winton Croft," Purley Downs.

SILVER WEDDINGS

CARDEW : STREETEN.—On Feb. 18, 1905, at St. [illegible] Church, South Tottenham, by the Reverend [illegible] Scott, Vicar of the Parish, CORNELIUS SETON [illegible], Solicitor, son of Lieut.-Colonel G. M. Cardew, [illegible] 67th Regiment, to HILDA, daughter of Dr. STREETEN, of Swindon.

POWELL : OMMANNEY.—On Feb. 18, 1905, [illegible] CHARLESWORTH POWELL, to ETHEL LILIAN [illegible]. (Present address, Littleridge, Sunningdale.)

DEATHS

AGAR-ROBARTES.—On Feb. 16, 1930, at 37, [illegible]-square, London, CAPTAIN THE HONOURABLE ALEXANDER AGAR-ROBARTES, M.C., aged 35.

ANDERSON STUART.—On Feb. 16, 1930, at Deal, SURGEON LIEUTENANT-COMMANDER [illegible] PRIMROSE ANDERSON STUART, R.N., eldest son of the late Sir Thomas Anderson Stuart and Lady [illegible] Stuart, Sydney, N.S.W., and husband of [illegible] Hamlin Anderson Stuart, aged 34. (Australian papers please copy.)

ANDREWS.—On Feb. 15, 1930 EMILY FLORENCE, [illegible] late of 65, Makepeace-mansions, Highgate.

BARLOW.—On Feb. 16, 1930, at "Lawrenny," [illegible]-Clevedon, ANNA MARIA, widow of THEODORE BARLOW, of Airmount, Rosslare, and daughter of [illegible] JOHN LESLIE WORRALL, of Clonmel, Co. [illegible] Funeral at Dean's Grange Cemetery, Co. [illegible] No flowers, by request.

BELSHAW.—On Feb. 16, 1930, at 27, St Mary's-[illegible], Chiswick, W.4, AGNES BELSHAW, aged 79 years.

BEVAN.—On Feb. 15, 1930, after a week's illness, at [illegible], the REV. JAMES OLIVER BEVAN, sometime [illegible] Vowchurch, Hereford, and Rector of Chillenden, [illegible], aged 86 years.

BIRT.—On Feb. 17, 1930, at her residence, Grove [illegible], Hamilton-terrace, Leamington Spa, MARY, [illegible] daughter of the late THOMAS BIRT, M.D., of [illegible], aged 86 years.

BRABAZON.—On Feb. 15, 1930, at 40, Eaton-square, LADY KATHLEEN BRABAZON, daughter of the 11th [illegible] Meath. Funeral to-morrow (Wednesday), St. [illegible] Church, Bray, Ireland. Flowers to 40, Eaton-square before 6 p.m. to-day.

DEATHS (continued)

CAWSON.—On Feb. 16, 1930, GEORGE CAWSON, of "Glanywern Lodge," Upper Norwood. Deeply regretted.

CAZALET.—On Feb. 16, 1930, at The White House, Stormont-road, N.6, MARY HAMILTON CAZALET, widow of Clement Alexander Cazalet, granddaughter of Judge Hamilton, after whom the town of Hamilton in Canada was named, in her 96th year. Cremation at Golders Green, to-morrow (Wednesday), at 2.30.

CHITTY.—On Feb. 15, 1930, at 48, Queen's-gate-gardens, S.W., THOMAS WILLES CHITTY, Baronet, K.C., Inner Temple, aged 74 years. Funeral Brookwood Cemetery to-day (Tuesday). Memorial service at St. Clement Danes, to-morrow (Wednesday), 4.30 p.m. No flowers.

CLARK.—On Feb. 15, 1930, at the Queen Alexandra Military Hospital, Millbank, LT.-COL. ERNEST SHAW CLARK (late R.A.M.C.), of Shalimar, Cuckfield. Friends, please accept this, the only intimation.

CLOSE.—On Feb. 13, 1930, at 32, Doughty-street, W.C., RICHMOND LEGH CLOSE, aged 90.

COCHRAN.—On Feb. 14, 1930, at Weston, Bath, after a short illness, VICE-ADMIRAL CHARLES HOME COCHRAN, M.V.O., in his 80th year. Funeral at Newton St. Loe, Bath, to-morrow (Wednesday), at 2.30.

COLBROOK.—On Feb. 11, 1930, LOUISA CAROLINE COLBROOK, of 28, Hosack-road, Upper Tooting, S.W.17, aged 89.

CONWAY-POOLE.—On Feb. 16, 1930, at a nursing home in Ewell, Surrey, GLADYS IRENE, wife of MAJOR W. T. CONWAY-POOLE, Indian Army (retired), widow of Captain James Ramwell, 26th Cavalry, Indian Army, and eldest daughter of the late Mr. Montague Stuart and Mrs. Montague Stuart, of Sway, Hants. Funeral at Ewell Parish Church on Friday, Feb. 21, at noon. Wreaths to Mr. Scowen, Parish Clerk, Ewell.

COURTHOPE-MUNROE.—On Feb. 17, 1930, at the Manor House, Kelsale, Suffolk, DAME ELLEN, beloved wife of SIR HARRY COURTHOPE-MUNROE, K.C. The ashes will be interred at Kelsale at 3 o'clock on Friday, Feb. 21.

COXON.—On Feb. 14, 1930, at St. Mary's Hill, Woodchester, ELEANOR MARY, daughter of the late CAPTAIN JAMES COXON, R.N., aged 62 years. Funeral at Dominican Priory, Woodchester, to-morrow (Wednesday), at 10 o'clock. No flowers, by her own request. R.I.P.

CUMMING.—On Feb. 16, 1930, peacefully and without suffering, at Cholmondeley Lodge, Richmond, Surrey, ELLEN MARTHA CUMMING, widow of William Alexander Cumming, of Lloyd's, in her 93rd year. Funeral at Richmond Parish Church, 11 a.m. Thursday.

de l'AUBINIÈRE.—On Feb. 13, 1930, at Bodmin, GEORGINA MARTHA DE L'AUBINIÈRE (*née* Steeple) widow of C. A. de l'Aubinière, of Portscatho, in her 83rd year. Buried at St. Gerrans. (Canadian and American papers, please copy.)

DIETZ.—On Feb. 15, 1930, suddenly, at Carlton Close, Exmouth, passed away peacefully in his sleep, LT.-COL. BERNARD RUSSEL DIETZ, late 7th Princess Royal's Dragoon Guards. Funeral to-day (Tuesday), at St. John-in-the-Wilderness, Withycombe, at 3.30.

DRISCOLL.—On Feb. 16, 1930, after long illness, JOHN DRISCOLL, of 11, Galpins-road, Thornton Heath, a partner in the firm of Merlen Bros., of 46, Lower Kennington-lane, S.E., and director of the Belgravia Produce Co., Ltd., aged 59. Funeral at Streatham Park Cemetery (Catholic Church) on Thursday next, at 12 o'clock.

EDWARDS.—On Feb. 16, 1930, at No. 10, Warwick-road, Stratford-on-Avon, LESLIE HYDE, beloved husband of PATRICIA EDWARDS, and eldest son of Frederick William Hyde Edwards, late of Addlestone, Surrey.

FIELD.—On Feb. 15, 1930, at Glasgow, as the result of a street accident, MICHAEL BIRT FIELD, of Nancekuke, Bearsden, managing director of Kelvin, Bottomley and Baird, Limited. Funeral to New Kilpatrick Cemetery, Hillfoot, to-morrow (Wednesday), at 2.30 p.m. Friends will please meet at the cemetery gate.

FLOWER.—On Feb. 11, 1930, at Ixelles, near Brussels, Belgium, ALEXANDER JEPHSON FLOWER, son of the late P. W. Flower, of Furzedown, Surrey, aged 63 years.

FOSTER-BARHAM.—On Feb. 15, 1930, at the Royal Military Hospital, Aldershot, as the result of a riding accident, ALFRED GARRATT FOSTER-BARHAM, Lieut., R.E., eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Garratt Foster-Barham, of The Pines, Nelson, New Zealand, aged 23.

FULLERTON.—On Feb. 16, 1930, at Ware, Lyme Regis, Dorset, JANET MARY, wife of CAPTAIN RICHARD ALEXIS DOWNING FULLERTON, late 2nd Hussars. Funeral at the Parish Church, Purley, near Reading, Thursday, 2 p.m. Wreaths should be addressed to Tilehurst Station, G.W.R.

GIBSON.—On Feb. 17, 1930, at Froyle Cottage, near Alton, MARY GRACE, widow of EDGAR CHARLES SUMNER GIBSON, sometime Bishop of Gloucester, aged 76. Funeral at Froyle Church at 1.30 p.m. to-morrow (Wednesday), and at Fareham Cemetery, at 3 p.m. No flowers, by her wish.

GOLDING.—On Feb. 17, 1930, at a London nursing home, GEORGIANA FRANCES GOLDING, of 14, Stanwick-road, W. Kensington. Cremation at Golders Green, Friday, Feb. 21, 12 noon. Flowers to 51, High-street, Marylebone, W.1.

HARRIS.—On Feb. 17, 1930, at 4, Church-road, Whitchurch, WILLIAM LEWIS, younger son of the late LEWIS HARRIS and the late Margaret Lewis Harris, of Merthyr Tydfil, and the beloved only brother of David Lewis Harris, of The Pines, Whitchurch, aged 55. Funeral Thursday, Feb. 20, at St. Mary's Church, Whitchurch, at 2.30 p.m.

HOBBS.—On Feb. 14, 1930, at Roydon, Maidstone, FANNY HOBBS, dearly loved wife of Alexander Hobbs, in her 82nd year. Funeral to-morrow (Wednesday).

HOBBS.—On Feb. 16, 1930, at Roydon, Maidstone, ALEXANDER HOBBS, in his 88th year. Funeral to-morrow (Wednesday).

ISHERWOOD.—On Feb. 16, 1930, suddenly, AGNES THEODOSIA, wife of ARTHUR ISHERWOOD, O.B.E., Education Department, Dar-es-Salaam, East Africa, and younger daughter of Reginald and Frances Thompson, Loftus Hill, Knaresborough. Funeral arrangements later.

JOHNSTON.—On Feb. 15, 1930, at an Edinburgh nursing home, HENRY LINDSAY JOHNSTON, M.A. Cantab., clerk in holy orders, Rector of St. Columba's Episcopal Church, Edinburgh, elder son of the Hon. Lord Johnston, Easter Park, Davidsons Mains. Holy communion at St. Columba's, Castle-terrace, to-day (Tuesday), at 11.45, followed by funeral service at 12, afterwards private to Dean Cemetery, Edinburgh.

KENNEY-HERBERT.—On Feb. 15, 1930, at Farragh, Glencairn Park-road, Cheltenham, ANNE KENNEY-HERBERT, aged 85.

LACE.—On Feb. 16, 1930, at 20, Milnethorpe-road, Eastbourne, STELLA, dearly loved wife of ARTHUR LACE, late of Rosario, Argentina. Funeral service at St. John's Church, Meads, to-morrow (Wednesday), 2 o'clock. Afterwards Ocklynge Cemetery. (Argentine papers, please copy.)

LESLIE.—On Feb. 6, 1930, CECIL EDWARD ST. LAWRENCE LESLIE, of Coravahn, Cavan.

LOVE.—On Feb. 15, 1930, at 19, Heathcroft, Hampstead Way, ETHEL MARY, fourth daughter of the late John Thomas Clark, formerly of Highbury New Park, and dearly loved wife of ROBERT LOVE, of 19, Heathcroft, and of 11, Norfolk-street, Strand. Funeral service at Golders Green Crematorium to-morrow (Wednesday), at 11.30 a.m.

LUSHINGTON.—On Feb. 17, 1930, at St. Anns, Camberley, Surrey, of influenza, COLONEL EDWARD EARDLEY LUSHINGTON, late 8th Hussars, aged 80.

MACKENZIE.—On Feb. 15, 1930, suddenly, at "Sunbeam," Mannamead, Plymouth, WILLIAM BOWEN, Captain, R.N., retired, son of Mrs. MACKENZIE, Hill View, East Grinstead. Funeral to-morrow (Wednesday) morning, Plymouth.

MELDRUM.—On Feb. 17, 1930, at Wimbledon, CATHERINE ELIZABETH, widow of ANDREW MELDRUM, late of Newport, Fife, and daughter of the late Rev. Alexander Whyte, of Canisbay, Caithness, in her 83rd year. (Scottish papers, please copy.)

MOFFREY.—On Feb. 16, 1930, at 27, Thurleigh-road, S.W.12, ROBERT WILLIAM MOFFREY, J.P., formerly of H.M. Stationery Office, in his 85th year. No flowers.

MOORE.—On Feb. 15, 1930, at Wellfield, Hartley Wintney, CHARLES HERBERT MOORE, A.M., Professor Emeritus of Harvard University, aged 89 years 10 months.

NEWBY.—On Feb. 15, 1930, at Ottawa, Canada, FRANK, second son of the late REV JOHN PENGREE NEWBY, of Enderby, Leicestershire, aged 79.

OLDEN.—On Feb. 15, 1930, at Mount Vernon Hospital, from septicæmia, following operation, CHARLES OLDEN, the dearly beloved husband of Emma Olden, and for 21 years the much respected and faithful friend and butler to Mr. and Mrs. Jervoise, of Herriard Park, Hants, aged 65. Funeral at Herriard, to-morrow (Wednesday), at 2.30.

PATTISON.—On Sunday, Feb. 16, 1930, at 7, Iverna-gardens, W.8, IDA C. PATTISON, of Little Orchard, Newton Ferrers, S. Devon, wife of the late Matthew Pattison, of Bedford Park, W. R.I.P.

PAYNE.—On Feb. 15, 1930, at 77, Braxted Park, Streatham Common, RICHARD PAYNE, F.C.I.S., Secretary Consolidated Signal Company, Ltd., 27 years, and Westinghouse Brake and Saxby Signal Company, Ltd., 10 years, aged 52. Funeral Thursday, Feb. 20. Service Emmanuel Church, Streatham Common, 2.30 p.m.

POWYS.—On Feb. 16, 1930, at 10, Rutland-court, S.W., the HON. and REV. EDWARD VICTOR ROBERT POWYS, third son of the 3rd Lord Lilford, aged 91. No flowers, by request.

PUTNAM.—On Feb. 17, 1930, at a nursing home in London, MINNIE, beloved wife of SIR THOMAS PUTNAM, Greylands, Darlington. Funeral on Thursday, Feb. 20, at West Cemetery, Darlington, leaving Greylands 2.15 p.m.

REAVELL.—On Feb. 15, 1930, at Kirby Hill, Boroughbridge, Yorks, the result of an accident, AGNES FINLAY (NANSIE), wife of TOM ROSE REAVELL, Thorpe, Norwich, and daughter of the late County Alderman Adam Robertson, of Alnwick. Interment at Poswick, Norwich, Thursday, Feb. 20, at 2 p.m. (Colonial papers please copy.)

RINK.—On Feb. 15, 1930, suddenly, ERNST RINK, aged 54. Cremation at Golders Green on Thursday, Feb. 20, at 11 o'clock. No flowers.

RUSSELL.—On Feb. 15, 1930, suddenly, in Egypt, WILLIAM M. RUSSELL, of Maadi, Cairo, husband of Ida Frances Russell, and elder son of the late Mrs. Pidgeon, of 25, Parkside, Wimbledon, aged 59.

RUTHERFORD.—On Feb. 17, 1930, at his residence, 2, Parkfield-road, Liverpool, ALDERMAN CHARLES HENRY RUTHERFORD, J.P., beloved husband of Ada Jane Rutherford, aged 71 years. Service at Sefton Park Presbyterian Church, Thursday, Feb. 20, at 2 p.m. Cremation at Anfield, Liverpool, 3 p.m. No flowers, by special request. Friends kindly accept this, the only intimation.

SCOTT-HOLMES.—On Feb. 15, 1930, at 127, Rosary-road, Norwich, ROBERT SCOTT, only son of the late MAJOR H. T. HOLMES, late of Wacton House, Norfolk.

SEAWARD.—On Feb. 16, 1930, at 1, Madeira-terrace, Brighton, BENJAMIN SEAWARD, aged 88 years.

SELBY-LOWNDES.—On Feb. 16, 1930, at a London nursing home, from heart failure, Mr. H. W. SELBY-LOWNDES, Master, East Kent Foxhounds. Funeral Elham, near Canterbury, at 2 p.m. Thursday next. (Other papers, please copy.)

SHAWCROSS.—On Feb. 15, 1930, at his residence, Long Acres, West Runton, Norfolk, HAROLD SHAWCROSS, J.P., eldest son of the late William Tuer Shawcross, of Rochdale, in his 76th year. Funeral to-day (Tuesday), private. No flowers.

SHIPMAN.—On Feb. 16, 1930, at St. Peter's-hill, Grantham, EMILY, wife of the late GEORGE WILLIAM SHIPMAN, of Grantham. R.I.P.

SMITH.—On Feb. 16, 1930, at Folkestone, Miss CONSTANCE SMITH, I.S.O. Service at Holy Trinity, Folkestone, to-morrow (Wednesday), 9.30; afterwards at Woking Crematorium at 3 p.m. No flowers, no mourning, by request.

SPRYE.—On Feb. 14, 1930, at Frenchay, Staplehill, ELLEN GEORGINA, wife of the late REV. THEODORE DE LANDULPH SPRYE.

DEATHS (continued)

STOCKEN.—On Feb. 15, 1930, EMILY, the beloved wife of ARTHUR STOCKEN, 101, Colney Hatch-lane, Muswell Hill.

VOLK.—On Feb. 17, 1930, in London, ELLA, the beloved wife of HERMAN VOLK, of Little Grange, Roedean, Brighton. Funeral at Ovingdean Churchyard, Sussex, on Thursday, Feb. 20.

VOS.—On Feb. 17, 1930, at a nursing home, BERTHA VOS, wife of Joseph B. Vos. Funeral leaves 29, Elsworthy-road, Hampstead, 10.30 a.m. to-morrow (Wednesday), for Willesden Jewish Cemetery, Beaconsfield-road, Willesden Green.

WADSWORTH.—On Feb. 16, 1930, at Castle Dene, Cavendish-road East, The Park, Nottingham, WALTER WADSWORTH, aged 88.

WALES-SMITH.—On Feb. 8, 1930, suddenly, at Monte Carlo, FLORENCE AFFLECK, widow of EDWARD FREDERICK WALES-SMITH, and daughter of the late Henry Kibbe, of Sacramento, California. Funeral took place at Monte Carlo on Feb. 12. Communications to C. J. W. Coleby, 11, Lebanon-park, Twickenham, Middlesex. (Continental papers, please copy.)

WALLER.—On Feb. 15, 1930, CHRISTOPHER WILLIAM WALLER, of Hartwell Lodge, Royston, the beloved husband of Sophie Waller, the result of a motor accident, aged 75. Funeral at Digswell, Welwyn North, on Thursday, Feb. 20, at 2.30. Train 1.5 p.m. from King's Cross. No flowers, by request.

WEST.—On Feb. 16, 1930, at 25, Elsworthy-road, N.W.3, FLORENCE MARY, dearly-loved daughter of the late EDWARD J. WEST and Mrs. West. No flowers.

WILSON.—On Feb. 11, 1930, at "Lalbenty," Bulls, New Zealand, ANNIE, widow of SIR JAMES WILSON.

WOOLLEY.—On Feb. 14, 1930, at 27, Coleraine-road, S.E., ALICE ELLINOR, the beloved wife of F. G. WOOLLEY, of Blackheath and Millwall.

IN MEMORIAM
ON ACTIVE SERVICE

SALAMAN.—In loving memory of EUSTON A. SALAMAN, Lt., 1/3 Home Counties R.F.A. (T.), of 6, Connaught-place, who died Feb. 18, 1916.

SIORDET.—In ever-loving memory of FREDERICK JOHN SIORDET, of the 33rd West Riding Regt. (Duke of Wellington's), killed in action on Sunday, Feb. 18, 1900, at Paardeberg, S.A.

ALDRED-BROWN.—In loving memory of my beloved husband, RICHARD ALDRED-BROWN, killed in Cairo, Feb. 18, 1922. Dearly loved and deeply mourned.

BEVEN.—To the dear memory of my beloved husband, OCTAVIUS BEVEN, M.D., Feb. 18, 1927.

"O true, brave heart, God bless thee,
Wheresoe'r in His great universe thou art to-day!"

BORNER.—In ever-loving memory of HERMANN EDWARD FREDERICK BORNER, who passed to Higher Service Feb. 18, 1929.

Über allen Gipfeln
Ist Ruh;

Warte nur, balde
Ruhest du auch.

CLARKE.—In most dear and loving memory of SIR FREDERICK W. A. CLARKE, C.B., Feb. 18, 1927, and of his beloved sons, ERIC and GERALD, who gave their lives, 1917-1918. R.I.P.

ECCLES.—In loving memory of CAPTAIN G. J. ECCLES (COCKLES), 1/4th Bombay Grenadiers, died Feb. 18, 1929.

FINLAY.—In grateful memory of HENRY FINLAY, who died in 1907, a generous benefactor by will of the National Hospital for Diseases of the Nervous System, Queen-square, W.C.1.

HAMILTON.—In ever-loving memory of our beloved only daughter, FRANCES MAY HAMILTON, who passed away Feb. 18, 1926.

"Not gone from memory or from love, but gone to our Father's Home above."

HURSE.—In ever loving memory of my dearest husband, ALFRED EDWARD HURSE, M.Inst.C.E., who passed away Feb. 18, 1929.

PINNOCK.—To the dearly loved memory of GEORGE E. A. PINNOCK, beloved husband of Helen Pinnock, of Birchington, Feb. 18, 1928.

THOMPSON, FLORENCE HARRIET (*née* Cutler), late of 34, Corfton-road, Ealing, who went to rest on Feb. 18, 1929. Ever lovingly remembered by her Mother and two Sisters.

THOMPSON.—In proud and loving memory of our dear Mother, FLORENCE HARRIET THOMPSON, who passed away Feb. 18, 1929.

WHITMORE-SMITH.—To the constant memory of CAPTAIN FRANCIS MUSSENDEN WHITMORE-SMITH, M.C., The Queen's Bays, who died in Cairo, Feb. 18, 1924.

FUNERAL

AGAR-ROBARTES.—The funeral of CAPTAIN THE HONOURABLE ALEXANDER AGAR-ROBARTES, M.C., will take place at Lanhydrock Church, Bodmin, at 10.30 a.m. to-morrow (Wednesday).

J. H. KENYON, LTD., FUNERAL FURNISHERS, CREMATORS, EMBALMERS. 45, 47, Edgware-road, W.2. Padd. 2965. 12, Church-street, Kensington. Western 0757. Estd. 1830. Telegrams: "Undertaker, London."

BROOKWOOD CEMETERY.—The Cemetery Beautiful (Estd. 1852). Illustrated Brochure Post Free.—The London Necropolis Co., 121, Westminster Bridge-rd.

BOOKS, PRINTS, and AUTOGRAPH LETTERS BOUGHT or VALUED by HENRY SOTHERAN, Ltd. Correspondence invited.—43, Piccadilly, W.1. Tele., Gerr. 7741. T.A., Bookmen, London. Est. 1816.

FOR SALE at CARDINAL and HARFORD'S GALLERIES, 108-110, High Holborn, fine reproductions of celebrated 16th, 17th and 18th century Carpets; moderate prices; inspection invited.

LIBRARIES PURCHASED for prompt cash in Town or country. Also prints and autograph letters.—MYERS and Co., 102, New Bond-street, W.1. T.A., "Myerslibr, London." Tele.; Grosvenor 3042.

CARPETS.—CARDINAL and HARFORD, 108, 109, 110, High Holborn, W.C.1, offer bargains in carpets and floor coverings of every description. Estimates and advice without obligation. Est. 1792.

CLOTHES VALETING
4 lines 12s. (minimum)

WALTER CURRALL, world's leading TURN-COAT specialist; lounge or D.B. suit, 50s.; S.B. overcoat 35s., D.B. or Raglan, 40s.; Costume, 40s.; also dress, dinner, morning, uniforms, hunting coats, liveries. Beautifully retailored "Just like new." Have TURNED, &c., garments for "The Times" readers over 20 years. Thousands of testimonials. Don't worry; forward garments and leave the rest to me.—6, Broadway, Ludgate-hill. Central 1816. Est. here 1903. Beware of imitators.

ROAD TRANSPORT
3 lines 9s. (minimum)

PASSENGER SERVICE

THE FINEST CAR HIRE SERVICE IN THE WORLD.—Daimler Hire, Ltd., 243, Knightsbridge, London. Sloane 3456. Reduced winter rates.

THE RELIABLE CAR HIRE SERVICE of LONDON. Rolls-Royce and Daimlers. Cheap rate hourly or yearly.—W. J. Smith, Ltd., Pioneers of Car Hiring, Little Cadogan-place, S.W.1. Sloane 4777.

OWNER-DRIVER NEW STYLE.—Drive yourself in a 1930 Buick or Buick-built Marquette Saloon or Roadster. Drive as long as you like and pay only for the distance driven.

Rates: Marquette from 8d. a mile. Buick from 10d. a mile, with or without chauffeur, including petrol, oil.

Special evening rate, from 6 p.m. to 6 a.m., 6d. a mile (minimum 40 miles, 20s.), including petrol, oil, and insurance.

GODFREY DAVIS AND COMPANY, 26, Albemarle-street, W.1. Regent 7618-9.

WITHERS, LTD. MARBLE ARCH GARAGE. Entirely rebuilt, capacity 200 cars. Daily garage for cars under 14ft., 1s. 6d. High-class cars for hire.—35, Edgware-road, W. Padd. 0430.

FREIGHTS WANTED

C. and G. AYRES, Ltd., Reading.—REMOVALS and WAREHOUSING. FINE DEPOSITORIES. Estimates and prospectus free. Telephone: 533 Reading.

JOS. MAY'S RETURN LOADS SAVE POUNDS. ESTIMATES POST FREE. MOVE OR STORE. TOWN, COUNTRY, and CONTINENTAL REMOVALS. 8, HOWLAND-STREET, W.1. MUSEUM 2410/11.

MONRO'S LORRIES, 1-10 tons, box or sheeted vans hour or day, any distance; pneumatics; reasonable, dependable.—37-8, Long Acre, W.C.2. Temple Bar 1482.

REMOVALS.—Count ROBINSON'S Fine MOTOR-VANS on roads to London, E. Coast, Devon, S. Coast, Midlands, Yorks, Manchester, Liverpool, Wales. Depositories: Cricklewood, N.W.2 (Willesden 7181); Knolls House, Manchester; Moseley-road, Birmingham.

CONTRACT WANTED for new 30cwt. Chevrolet Six, truck or covered; long distance or Town.—'Phone Aldridge. Reliance 2474.

INVESTMENTS AND LOANS
3 lines 15s. (minimum)

ACCOUNTANT arranges ADVANCES at 4½ per cent. net per annum upon REVERSIONS, LIFE INCOMES.—Vernon Dixon, Criterion Buildings, 24, Lower Regent-street, S.W.1 (opposite Plaza Theatre).

ADVANCES ARRANGED at once at 5 per cent. per annum on Reversions, Life Incomes, Annuities, &c.—S. H. REED, 3 and 4, Lincoln's Inn-fields, W.C.2.

ADVANCES, first or second, on property, reversions, debentures, Building projects, businesses and schemes financed.—M., 162, Silverleigh-road, Thornton Heath.

LARGE LOANS, 4½ per cent. net per annum, on Reversions, Life Incomes, Annuities; funds ready; no moneylending.—T. W. Ella, 150, Regent-street, W.1.

LOWNE and Co., Ltd., Albion House, 59, New Oxford-street, W.C., invite applications from all who desire to obtain an immediate advance upon a Reversion or Life Interest at net interest of 5 per cent. per annum.

MORTGAGES quickly arranged from £500 upwards; also Building Finance.—J. Hall and Co., 95, Dean-street, Oxford-street, London, W.1.

MORTGAGE FUNDS of £15,000 and upwards required on security of good-class Freehold residences; Trust funds preferred; ample security; solicitors or principals only apply, when personal appointment will be made.—Write "H. P.," care of Charles Barker and Sons, Ltd., 31, Budge-row, E.C.4.

MORTGAGES.—Large Fund available for advances of £100 and upwards upon Freeholds, Leaseholds, Life Interests, or Reversions; second mortgages considered; business will be dealt with expeditiously.—Particulars to Box 4393, Frost-Smith Advertising Service, 64, Finsbury-pavement, E.C.2.

POLICIES, Whole Life or Endowment, wanted. Also Reversions.—Utmost value obtained by H. E. Foster and Cranfield (Est. 1843), 6, Poultry, E.C.2.

THE LONDON and WESTMINSTER LOAN and DISCOUNT Co., Ltd., Established 1856. Directors, O. G. Veall, C. E. Hills, F. T. Newton, H. E. Warner, F. D. Jehring, 63, St. Martin's-lane, London, W.C.2. 'Phone, Temple Bar 1724-25.

WILL anyone ASSIST gentleman, 30, unemployed, take advantage good post America by LOAN £500? Excellent business; personal references; interview any time.—Write Box P.935, The Times, E.C.4.

£1,000 LOAN REQUIRED, fair rate interest; salaried position; good prospects capable man or woman.—Write Box F.310, The Times, E.C.4.

HOSPITAL NURSES
4 lines 10s. (minimum)

LONDON HOSPITAL TRAINED NURSING STAFF.

TRAINED NURSES for ADULTS or CHILDREN. Apply Matron. Telephone, Bishopsgate 8338.

The nurses on the private staff return to the wards between their cases, after sufficient rest, so that their work and knowledge are kept thoroughly up to date.

There are vacancies every seven weeks for Candidates wishing to enter for General Training.

BELGRAVIA CHELSEA TRAINED NURSES INSTITUTE. Medical, Surgical, Maternity, Mental. Visiting Nurses supplied at any hour.

Telephone—Sloane 7131 (2 lines). Park 5606.
Telegrams:—Peiho, Sloane, London.
Central Office:—39-41, Royal-avenue, Chelsea, S.W.

PERSONAL

IF you are in earnest I should welcome it, for after all there is no reason to continue this state of affairs.—3228.

THE charge for announcements in the Personal Column is 10s. for two lines (minimum) and 5s. for each additional line. Trade announcements, 25s. for two lines and 12s. 6d. for each additional line. Lost and Found Notices, 2s. 6d. per line (minimum two lines). A line comprises about six words. Private numbers, if added, form part of the advertisement and are charged for. Names and addresses of actual advertisers should accompany all advertisements, not for publication unless desired, but as a guarantee of good faith. For index to other classifications see column seven.

MRS. MAITLAND and Family wish to express sincere THANKS for the many floral tributes and expressions of sympathy in their sad bereavement.

MISS MACKENZIE wishes to THANK the numerous friends who wrote and sent flowers, and for all the sympathy to her in the loss of her sister, Lady Clayton.

LOST, in Hill-street, Knightsbridge, on Saturday night, GREY-BRINDLE PEKINGESE PUPPY; good reward.—Apply 95, Bishopsgate, or 'phone Sloane 7840.

LOST, a CAIRN BITCH TERRIER, without collar, February 8th, believed in Ashdown Forest.—Finder will be rewarded on returning same to Windyridge, Coleman's Hatch, Sussex.

CAN YOU SOLVE the CROSSWORD PUZZLE on page seven?

ENGLAND v. FRANCE, RUGBY Feb. 22.—Returned Covered Seats wanted.—'Phone Mayfair 1419.

WANTED, TWO or THREE COVERED SEATS, Twickenham, Feb. 22.—Mr. Sydney, Mayfair 3458.

WANTED, TWO COVERED SEATS TWICKENHAM Saturday.—Write price Box F.321, The Times, E.C.4.

BEAUTIFUL MICKLEHAM VALLEY, between Leatherhead and Dorking.—An exceptionally comfortable GEORGIAN HOUSE in charming gardens (and about 40 acres of parkland with farm buildings if required) to be LET on LEASE (Unfurnished) at a moderate rental; six reception rooms, 19 bed and dressing rooms, two bath rooms.—Write Box M.1278, The Times, E.C.4.

EX-CAVALRYMEN'S ASSOCIATION supply good class N.C.O.'s and men as messengers, clerks, strappers, chauffeur-grooms, semi-skilled and general labour. No fees.—135, Regency-street, S.W.1. Vic. 8423.

"I AM WELL SATISFIED with farming in this country (South Africa) and one can undoubtedly do more with limited capital here than elsewhere."—From a settler in South Africa to the 1820 Memorial Settlers' Association, 199, Piccadilly, London, W.1.

FRIENDS of the POOR, 42, Ebury-street, S.W.1, PLEAD for £10 to help frail old man suffering from diabetes and heart. Details given.

RENT £175, 13 years, 25, IVERNA-COURT, W.8; view 10 to 12; newly decorated; fitted grey pile carpet; lift.

PLEASE HELP US HELP OTHERS.—Poor urgently need Clothes. Send anything.—Rev. A. Millns, S. Matthias's Vicarage, Hermit-road, Canning Town, E.16.

GENTLEMAN having converted his own and other large RESIDENCES into MODERN FLATS with most profitable results undertakes SIMILAR CONVERSIONS on commission basis; guarantees to show a saving (approximately 20 per cent.); no charge for inspection or consultation.—Write Box F.308, The Times, E.C.4.

COLLOQUIAL FRENCH.—Course of 12 private lessons with Madame (Diplômée); wonderful results.—Write Box Q.1360, The Times, E.C.4.

DO PLEASE SEND OLD CLOTHES, Toys, Books, sports gear, &c., any description, any condition, tremendous help; poorest district imaginable. Population 30,000.—S. G. Tinley, St. Luke's Vicarage, Victoria Docks, E.16.

NORMANDY.—SEASIDE HOUSE to be LET FURNISHED for summer, £75; beautiful unspoiled coast and country; 15 bed rooms, modern sanitation; garden, tennis court; garage.—Mrs. Warre Cornish, 45, Addison-avenue, W.11.

POVERTY, SICKNESS, and DEATH.—In despair I plead for LONDON'S WORST SLUM AREA; fireless grates and empty cupboards; donations, any clothing.—Rev. R. C. Jones, St. Paul's, Bethnal Green, E.2.

TO THOSE ABOUT TO FURNISH.—Gentleman wishes to DISPOSE OF privately QUEEN ANNE WALNUT DINING-ROOM FURNITURE (reproduction), also remaining Contents of exceptionally well Furnished Residence; cheap; no dealers.—Write Box P.961, The Times, E.C.4.

N.S.P.C.C. Constantly needs Surgical Aid Society Letters.—Please send to William J. Elliott, Director, Leicester-square, W.C.2.

FLAT to be LET, KNIGHTSBRIDGE; four bed, two reception, two bath; central heating; running water and hanging cupboards all bed rooms; lease four years; rent £550; no premium.—Write Box M.1706, The Times, E.C.4.

UNWANTED False Teeth urgently wanted for our Dental Aid Work for the really Poor.—Ivory Cross, 67A, Welbeck-street, W.1.

5 GUINEAS WEEKLY, six months, FURNISHED MAISONNETTE; Belgravia; three bed rooms; service available.—Write Box M.1707, The Times, E.C.4.

WEBER DUO-ART PIANOLA PIANO, pedal electric model, and quantity classical music rolls; condition as new; cost £360, accept £200.—Write Box G.450, The Times, E.C.4.

BUSINESS man's COUNTRY HOUSE in famous Dorking-Leith Hill district; 11 bed, two bath; central heating; cottage, garage, stabling for eight; seven acres; every modern convenience.—Write Box M.1718, The Times, E.C.4.

HEREFORDSHIRE SALMON FISHING.—To be LET, a ROD on a good beat on the RIVER WYE.—For particulars write Box M.1717, The Times, E.C.4.

UNIQUE HOME SCHOOL in SUSSEX, 30 miles from London; country house, 40 Acres, home farm attached. Complete charge taken of children whose parents are abroad. Girls up to 14; languages a special feature of the curriculum. Boys are coached for preparatory schools. Babies and younger children lead a nursery life. Dancing, gymnastics, all games. Riding lessons given on ponies kept for this purpose on the estate. Children can be taken for the holidays only, with complete supervision of their clothes for returning to school.—Write Box G.452, The Times, E.C.4.

FLATS at CHISLEHURST with gardens, central heating, constant hot water, TWO BATH ROOMS, spacious reception, five-seven bed rooms, hard tennis court, brick garages; near golf and station.—Apply Mrs. Mahaffy, Greatash, Chislehurst. Telephone 61.

LADY would like another SHARE her FLAT, St. John's Wood; moderate terms.—Write Box 0227, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

HOVE, near Sea.—Small, attractively FURNISHED HOUSE, with garden, to be LET, 4gns.—Write Box 027, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

PRIVATE TRAINER requires situation; jumpers and flat; held licence past 15 years South Africa; good references.—Phillips, 13, Westbourne-grove-terrace, W.2. Park 2711.

ARE YOU TOO STOUT?—Wonderful method of reduction; no drugs, dieting, massage, or appliance. Hours 10-5, Saturdays excepted.—Square, 87, Victoria-street, London. (Victoria 4048.)

PUBLIC SCHOOL BOY (Subaltern) takes passengers anywhere in his saloon car for third class fare.—Write Box 03738, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

WANTED to LEASE, SPORTING RIGHTS over 3-4,000 ACRES good covert or mixed shooting, within 60 miles London.—Write Box G.435, The Times, E.C.4.

HAMPSTEAD.—Quiet 18th CENTURY HOUSE, close to Heath and station; 11 bed and dressing rooms, two bath rooms, four reception rooms, large ball room, &c.; attractive garden.—Write Box F.288, The Times, E.C.4.

KENSINGTON.—Dental Surgeon, moving, offers CONSULTING ACCOMMODATION in new house; particularly suitable for radiologist.—Write Box 520, Smiths, 62, Kensington High-street, W.8.

LADY VICTORIA HERBERT'S FUND for British ex-Prisoners of War APPEALS for greatcoats, boots, and for money to assist needy cases.—Address, 20, Talbot-square, W.2.

UNFURNISHED MODERN FLAT; mews; no premium; newly decorated; constant hot water; Frigidaire; power; telephones; four rooms and bath; two garages; £250 per annum inclusive; no offer; or £1,500 sale; 21 years' lease.—Cleaver, 13, Earl's Court-gardens, S.W. Frobisher 2733.

I.T.S.—Every taxpayer should in his own interest join the Income Taxpayers' Society.—Write for particulars to Abbey House, 2, Victoria-street, Westminster, S.W.1, or 'phone Victoria 6090.

COMFORTABLE, Happy HOME for elderly or semi-invalid gentlefolk in lady's private house; highest recommendations; near Richmond Park.—Write Box A.19, The Times, E.C.4.

MONTE CARLO RALLY 1930 CAR.—20/60 Vauxhall Sportsman's coupé; primrose and black; specially equipped for touring; two spare wheels, bumpers, fog lamp, Zeiss spot light, twin wiper, detachable illuminated map table, chromiumed Pyrene extinguisher; mileage 6,000. As new £550, or nearest offer. Box S., Gosling and Mallinson, Ltd., 184-5, Temple Chambers, E.C.4.

EX-OFFICER (Regular Army), old Wellingtonian, seeks POSITION of trust; preferably France; five years' residence Paris; excellent references; fluent French.—Write Box 417B, The Times, 2, Chaussée d'Antin, Paris.

IDEAL GUEST HOUSE.—Every comfort; well heated; beautifully situated; high ground; five miles London, near station.—X., Wood Hall, S.E.21. Sydenham 0483.

ELDERLY LADY (mental and neurasthenic) requiring Permanent HOME received in country house of ex-nurse near London. Moderate fee. Doctor's references.—Write Box M.1715, The Times, E.C.4.

FRENCH.—CHATEAU de BOULAINS, near Fontainebleau. (Founded 1925.) Open to ex-Public School boys only; ages 16 to 20; resident French professors; coaching by M.A. (Oxon.) for University exams, &c.; all sports; ONLY FRENCH SPOKEN (compulsory).—Apply W. S. Watney, Valence-en-Brie, France.

DANCING.—Five Private Lessons, 1gn.—Olga d'Avricourt, 33A, Leinster-terrace, Hyde Park. Padd. 4067.

PUBLIC SPEAKING.—Private Lessons given by Mr. Chas. Seymour. Also Elocution, Voice, Breathing, Nervousness. Book and terms free.—401, Strand, W.C.

GENTLEWOMEN trained at the Creagh Nursery Training School, 38, Holland-villas-road, W.14.

BRIDGE CIRCLE CLUB, 21, Ashley-place, S.W.1.—We specialize in teaching auction and contract.

LEARN to write advertisements and earn from £5 to £20 per week; unique offer to those writing for our free book, "Advertising as a Career."—Dixon Institute of Advertising, Dept. 70, 195, Oxford-street, W.1.

LADY wishes to SELL fine quality NUTRIA COAT; condition equal to new; full length, latest shape; cost £150, will take £65 or near offer.—Write Box 048, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

SAILING.—Gentleman, owner of 15-ton M.T., seeks another as SAILING COMPANION from the middle of May; day, week or season; share expenses; easy reach London; experience not necessary.—Write Box M.1596, The Times, E.C.4.

EVERYONE APPRECIATES GOOD CLOTHES; but everyone cannot pay their original cost; we have enormous demands from our various branches for partly worn clothing, such as gentlemen's lounge or dress suits, overcoats, &c., ladies' dresses, furs, costumes, shoes, &c., and therefore pay far above average prices for all unrequired effects.—Cash by return for parcels, or call at PETER DEAN and Co., 151, 3, and 5, EDGWARE-ROAD, W.2. Buyers attend free of charge anywhere.

HAVE you been to the caviar exhibition at Fortnum and Mason's to taste the samples of the world's best caviar?—182, Piccadilly, W.1.

ALL lovers of China tea are invited to visit a Tasting Demonstration of the famous EARL GREY'S MIXTURE, as made under the direction of our expert, daily until Friday, Feb. 21st.—Rt. Jackson and Co. Ltd., 171-2, Piccadilly, W.1 (opposite Burlington Arcade).

WHY KEEP SILVER in the Bank when high prices can be obtained at HURCOMB'S? See page 31.

COURT DRESS.—Diplomatic and Full-Dress Uniforms for Hire or Purchase.—MOSS BROS. and Co., Ltd., King-street, Covent-garden, W.C.2. Temple Bar 3341.

"MELOX in the morning and MARVELS at night keep your dogs healthy, happy and bright." All corn merchants, stores, &c., sell Melox Dog Foods.

VIOLINS.—W. E. HILL and SONS, of 140, New Bond-street, London, are buyers of violins, violas, and 'cellos by the celebrated Italian makers.

"BEAM" RADIANTS give you healthy warmth like sunshine. See them on the Radiation Gas Fires at your Gas Showrooms.

AUTOMOBILE ENGINEERING TRAINING COLLEGE, CHELSEA, S.W.3 (day and residential).—Founded specially to train boys of good education for the Automobile industry. Probationary term. Appointments to qualified students. Syllabus from the Secretary.

PERSONAL (continued)

"THE eyes of the Lord are over the righteous, and his ears are open unto their prayers: but the face of the Lord is against them that do evil."—I. Pet. iii., 12.

GUY'S HOSPITAL, S.E.1, URGENTLY NEEDS HELP. TOTAL ANNUAL EXPENDITURE £180,000. PRESENT DEBT OVER £120,000.

ARTHUR L. HUMPHREYS, Expert in Books, purchases old libraries, forms new collections. Agent for American and Colonial buyers of books.—Address A. L. Humphreys, York Lodge, Reading.

YOU WISH TO SPEAK IN PUBLIC? Then join classes of the Anti-Socialist Union, 58, Victoria-street, S.W.1. Session begins next week. Booklet free.

PARIS at EASTER.—Educational tour for schoolboys; 10 days.—Write Box G.419, The Times, E.C.4.

SUCCESSFUL TUITION ALL EXAMINATIONS.—DAVIES and LAING. See Educational Column.

BABY LINEN.—Exquisite handwork; low prices; samples sent.—Write Box Y.340, The Times, E.C.4.

WANTED, TWO LADIES, end of March, to do entire work of musician's small, convenient house near Oxford; some opportunity for lectures, &c.—Write Box M.1712, The Times, E.C.4.

ATTRACTIVE FURNISHED COUNTRY COTTAGE REQUIRED, 30 miles London; low rent; modern conveniences.—Write Box 03768, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

GIRL, 22, well educated, desires interesting WORK; has travelled and is fond of travelling; fluent French, some German and Spanish; literary and artistic tastes.—Write Box M.1711, The Times, E.C.4.

WANTED, middle of March, six months, well FURNISHED HOUSE, about 20 miles London; Westerham or Edenbridge districts; South aspect, sandy soil; 12-14 bed rooms; no agents.—Write Box 03765, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

WINE.—To save removal owing to sale of mansion in Berkshire, will accept 30s. per bottle 1848 brandy, 23s. per bottle Three Star Martells and Hennessy's 1900, Dow's and Warres' port, 1920, 75s. per. doz.—Write Box 0240, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

ROLLS-ROYCE, 1928 type; Barker Sedanca body, D steering; just through Derby works and repainted by Barkers; Rolls guarantee; £1,975.—Write Box 05097, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

MISS BOYLE wishes to LET FLAT, 5, EGERTON-MANSIONS, second floor, immediately for eight weeks; two reception, two bed rooms, kitchen, bath room, &c. Telephone, Sloane 6546.

ON THE CONTINENT.—Ask at your hotel for "THE TIMES" LONDON EDITION to be delivered every day.

GERMAN.—Young Englishman wishes to exchange Conversation Lessons with German; central London; evenings.—Write Box M.1688, The Times, E.C.4.

ISLE of WIGHT.—Lady could take small family from abroad in her comfortable house; very moderate terms; references.—Write Box M.1686, The Times, E.C.4.

SKATING.—Private Lessons for beginners by Lady Expert on Wednesdays; by appointment.—Write Box 03760, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

FOR SALE, SMALL TUDOR RESIDENCE; excellent order; stabling, garage, paddocks, orchard, vegetable, flower gardens; electric light; hunting district; station 15 minutes, 33 miles London.—Dr. Taylor, Marsworth, Tring. No agents.

GROUND-FLOOR SERVICE FLAT, £250 inclusive; three rooms and bath; catering optional.—Apply Housekeeper, 86, Queen's-gate. Kelvin 9783.

DARTMOOR FARMHOUSE as PRIVATE RESIDENTIAL Establishment run by naval officer and wife; good hunters and stabling; own golf course; central heating, electric light. Terms from 3½ guineas.—Apply Manageress, Builaven Farm, Ivybridge, Devon.

CAN ANYONE OFFER POSITION with permanent prospects ex-Officer (War period, wounded), aged 35, single? Good birth and education, now disengaged and in desperate circumstances. Suggestions and help gladly acknowledged with full details and excellent references.—Write Box G.383, The Times, E.C.4.

GOLF TUITION on new lines.—Write for "How to Become Scratch." Golf School, 315, Regent-street, W.1.

EIGHT ROOMS, also kitchen, two bath, two w.c.'s; self-contained; near Lancaster-gate. Rent £350; good lease.—Major S., 1A, Devonshire-terrace, Hyde Park, W.2.

THE SECRETARY to a well-known London TRUST is open to accept an ADDITIONAL PART-TIME SECRETARYSHIP.—Write Box 758, care of Street's, 8, Serle-street, W.C.2, for further particulars.

FOR IMMEDIATE SALE, the WELCHES, BENTLEY, HANTS, the residence of Major the Hon. Francis Needham, M.V.O. A charming Georgian white-fronted house, large hall and dining room and double drawing room, &c., nine bed rooms, three bath rooms, and lavatories; full-size tennis and croquet lawns; two glasshouses; ample kitchen gardens; three paddocks; two large cottages; house and cottages on main water; all in excellent condition; station, Bentley, one mile; telephone; electric light, and all modern conveniences. Price £8,500.—Apply owner. Telephone, Bentley 12.

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LONDON SCOTTISH REGIMENT WAR MEMORIAL.

Notice is hereby given that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Fund will be held at 59, Buckingham-gate, London, S.W.1, on FRIDAY, March 21st, 1930, at 5 p.m.

Business.—Report of Executive Committee, Annual Accounts, Election of Officers and Members of Committees, Appointment of Auditors, and any other business that may be in order.

WALTER E. WEBB, Lt.-Col., Hon. Secretary.
February 15, 1930.

MACHINE GUN CORPS REUNION DINNER, all ranks, Saturday, 22nd Feb., Tickets 6s.—Apply Secretary, 7c, Lower Belgrave-street, Westminster, S.W.1.

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£20,000 REQUIRED for development of two proved patents; investors control money; investigations invited.—Write Box F.275, The Times, E.C.4.

OWNER valuable Freehold West Central SITE, very prominent position, suitable for immediate profitable commercial development, will consider granting BUILDING LEASE, SALE outright, or OFFERS of COOPERATION from Principals only. Solicitors' and bankers' references required.—Write Box A.12, The Times, E.C.4.

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SHIPPING and FORWARDING.—A Road Transport Co. with branches in London and Liverpool wish to take an interest in this business and are prepared to buy a part share and provide capital. Only a well-established firm handling large consignments will be considered.—Write Box G.439, The Times, E.C.4.

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TEA ROOMS and RESTAURANT in University City for SALE.—Charming rooms; dating 15th Century, best city position; best clientèle; county and 'Varsity; regular. Partnership entertained.—Write Box P.962, The Times, E.C.4.

THE "BUSINESSES for SALE" Column will be found on page 27.

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KENNEL, FARM, and AVIARY will be FOUND on PAGE THREE, COL. ONE.

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(A line averages six words)

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Apartments and Board-Residence	27	3	3	0	1	0
Charities	4					
Clothes Valeting	1	4	12	0	3	0
Educational	4	3	6	0	2	0
Hospital Nurses	1	4	10	0	2	6
Legal Notices	4	4	8	0	2	0
Nursing Homes	4	3	3	0	1	0
Public Notices	3	4	16	0	4	0
Riding and Shooting	1	3	15	0	5	0
PERSONAL						
Births	1	3	21	0	5	0
Deaths	1	3	21	0	5	0
In Memoriam	1	3	12	6	3	6
Marriages	1	3	21	0	5	0
Personal (Front Page)	1	2	10	0	5	0
Personal (Trade) (Front Page)	1	2	25	0	12	6
Personal (Court Page)	19	5	63	0	12	6
Service Notices	1	3	9	0	3	0
TRAVEL						
Aerial Transport	2	3	9	0	3	0
Hotels and Resorts	28	3	6	0	2	0
Private Hotels	28	3	4	6	1	6
Road Transport	1	3	9	0	3	0
Shipping	2	4	8	0	2	0
Tours	2	4	8	0	2	0

Advertisements should be addressed to the Chief Clerk, "The Times," Printing House-square, London, E.C.4, or may be handed in at "The Times" West End Office, 72, Regent-street, London, W.1; 42, Wigmore-street, London, W.1 ("The Times" Book Club); to "The Times" District Office, 95, Bath street, Glasgow; or to the Bureau du Times, 2, Chaussée d'Antin, Paris, accompanied by the name and address of the actual advertiser.

SHIPPING

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA AND NEW ZEALAND COMPANIES.

MAIL, PASSENGER, AND FREIGHT SERVICES.

MEDITERRANEAN, EGYPT, SUDAN, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, BURMA, CEYLON, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA.

P. & O. and B.I. Tickets interchangeable; also Tickets of P. & O., Orient, and New Zealand Companies. All sailings subject to change with or without notice.

MONACO TO LONDON.

The new turbo-electric s.s. Viceroy of India, 20,000 tons, will leave Monaco March 8 (due London March 14), conveying first and second saloon passengers to London via Algiers, Gibraltar, and Plymouth. Apply P. & O. House, as below, or P. & O. Agency (Colonel Cecil Fane, D.S.O., C.M.G., Manager), Avenue de Monte Carlo, Monte Carlo.

P. & O.

(Under Contract with His Majesty's Government.)

BOMBAY AND KARACHI.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.	London.	M'seilles.
*†Rampura	16,600	Furlong	—	Feb. 21
Razmak	11,000	Thornton	Feb. 21	Feb. 28
*†Ranchi	16,600	Brooks	Feb. 28	Mar. 7
Mooltan	21,000	Townshend	Mar. 7	Mar. 14
*†Morea	11,000	Holland	Mar. 14	Mar. 21
Razmak	11,000	Thornton	—	Mar. 28
†Viceroy of India	19,700	Ohlson	Mar. 28	Apr. 4
Maloja	21,000	Browning	Apr. 4	Apr. 11
†Kaisar-i-Hind	11,500	Headlam	Apr. 11	Apr. 18
Rampura	16,600	Furlong	Apr. 17	Apr. 25
†Macedonia	11,000	Morton	Apr. 25	May 2
Naldera	16,000	Harrison	May 2	May 9
†Comorin	15,000	Harrison	May 9	May 16
Morea	11,000	Holland	May 16	May 23

FORTNIGHTLY TO AUSTRALIA.

From London and Marseilles.

‡Cathay	15,000	Niven	Feb. 21	Feb. 27
Mooltan	21,000	Townshend	Mar. 7	Mar. 14
‡Chitral	15,000	Siggers	Mar. 21	Mar. 27
Maloja	21,000	Browning	Apr. 4	Apr. 11
‡Moldavia	16,500	Allin	Apr. 17	Apr. 24
Naldera	16,000	Harrison	May 2	May 9
‡Mongolia	16,500	Rhodes	May 16	May 23
Narkunda	16,500	Parker	May 30	June 6
‡Cathay	15,000	Griffin	June 13	June 19
Mooltan	21,000	Townshend	June 27	July 4
Comorin	15,000	Cartwright	July 25	Aug. 1

‡ Taking also 3rd cabin passengers for Australian ports. Taking passengers for * Algiers, † Malta, ‡ Port Sudan.

COLOMBO AND CALCUTTA.

Bhutan (cargo)	6,000	—	Feb. 28	—
Perim (cargo)	7,648	—	Mar. 14	—
Bangalore (cargo)	6,000	—	Mar. 28	—

CEYLON, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN.

Fortnightly Direct Service, calling at Southampton.

Rajputana	16,600	Cadiz	Feb. 21	Feb. 28
¶Beltana (cargo)	11,167	—	Feb. 21	—
¶Khyber	9,000	Bedwell	Feb. 28	—
Kashgar	9,000	Sudell	Mar. 6	—
Mantua	11,000	Hignett	Mar. 21	Mar. 28
Khiva	9,000	Dickinson	Apr. 3	—
Rampura	16,600	Furlong	Apr. 17	Apr. 25

¶ Not calling Southampton.

BRITISH INDIA.

(Under Contract with the Government of India.)

BOMBAY, PORT OKHA, AND/OR BEDI BUNDER (JAMNAGAR) AND KARACHI.

Ship.	Tons.	Antwerp.	Mid'sbro.	LONDON
‡DOMALA	8,441	Feb. 22	Mar. 1	Mar. 8
*MUNDRA	7,275	Mar. 12	Mar. 19	Mar. 29
*MASULA	7,261	Apl. 12	Apl. 8	Apl. 19
*WARFIELD	6,060	Apl. 29	May 3	May 10

*Cargo Steamer.

‡ Not calling Port Okha and Bedi Bunder.

COLOMBO, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

Ship.	Tons.	Antwerp.	Mid'sbro.	LONDON
MANTOLA	9,066	—	—	Feb. 22
MANDALA	8,246	Feb. 19	Mar. 1	Mar. 8
MANELA	8,303	Mar. 5	Mar. 15	Mar. 22
MERKARA	8,286	Mar. 19	Mar. 29	Apl. 5

PORT SUDAN, ADEN, AND EAST AFRICAN PORTS.

Ship.	Tons.	Antwerp.	Mid'sbro.	LONDON	M'seilles.
MATIANA	9,067	—	—	—	Feb. 22
MALDA	9,066	—	Mar. 8	Mar. 14	Mar. 22
MODASA	9,070	Mar. 22	Apl. 2	Apl. 11	Apl. 19
MADURA	9,077	Apl. 19	Apl. 30	May 9	May 17

QUEENSLAND.

Ship.	Tons.	Mids'bro.	Immingham	LONDON
A STEAMER	—	—	—	—

PASSENGER OFFICE.

Manager, F. H. Grosvenor.

P. & O. HOUSE, 14, COCKSPUR-ST., S.W.1.

City Booking Office, 130, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3; Paris: Société Française P. & O., 41, Bld. des Capucines. Monte Carlo (Col. C. Fane, P. & O. Agent), Av. de Monte Carlo.

FREIGHT OR GENERAL BUSINESS:—P. & O. or B.I. Offices, 122, LEADENHALL-ST., E.C.3.

B.I. Agents:—GRAY, DAWES & Co., 122, LEADENHALL-ST., E.C.3.

Freight Brokers:—P. & O., Escombe, McGrath and Co., 13, Fenchurch-avenue, E.C.3; B.I.S.N. Co., Gellatly, Hankey and Co., Ltd., Dock House, Billiter-street, E.C.3; Middlesbro' to Bombay and Karachi, Gosman and Smith, Ltd., 14, Billiter-street, E.C.3; and (Queensland Line) Birt, Potter and Hughes, 2, Fenchurch-avenue, London, E.C.3.

NEW ZEALAND LINE.

Regular four-weekly Passenger Sailings from Southampton to NEW ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIA

VIA PANAMA CANAL.

Single-berth Cabins and Bath-room Suites.

Ship.	Tons.	SOUTHAMPTON
RUAHINE	11,000	Mar. 14
RANGITATA (new motor vessel)	17,000	Apl. 11
RANGITANE (new motor vessel)	17,000	May 9
ROTORUA	12,500	June 6
REMUERA	11,500	June 13

* Via Suva.

Apply the N.Z.S. Co., Ltd. (J. B. Westray and Co., Ltd.), 138, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3 (Tele., Avenue 5220); the Trans-Pacific Passenger Agency, Ltd. (W. L. James, General Manager), 14, Cockspur-street (first floor), London, S.W.1 (Tele., Regent 6724).

UNION S.S. Co. of NEW ZEALAND

TO NEW ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIA.

By any Atlantic Line to Canada or U.S.A. Thence via VANCOUVER or SAN FRANCISCO

	From ‡Vancouver.	From †San Francisco.
NIAGARA	Mar. 5	
TAHITI		Mar. 19
AORANGI	April 2	
MAKURA		April 16

‡ Canadian-Australasian Line via Honolulu, Fiji, and Auckland to Sydney. † Union Royal Mail Line via Tahiti, Rarotonga, Wellington to Sydney.

Apply to Trans-Pacific Passenger Agency, Ltd. (W. L. James, General Manager), 14, Cockspur-street (first floor), London, S.W.1 (Tele., Regent 6724); or for Vancouver service any office of the Canadian Railways.

P. & O. BRANCH SERVICE.

FAST STEAMERS TO AUSTRALIA.

Calling en route at Malta, Port Said, Suez, and Colombo.

ONE CLASS ONLY AT LOWEST FARES.

	Tons.	London.	Plym'th.
BENDIGO	13,000	14 Mar.	15 Mar.
†BARADINE	13,000	11 Apr.	12 Apr.
†BARRABOOL	13,000	9 May	10 May
†BALRANALD	13,000	6 June	7 June

† Carrying HIS MAJESTY'S MAILS and calling at Aden.

Also 3rd CABIN BOOKINGS for

	Tons.	London.	Marseilles.
R.M.S. MOLDAVIA	16,500	Apr. 17	Apr. 24
R.M.S. MONGOLIA	16,500	May 16	May 22

Apply 130, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3, or (passage only) 14-16, Cockspur-street, London, S.W.1.

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Under Contract to carry His Majesty's Mails. Through Tickets to NEW ZEALAND and TASMANIA. Tickets interchangeable with other lines. HOLIDAY TRIPS TO SPAIN, MOROCCO, RIVIERA, ITALY, EGYPT, and CEYLON. CRUISES by 20,000-TON STEAMERS.

	Tons.	London.	Toulon.	Naples.
ORONTES	20,000	—	Feb. 21	Feb. 23
ORAMA	20,000	Mar. 1	Mar. 7	Mar. 9
ORMONDE	15,000	Mar. 15	Mar. 21	Mar. 23
ORSOVA	12,000	Mar. 29	Apl. 4	Apl. 6
ORVIETO	12,000	Apl. 26	May 2	May 4
ORONSAY	20,000	May 24	May 30	June 1
ORAMA	20,000	June 21	June 27	June 29
OTRANTO	20,000	July 19	July 25	July 27

Managers, ANDERSON, GREEN and Co., Ltd.: Head Office, 5, Fenchurch-avenue, E.C.3; Branch Offices, 14, Cockspur-street, S.W.1; No. 1, Australia House, Strand.

ELLERMAN LINES

CITY HALL BUCKNALL

FAST REGULAR PASSENGER SERVICE. LIVERPOOL to EGYPT, SUDAN, INDIA & CEYLON.

Steamer	Tons.	Date.	Destination.
City of Paris	10,902	Feb. 25	Bombay and Karachi
City of Venice	8,308	Mar. 4	Bombay and Karachi
City of Calcutta	8,421	Mar. 5	Colombo and Calcutta
aCity of Hongkong	9,678	Mar. 15	Bombay and Karachi
City of York	7,844	Mar. 24	Bombay and Karachi
City of Benares	6,984	Mar. 26	Calcutta

Calls (a) Marseilles.

LONDON TO SOUTH AFRICA.

City of Karachi	5,573	Mar. 1	Cape Town, Algoa Bay, East London, and Natal.
Trafford Hall	5,321	Mar. 29	
City of Valencia	7,329	Apl. 12	

MARSEILLES TO STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN. Regular freight service with limited accommodation for passengers at reduced rates. Sailings on application.

LONDON: 104-6, Leadenhall-st., E.C. Tele., Ave. 9340

LIVERPOOL: Tower-bldgs., Water-st. " Cent. 3840

GLASGOW: 75, Bothwell-street " Cent. 9222

ELLERMAN'S WESTCOTT & LAURANCE LINE LTD.,

LEITH, TYNE, ANTWERP, and LONDON, to MEDITERRANEAN, EGYPT, LEVANT & BLACK SEA

For	Steamer.	Closing London.
Gibraltar, Malta, Alexandria.	Gitano	Feb. 26
Gibraltar, Malta, Piræus, Salonika, Smyrna, Constantza and Istanbul (Constantinople)	Sorrento	Mar. 1

Loading Berth—West India Dock (A shed).

Taking goods by trans-shipment to Tunis, Tripoli (Barbary), via Malta, Larnaca, Limasol, Famagusta (Cyprus), Syrian Coast Ports via Alexandria, Bourgas, Varna, Odessa, and Constantza, via Constantinople, all Greek Ports via Piræus.

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Under Cook's Inclusive and Independent System of Travel Without Trouble. Every detail of your tour is arranged before departure by experts with personal knowledge of all parts of the world. Steamer, train, and hotel accommodation reserved. Sight-seeing arranged. Local guides provided. Assistance of overseas branches. Full information from

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BERKELEY-ST., LONDON, W.1. & 300 OFFICES.

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OCEANIC HOUSE, 1, COCKSPUR-ST. S.W.1.

WHITE STAR LINE.

THE "BIGGEST SHIP" ROUTE. SOUTHAMPTON-NEW YORK via Cherbourg.

Majestic .. Wed., Mar. 5 | Majestic .. Wed., Mar. 26

Olympic .. Wed., Mar. 19 | Homeric .. Wed., Apl. 2

LIVERPOOL—BOSTON—NEW YORK via Queenstown.

(2) *Doric .. Sat., Feb. 22 | (2)*†Arabic Sat., Mar. 8

Cedric .. Sat., Mar. 1 | Baltic .. Sat., Mar. 15

† Via Belfast and Glasgow instead of Queenstown. (2) Not calling Boston. * Via Halifax, N.S.

LIVERPOOL—HALIFAX, N.S.

Doric .. .. Sat., Feb. 22 Arabic .. Sat., Mar. 8

SOUTHAMPTON—HALIFAX, N.S.

Megantic .. Sat., Mar. 29 (Via Cardiff and Galway.)

LONDON—NEW ZEALAND via Panama.

Ionic (Passengers from Southampton only) Fri., Feb. 28

RED STAR TO NEW YORK.

ANTWERP—S'HAMPTON—CHERBOURG.

	From Antwerp.	From Southampton and Cherbourg.
(4) Pennland	Feb. 21	Feb. 22
(4) Westernland	Mar. 14	Mar. 15

TO CANADA.

SOUTHAMPTON to HALIFAX, N.S.

(4) Pennland .. Sat., Feb. 22

(4) Westernland .. Sat., Mar. 15

From Antwerp previous day.

(4) Tourist Third Cabin and Third Class Passengers only.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.

LONDON'S LARGEST LINERS. LONDON TO NEW YORK via Boulogne.

FIRST CLASS PASSENGERS ONLY. London-Boulogne, £3.

*Minnewaska, 21,716 tons .. Mar. 1 | Mar. 29

*Minnetonka, 21,998 tons .. Mar. 15 | Apl. 12

TOURIST THIRD CABIN PASSENGERS ONLY. Single Fare, £23. Return Fare, £40. London-Boulogne, 30s.

*Minnekahda, 17,281 tons .. Feb. 22 | Mar. 22

* Carrying also freight, including refrigerated cargo. Apply also Leadenhall-street, E.C.3, or Local Agents.

CUNARD LINE. U.S.A.—CANADA.

A special travel opportunity—additional sailing of SCYTHIA (20,000 tons) from LIVERPOOL MARCH 1st to HALIFAX and NEW YORK. Perfect comfort at reasonable rates.

SOUTHAMPTON—CHERBOURG—NEW YORK.

AQUITANIA - - - - FEB. 19

AUSONIA .. Feb. 21 BERENGARIA .. Feb. 26

LIVERPOOL—COBH—NEW YORK.

ANTONIA - - - - - FEB. 22

*SCYTHIA .. Mar. 1 †LANCASTRIA .. Mar. 8

* Via Belfast and Glasgow, not Cobh. † Calls Boston.

SOUTHAMPTON—CHERBOURG—HALIFAX, N.S.

AUSONIA - - - - - FEB. 21

*AURANIA .. Feb. 28 *ASCANIA .. Mar. 14

* Calls Cobh.

LIVERPOOL-BELFAST-GLASGOW-HALIFAX, N.S.

SCYTHIA - - - - - MAR. 1

*LANCASTRIA .. Mar. 8 ANDANIA .. Mar. 15

* Via Cobh, not Belfast and Glasgow.

WINTER CRUISES.

By "LACONIA" (20,000 tons) from Southampton. To MEDITERRANEAN, March 1st, 25 days, from 50 guineas. To ATLANTIC ISLES & NORTH AFRICA, March 29, 16 days, from 30 guineas.

MIDSUMMER CRUISE.

By "CARINTHIA" (20,000 tons) from Southampton. To BALTIC, NORWAY, and RUSSIA (Leningrad and Moscow), August 1st, 19 days, from 33 guineas.

Apply Cunard Line, London, 51, Bishopsgate, E.C.2, 26-27, Cockspur-street, S.W.1; Liverpool, Pier Head; and principal passenger agencies.

FRENCH LINE C.G.T.

REGULAR EXPRESS. FIRST AND SECOND CLASS FAST "CABIN" AND TOURIST THIRD CABIN SERVICES from

PLYMOUTH DIRECT TO NEW YORK.

"THE ROUTE THAT CUTS OFF THE CORNER" BY AVOIDING A PASSAGE DOWN CHANNEL.

	From Plymouth.	Due New York.
"DE GRASSE" (c)	Feb. 19	Feb. 27
"ILE DE FRANCE" (e)	Feb. 26	Mar. 4
"PARIS" (e)	Mar. 12	Mar. 18

(e) Express Service First and Second Class only. (c) Fast Cabin and Tourist Third Cabin service.

Also

HAVRE to HOUSTON, Texas (cabin class) MONTHLY.

Also

PLYMOUTH TO WEST INDIES.

TRINIDAD—SPANISH MAIN—CRISTOBAL.

S.S. "FLANDRE" .. .. Feb. 24

S.S. "PELLERIN DE LATOUCHE" .. Mar. 24

The largest and fastest liners from England. Also

FRANCE TO CUBA & MEXICO monthly.

Cie. Gle. Transatlantique, Ltd., 20, Cockspur-street, S.W.1, and all leading Travel Agents.

ALGERIA and TUNISIA The quickest and best route to ALGERIA and TUNISIA is overland via Marseilles LONDON to ALGIERS in TWO DAYS. FRENCH LINE, Cie. Gle. Transatlantique, Ltd., 20, Cockspur-street, S.W.1, and all leading Travel Agents.

BRITISH WEST INDIES.

Harrison Line.

BARBADOS, GRENADA, TRINIDAD, DEMERARA.

INGOMA .. Sailing Feb. 28 .. LONDON

INANDA .. Sailing Mar. 28 .. LONDON

Six weeks' Round Voyage, £67 inclusive.

Apply J. D. HEWETT and Co., Ltd., 11, (Lower) Regent-street, S.W.1; THOS. and JAS. HARRISON, Dock House, Billiter-street, E.C.3. Monument 4231.

NELSON LINE. SOUTH AMERICA.

LARGEST and LATEST LINERS FROM LONDON TO BRAZIL, URUGUAY, AND ARGENTINA. 25,420 tons displacement. 14,450 tons gross.

SUNSHINE TRIPS TO SPAIN, PORTUGAL and CANARY ISLANDS.

M.V. HIGHLAND MONARCH .. Feb. 20

M.V. HIGHLAND PRINCESS .. Mar. 6

Full details on request to Head Office: 98, LEADENHALL-STREET, E.C.3. West End Agency, 11, (Lower) Regent-street, S.W.1.

ROYAL HOLLAND LLOYD.

SOUTH AMERICAN SERVICES,

from SOUTHAMPTON, via SPAIN, PORTUGAL, LAS PALMAS.

PERNAMBUCO BAHIA RIO DE JANEIRO SANTOS MONTEVIDEO BUENOS AIRES	S.S. "ORANIA"	27 FEB.
	S.S. "GELRIA"	13 MAR.
	S.S. "FLANDRIA"	27 MAR.
	S.S. "ZEELANDIA"	10 APR.

For passage and full information apply to the Agents:— D. H. DRAKEFORD, 60, Haymarket, S.W.1; WAINWRIGHT BROS. and Co., 21, Fenchurch-street, E.C.3, or 20, Queen's-terrace, Southampton.

SOUTH AMERICA.

EXPRESS SERVICE.

LONDON TO RIO IN 12 DAYS. TO BUENOS AIRES IN 15 DAYS.

VIA VIGO, LISBON, AND TENERIFFE. (By the Cap Arcona.)

HAMBURG-SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

S.S. CAP ARCONA, from Boulogne Feb. 26

M.V. MONTE SARMIENTO, from Boulogne Mar. 15

S.S. CAP POLONIO, from Boulogne Mar. 15

Train for 1st and 2nd class passengers leaves Victoria 9 a.m.

For particulars apply:— STELP and LEIGHTON, Ltd., 9-13, Fenchurch-buildings, London, E.C.3. Also at Newcastle, Hull, Glasgow, and Cardiff. Or principal Passenger Agents.

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U.S.L.	A.M.L.
From Southampton weekly. Famous Cuisine. From £38. Tourist Cabin.	From London weekly. One class only £20 10s., with bath £25 10s.

Booklets, &c., FREE from your Agent or U.S. Lines Offices, 14, Regent-street, S.W.1. (Gerrard 5820).

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TRAVEL ROUND THE WORLD.

£257 10s. First Class. £152 8s. Special Class.

112 GOLDEN DAYS OF TRAVEL.

DOLLAR STEAMSHIP LINE and AMERICAN MAIL LINE.

Mediterranean, America, New York, Panama, California, Transpacific, Orient, Malaya, Ceylon, Egypt, Italy, Marseilles.

THE FAMOUS PRESIDENT LINERS. ALL OUTSIDE STATE ROOMS.

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ANCHOR LINE

LIVERPOOL TO BOMBAY & KARACHI.

CALLING AT GIBRALTAR, PORT SAID, and SUEZ.

§†CIRCASSIA .. Feb. 27 | §‡BRITANNIA .. Mar. 27

*CASTALIA .. Mar. 12 | *MASSILIA .. May 2

* First Class Passengers only. Specially low fares. ‡ First and Third Class Passengers. † Calls Port Sudan. § Leaves Marseilles April 3. Vessels recognized by Indian Government. Indian Government Vouchers accepted.

GLASGOW TO NEW YORK.

CAMERONIA .. Feb. 21 | CALIFORNIA .. Mar. 7

SCYTHIA .. Mar. 1 | ANDANIA .. Mar. 15

ANCHOR LINE, 48, FENCHURCH-STREET, E.C.3, and at 26 and 27, Cockspur-street, S.W.1.

GLEN LINE

FORTNIGHTLY TO STRAITS, CHINA & JAPAN.

NEXT PASSENGER SAILINGS.

MEISSONIER .. .. from London Mar. 11

PEMBROKESHIRE .. from London Mar. 15

For fares and full particulars apply GLEN LINE, LTD., 20, Billiter-street, London, E.C.3

SEA & LAND HOLIDAYS.

FOR SUGGESTIONS AND COST APPLY FOR OUR 1930 HOLIDAY CRUISE PROGRAMME. Holidays abroad from £11. Early application advised. HICKIE, BORMAN, GRANT & CO., LTD., 25, Cockspur-street, LONDON, S.W.1. Gerr. 2094-5.

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SOUTH AMERICA by THE ROYAL MAIL LINE,

BRITAIN'S LARGEST & FASTEST SHIPS to PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MONTEVIDEO, and BUENOS AIRES.

Via France, Spain, Portugal, and * Madeira.

Vessel.	Gross Tons.	From S'hampton.	From Liverpool.
*ALMANZORA	15,551	Feb. 28	—
DESEADO	11,477	—	Mar. 1
*ALCANTARA (M.V.)	22,181	Mar. 14	—
DESNA	11,483	—	Mar. 15
*ARLANZA	14,930	Mar. 28	—
DEMERARA	11,484	—	Mar. 29
*ASTURIAS (M.V.)	22,071	Apl. 11	—
*ALMANZORA	15,551	Apl. 25	—

EUROPE—NORTH PACIFIC.

THE PACIFIC LINE

to WEST COAST OF SOUTH AMERICA.

CHILE, BERMUDA, HAVANA, Via France, Spain. PERU, PANAMA CANAL.

Vessel.	Gross Tons.	From Liverpool.
ORCOMA (calls Tocopilla)	11,580	Feb. 27
ORITA (calls Jamaica)	9,298	Mar. 13
ORDUNA	15,507	Apl. 8
OROPESA (omits Bermuda)	14,075	Apl. 17

R.M.S.P. "ATLANTIS" 38 DAYS' CRUISE TO MEDITERRANEAN

from Southampton, 15th March, visiting MALAGA, HOLY LAND, EGYPT, RHODES, CONSTANTINOPLE, SALONIKA, ATHENS, &c. Accommodation still available.

LONDON { America House, Cockspur-street, S.W.1. Royal Mail House, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3.

LIVERPOOL—Goree, Water-street.

PARIS—12, Boulevard des Capucines. Or Local Agents.

CANADIAN PACIFIC CANADA & U.S.A.

SOUTHAMPTON TO SAINT JOHN, N.B. (Via Cherbourg.)

MELITA .. Mar. 8

MONTROSE .. Mar. 15

MONTCLARE (via Queenstown) .. Mar. 22

METAGAMA .. Mar. 29

LIVERPOOL TO SAINT JOHN, N.B.

MINNEDOSA (B.G.) .. Feb. 21

MONTCALM (B.G.) .. Feb. 28

DUCHESS OF YORK (B.G.) .. Mar. 7

DUCHESS OF ATHOLL (B.G.) .. Mar. 14

(B.) Via Belfast. (G.) Via Greenock.

GLASGOW TO SAINT JOHN, N.B.

MINNEDOSA .. Feb. 22 | D. OF YORK .. Mar. 8

MONTCALM .. Mar. 1 | D. OF ATHOLL Mar. 15

JAPAN AND CHINA.

EMPRESS OF RUSSIA (from Vancouver) .. Mar. 8 (Latest Atlantic Steamer to connect, MINNEDOSA, Feb. 21.)

EMPRESS OF ASIA (from Vancouver) .. Mar. 29 (Latest Atlantic Steamer to connect, DUCHESS OF ATHOLL, Mar. 14.)

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GEN. DUCHESNE .. Feb. 28 and Mar. 14 .. L. DE LISLE

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Enclosed Limousine body by Park Ward, specially designed to afford ample leg room, and a very comfortable front seat for the owner who occasionally likes to drive himself. The division lowers out of sight, enabling the car to be used either as a 7-seater chauffeur-driven limousine or an owner-driver saloon.

C. R. ANDREWS (MOTORS), LTD.,

FIFTY BERKELEY-STREET, W.1.

MAYFAIR 3526.

BENTLEY BARGAINS.

1929	model 4½-litre Drop Head Coupé by Victor Broom; Vee screen; finished black; roomy dickey; two spare wheels	£1,000
1928	model 4½-litre Sporting four-seater special engine; finished black; very attractive	£795
1925	model 3-litre; very smart coupé; repainted two shades of blue	£425

Unexpired portion of makers' guarantee transferable.

JACK WITHERS & CO., 44, OSNABURGH-STREET, N.W.1. Opposite Great Portland-street Station. 'Phones: Museum 8820-1 and 6595.

1929	20 h.p. ARMSTRONG-SIDDELEY Saloon; four-speed self-changing gear	£420
1928	20 h.p. ARMSTRONG-SIDDELEY Saloon	£270

Both cars in perfect condition. Telephone, Guildford 1809-1810. STANLEY GODFREY and Co., Onslow-street, Guildford.

100 GUINEAS SAVED!

1930 SUNBEAM 16 h.p. Mulliner Weymann Saloon; black and cream; taxed; mileage 1,000; makers' guarantee. Price 500 guineas. Instalments or exchange.—Telephone Paddington 8749.

MOTOR-CARS (continued)

1929 AND 1930 CARS.

1930	DAIMLER 20/70 Sports Saloon, mileage 2,500; complete with tax and transfer of guarantee. Price	£675
1930	DAIMLER 20/70 enclosed Limousine De Luxe, mileage 2,000; complete with tax and transfer of guarantee	£750
1929	(October) DAIMLER 20/70 enclosed drive Limousine, mileage 4,500; tax and guarantee. Price	£650
1929	VAUXHALL 20/60 Saloon, mileage 3,000. Price	295 gns.
1929	LEA-FRANCIS drop head Coupé, mileage 3,000; tax and guarantee. Price	£295
1929	AUSTIN 16 h.p. Saloon, mileage 2,500. Price	£285

WARWICKSHIRE MOTORS, LIMITED.

DAIMLER WHOLESALE AND RETAIL AGENTS. LEA-FRANCIS DISTRIBUTORS.

118-122, GREAT PORTLAND-STREET, W.1. Museum 2963-4.

NEW CARS AT SHOP-SOILED PRICES.

SAVING £813.

NEW 40/50 h.p. "ROLLS-ROYCE" Phantom I, with Connaught Enclosed Landaulette de Ville, beautiful shade of Green, leather upholstery; a perfect Car with manufacturer's full guarantee. Cost £2,913. Special Price £2,100.

SAVING £1,025.

NEW 40/50 h.p. "ROLLS-ROYCE" Phantom I, with handsome Coachbuilt Enclosed Limousine, painted Black, with Silver line, Triplex, two spare wheels; 2,000 miles only; unregistered; full maker's guarantee. Cost £2,875. Special Price £1,850.

SAVING £435.

NEW 32/34 h.p "MINERVA" Connaught Enclosed Limousine, Blue and cloth upholstery, particularly handsome body; manufacturer's full guarantee. Cost £1,525. Special Price £1,090.

SAVING £610.

NEW 4½ Litre "INVICTA" Weymann Four-Door Four-Light Saloon, attractively finished in Art Blue and Black, Hide upholstery, Triplex glass throughout; ideal fast touring Car; manufacturer's full guarantee. Cost £1,500. Special Price £890.

SAVING £355.

NEW 20/60 h.p. "STAR" Special Seven-Seater Enclosed Limousine, Brown with Brown furniture hide throughout; fully equipped; an unprecedented bargain; manufacturer's full guarantee. Cost £850. Special Price £495.

SAVING £220.

NEW 18/50 h.p. "STAR" Drop-Head Coupé, painted Dark Blue with leather upholstery; ideal professional Car, being economical to run; manufacturer's full guarantee. Cost £595. Special Price £375.

SAVING £190.

NEW 2 Litre "ROVER" Weymann Saloon with Mooriand Sunshine head, covered Black fabric, trimmed Brown furniture hide; "two cars in one"; manufacturer's full guarantee. Cost £550. Special Price £360.

YOUR PRESENT CAR TAKEN IN PART EXCHANGE.

CONNAUGHT,

34/36, DAVIES-STREET, BERKELEY-SQUARE, LONDON, W.1.

Next to Claridge's Hotel. Mayfair 5048.

AN ATTRACTIVE OFFER.

NEW (shop-soiled) LINCOLN 1929 7-passenger Saloon, finished blue. Fully equipped and guaranteed. List £1,546. Offered at .. £895

LINCOLN 5-passenger Saloon, finished Saxe blue; fully equipped and guaranteed. This car is up to 1929 specification but was first put into use in 1928 by the Lincoln Co. Very well cared for. Tax paid. Cost over £1,500. Offered at .. £650

JACK OLDING & CO., LTD., AUDLEY HOUSE, 8, 9, 10, NORTH AUDLEY-STREET, W.1. Mayfair 5242-3.

ROOTES LIMITED.

EXCLUSIVE CARS AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

BENTLEY.

NEW 6½-litre Thrupp and Maberly Limousine de Ville, showroom soiled only	£2,300
6½-LITRE 1928 long chassis, Freestone and Webb Weymann Saloon, as new	£1,175
6½-LITRE 1927 (1928 improvements) Mulliner Weymann Saloon, extremely well equipped, rear trunk, &c.	£950
4½-LITRE 1928 Freestone and Webb Weymann Saloon, exceptional appearance	£975
NEW 4½-litre Mulliner Sports Weymann Coupé	£1,325
4½-LITRE 1928 Mulliner Weymann Sports Tourer, in perfect condition	£895
NEW ROLLS-ROYCE 20 h.p. Mulliner Weymann 5-seater Saloon; showroom soiled only	£1,395
SUNBEAM 1929 16 h.p. Weymann Saloon de Luxe, used for few demonstrations only	£525
HILLMAN new 1929 Straight Eight Safety Weymann Saloon, listed at £485	£395
HILLMAN new 1929 Straight Eight Safety Tourer, listed at £445	£345

EXCHANGES AND DEFERRED TERMS.

ROOTES LIMITED.

DEVONSHIRE HOUSE, PICCADILLY, W.1. Tele., Grosvenor 3401.

THRUPP & MABERLY, LTD.

(BY APPOINTMENT TO H.M. THE KING.)

OFFICIAL RETAILERS OF ROLLS-ROYCE CARS. SPECIAL COACHBUILDERS TO DAIMLER CO.

40/50 H.P. ROLLS-ROYCE Phantom II. Chassis, fitted with THRUPP and MABERLY ENCLOSED LIMOUSINE body, cellulosed black, fine lined white, upholstered in best West of England cloth; two extra seats. Immediate delivery.

25 H.P. ROLLS-ROYCE Chassis, fitted with THRUPP and MABERLY FIXED CABRIOLET DE VILLE body, cellulosed black, fine lined gold, upholstered in best fawn cloth. Immediate delivery.

Ask for Catalogue.

YOU should consult us if you are in need of excellent second-hand ROLLS-ROYCE Cars. We have for sale both 40/50 h.p. "NEW PHANTOM" models and the 20 h.p. with different types of "THRUPP and MABERLY" coachwork.

THRUPP & MABERLY, LTD., DEVONSHIRE HOUSE, BERKELEY-STREET, W.1. Part Exchanges. Deferred Payments. Grosvenor 3401. Established 1760.

AN ABSOLUTE BARGAIN.

1930 NEW AUSTIN 20 h.p. 6-cylinder Open Road Tourer; makers' guarantee; only slightly soiled by few short trial runs; list price £530; accept £465.

H. A. SAUNDERS, 17-19, BROADWALK, GOLDERS GREEN, N.W.11. Telephone, Speedwell 5061-2.

AUSTIN 1928 12 h.p. Gordon Saloon; cellulosed maroon, black wings and wheels, upholstered red leather, fitted three-piece windscreen, four new tyres, new batteries; appearance and condition as new; £190.—Whale for Motors, 51A, Park-street, Regent's Park, N.W.1. (Hampstead 3644.)

BUICK 1929 Empire 4-door Saloon; splendid condition.—12, Semley-place, Victoria, S.W.1. Sloane 9008.

BRAND New WOLSELEY 21/60 h.p. 6-cylinder 4-door Coachbuilt Saloon; hydraulic brakes; Triplex; full equipment, &c.; unregistered; 12 months' guarantee; listed £470; accept £365.—VIVIAN, 4-12, Palmer-street, Victoria-street, S.W.1. Vic. 2113-4.

CROSSLEY 15.7 h.p. coachbuilt four-door Saloon, brand new and unused. List price £498, our price £395; cannot be repeated.—CHALLANDS, ROSS and Co., Ltd., 28, Canal-street, Nottingham.

DAIMLER BARGAIN.—25/85 h.p. O-type, fitted with special Cabriolet de Ville; car unregistered; cost over £1,600; 995 guineas.—View LAWTON-GOODMAN, LTD., 36, North Audley-street, W.1.

MINERVA, 12-18 h.p., 4-door fabric saloon; maroon and black; f.w.b.; in excellent condition throughout. £185 or near offer.—Apply Owner, 62, Berwick-street, Oxford-circus, W.1.

ROLLS-ROYCE, late 1925 Phantom 40-50 h.p.; beautiful coupé body by Barker; condition as new; £750; one owner.—Imperial Hotel, Russell-square, W.C.1.

ROLLS-ROYCE 1927 specification 20 h.p. fitted Hooper Saloon with division; first reasonable offer. Instalments or exchange considered. Telephone Paddington 8749.

SUNBEAM 1927 (May) 20 h.p. 6-cylinder 4-door Weymann Saloon; fully equipped, two spare wheels, &c.; one owner only; cost £900; accept £325.—VIVIAN, 4-12, Palmer-street, Victoria-street, S.W.1. Vic. 2113-4.

20 H.P. SUNBEAM Weymann Saloon, slightly used; 395gns.; terms and exchanges.—LONDON AND COUNTIES AUTO DISTRIBUTORS, Ltd., 18, Berkeley-street. Mayfair 7050.

WORTH IMMEDIATE INSPECTION.

40/50 H.P. ROLLS-ROYCE Windover Enclosed Limousine; painted blue; upholstered in Bedford cord; two occasional seats and companion; driver's seat leather; two spare wheels, windscreen wiper, mirror; the car is in perfect condition throughout. Price £650.—CONNAUGHT, 34-36, Davies-street, Berkeley-square, London, W.1. Next to Claridge's Hotel. Mayfair 5048.

1925 three-litre BENTLEY Freestone and Webb Saloon; f.w.b.; 350gns.; terms and exchanges.—LONDON AND COUNTIES AUTO DISTRIBUTORS, Ltd., 18, Berkeley-street. Mayfair 7050.

1929 MORRIS COWLEY Saloon; small mileage; practically new; taxed; bargain, £125.—L. H. PUGH, 56, South Molton-street, W. Mayfair 4433.

1929 Series DELAGE 18.2 h.p. 6-cylinder de Luxe Weymann sunshine roof saloon; equipment includes large trunk at rear, spotlight, fog light, double windscreen wiper, bumpers and all fittings chromium plated; car is in first-class condition and covered by guarantee. Price £495.—J. SMITH and Co., Motor Agents, Ltd., 28, Albemarle-street, W.1. Phone Regent 1038.

(Continued on Page Three)

MOTOR-CARS (continued)

1929 BENTLEY 2-6-seater Semi-Coupé; BENTLEY guarantee; 990gns.; terms and exchanges.—LONDON AND COUNTIES AUTO DISTRIBUTORS, Ltd., 18, Berkeley-street. Mayfair 7050.

1929 LANCIA Weymann Saloon, slightly used; 495gns.; terms and exchanges.—LONDON AND COUNTIES AUTO DISTRIBUTORS, Ltd., 18, Berkeley-street. Mayfair 7050.

1929 ROVER Sportsman's Coupé, slightly used; 240gns.; terms and exchanges.—LONDON AND COUNTIES AUTO DISTRIBUTORS, Ltd., 18, Berkeley-street. Mayfair 7050.

1929-30 4½-litre BENTLEY, very slightly used, occasional four Sportsman's Coupé; BENTLEY guarantee; 1,225gns.; terms and exchanges.—LONDON AND COUNTIES AUTO DISTRIBUTORS, Ltd., 18, Berkeley-street. Mayfair 7050.

1930 MORRIS Light Six Fabric Saloon, black and red; mileage 1,000; as brand new; taxed; £[illegible].—L. H. PUGH, 56, South Molton-street, W. Mayfair 4433.

FOR HIRE

INEXPENSIVE MOTORING.

Anywhere by car. Complete comfort. No worries. Up-to-date cars. 18s. for 20 miles, 6.30 p.m. to 12.30 a.m. Touring rate 10d. per mile. 100 miles minimum.—LE GRICE ELERS, Ltd., 27, Sussex-place, South Kensington, S.W.7. 'Phone, Kensington 9477.

DRIVE YOURSELF OR CHAUFFEUR-DRIVEN.
UP-TO-DATE CHRYSLER 75 and DE SOTOS, Saloons, Coupés, and Roadsters.
Write or 'phone:—
MILES HIRE, LTD.,
7, Eccleston-street, Victoria, London, S.W.1. Sloane 9155 (four lines).

"DRIVURSELF" Hire Service.—Unlimited mileage and no deposit. London's lowest rates.—12, Woodstock-street, Bond-street, W.1. Mayfair 1637-8.

CHRYSLER CARS for HIRE to drive yourself; all models; unlimited mileage; special low rates.—W. M. BAILEY, 85, Great Portland-street, W.1. Langham 2437.

KENNEL, FARM AND AVIARY

3 lines 4s. 6d. (minimum)

DOGS

AIREDALES (LT.-COL. RICHARDSON'S) for home protection. ABERDEENS, CAIRNS, WIRE and SMOOTH FOX, SEALYHAMS, WEST HIGHLANDS, COCKERS, pups, adults, companions or exhibitions; largest selection.—Clock House, Byfleet, Surrey (Station Weybridge), or seen London. Tele., Byfleet 274. Also invaluable special food 1s., post 6d.; skin cure 2s., shampoo 2s., post 3d. Chemists, Stores, or above address.

AIREDALES, 9 months; dog 6gns., bitch 3gns.; registered K.C.; exceptionally smart, fit to show.—Lt.-Col. Keates, Thorrington, Colchester.

ABERDEENS.—GUINESS is a fascinating SCOTTISH TERRIER. He has had distemper.—Westminster Dog Bureau, Caxton-street, S.W.1. Vic. 9739.

CAIRNS.—A large number of adults and puppies for exhibition or companions; reasonable prices; dogs at stud noted winners; kennels viewed at any time.—Mrs. Trimmer-Thompson, Cayton Park, Warren Row, near Henley-on-Thames. 'Phone, Hurley 35.

CAIRNS.—Exceedingly nice dog; 11 months; cream, black mask; registered K.C.; house trained; 6gns. Fawn dog; 4 months; 5gns.—Keates, Thorrington, Colchester.

CAIRNS.—Beautiful pups and adults; champion pedigrees; fit show or companions.—Miss Crossman, Trashurst, Dorking. 'Phone 396. Seen London.

CARNERA, a BULLDOG Puppy, 5 months old; five guineas.—Mrs. Parrish, Mead Lodge, Stanstead Abbots, Herts.

CHARMING DOGS of EVERY BREED are always to be bought at the Westminster Dog Bureau, Caxton-street, S.W.1. Vic. 9739.

CHOWS, bitches, one red, one black; 3 months; champion pedigree; splendid guards; house clean pets; 5gns. each.—Field, Barns Green, Horsham.

COCKER SPANIELS, dog and bitch puppies, for Sale; by Owen More Nicholas ex Susannah of Ware; 3 months; 2gns. and 30s.—Wethered, Staverton, Daventry.

CROGLIN KENNELS, 185, Knightsbridge (Sloane 5591).—WEST HIGHLAND DOG, had distemper; very attractive. Black Pom, a perfect pet. "Every breed and all they need."

DEERHOUNDS, young stock, also several adults, at reasonable prices to good homes; inspection by appointment.—Miss M. Richmond, The Warren, Warren Row, near Henley-on-Thames.

FRENCH BULLDOGS.—TIGER is brindle, house trained, had distemper, nearly a year old and most attractive.—Westminster Dog Bureau, Caxton-street, S.W.1. Vic. 9739.

GREYHOUNDS.—ALDRIDGES REPOSITORY, LONDON.—Messrs. W. and S. FREEMAN (ALDRIDGES, Ltd.), Upper St. Martin's-lane, London, W.C.2, will SELL by AUCTION on SATURDAY NEXT, February 22nd, at 12 noon, 150 SAPLINGS, FIRST and SECOND SEASON DOGS and RUNNING DOGS. On view afternoon of day prior and morning of sale. Catalogues on application. NOTE.—Two special sales reserved for Saplings and First Season Dogs will be held on March 8th and 29th. Entries invited.

IRISH WOLFHOUNDS.—Puppies and young stock for disposal.—Captain Hudson, Binley House, St. Marybourne, Andover. Tele. 3 St. Marybourne.

MASTIFF PUPS, friendly, jolly little fellows; ideal guards and children's playmates; champion pedigree; from five guineas.—Bune, Kingsnorth, Ashford, Kent.

PEDIGREE AIREDALE, one year; sweet-tempered, good watch; cheap to really good home in country house, not kennel.—M., 1, Montague-square, London, W.1.

PEDIGREE LABRADOR bitches, 13 weeks, Herriard and Whitmore strain; champions on both sides; 4gns.—Wilson, Sheep Hurdles, Larkhill, Wilts.

PEKINGESE.—ALDERBOURNE, the premier kennel; lovely black and tan show bitch puppy by Champion Pung-chow; flat face, huge eyes and coat; a real gollywog; 30gns.; beautiful particolour male by Humming-Bee, 20gns.—Mrs. Ashton Cross, Little Shardeloes, Amersham. Tele., Amersham 179. And 10, Ave. des Golfes, Cannes.

PEKINGESE.—Ideal presents.—Miss Frampton, holder of the world's record for winning litters, has the largest selection of puppies in England, every colour, from 50s. to 50gns.; miniatures from 20s. Seen any time or shown in London, five minutes from Olympia.—47, Hammersmith Bridge-road, W.6. Riverside 2757.

STURDY ELKHOUND Bitch Puppy by Ch. Rulle; 4½ months; typical in all points; ideal disposition; reasonable price to good home.—Taylor, Newdigate, Surrey.

WELSH TERRIER DOG, 15 months old; cobby, old-fashioned sort, full of intelligence; he has a rich black and tan harsh coat; a splendid pal; 5gns. Many other dogs, adults, on our 14 days' trial terms.—Willsons, Ltd., 37, New Oxford-street, London. Temple Bar 6808.

YORKSHIRE TERRIERS.—Lady G. Windham has several very small and promising puppies for SALE; males and females from 3gns.—Birchanger Lodge, Bishop's Stortford.

BELL MEAD KENNELS TRAINING SCHOOL.—Next term commences May 15th next. See "The Times" to-morrow.—Miss Trefusis Forbes, Bell Mead Kennels, Haslemere. Tele., 452.

BOARD YOUR DOG where he will be loved and cared for by an expert staff, receive the best of everything, plenty of food, and lots of exercise. Miss Trefusis Forbes, Bell Mead Kennels, Haslemere. Tele., 452.

NOTHING BETTER is known for cleansing dogs and puppies of parasites than PULVEX VERMIN POWDER. Of Chemists, Stores, or suppliers of Spillers' Dog Foods, 9d. and 2s. 6d. tins.—Cooper, McDougal and Robertson, Ltd., Berkhamsted.

DISTEMPER CASES RECEIVED under veterinary supervision. Expert staff of day and night nurses in attendance.—10, Montpelier-place, S.W.1. Tel. Sloane 3110.

EVERY MOLASSINE BISCUIT wags a tail. Write for free sample.—The Molassine Co., Ltd., Dept. D.52, Greenwich, S.E.10.

VIMLET WHOLE FOOD is a complete dog diet more nutritious than any other food and readily eaten by all breeds. All dealers.—Free samples from the Molassine Co., Ltd., Dept. W.E.5, Greenwich, S.E.10.

YOUR BEST PAL'S best PAL.—SPRATT'S MEAT FIBRINE DOG FOODS. 20,000 Dealers sell these.

FARM

PERFECT-MANNERED Children's PONIES, Hunters, show winners, 9-14.2, from £10. Ponies for hire, 10s. week.—Write Box M.1552, The Times, E.C.4.

LAVENDER and HERB FARM.—Roots of culinary, medicinal, and sweet-scented Herbs for Sale; lavender pot-pourri and dried herbs. Pupils taken. Cottage hostel.—B.Sc., Little Wilderness Herb Farm, Seal, Sevenoaks.

AVIARY

TALKING PARROT, African Grey, healthy, hardy; red tail, silver-grey plumage; in England 6½ years, so thoroughly acclimatized; wonderful plain speaker in clear human voice; no objectionable words or vice; beautiful tame pet, exceptionally free constant talker, answers when spoken to; most intelligent, clever bird; wonderfully interesting mimic; always been in private home, talking, singing, whistling tunes all day; heard any time or sent approval before payment, £15 15s. with his cage.—Write Box P.864, The Times, E.C.4.

PUBLIC NOTICES

THE LONDON ASSOCIATION OF ACCOUNTANTS.
(Limited by Guarantee.)
DESIGNATION OF MEMBERS.
"CERTIFIED ACCOUNTANT."

EXAMINATIONS, JUNE, 1930.

The following are the dates for the next Examinations of the above Association:—

Preliminary Examination.
Tuesday and Wednesday, 3rd and 4th June.
Intermediate Examination.
Tuesday and Wednesday, 3rd and 4th June.
Final Examination.
Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, 3rd, 4th and 5th June.

Each examination commences at 10 a.m. on the first day.

Persons desiring to present themselves for Examination must give notice to the Council not later than 1st April, 1930.—Full particulars and forms of entry may be obtained from the Secretary, 50, Bedford-square, London, W.C.1.

By Order of the Council,
J. A. LATHAM, Secretary.

TO PROPERTY OWNERS, TRUSTEES, SOLICITORS, &c.

Local lists of Incorporated Auctioneers, Estate Agents, Rating Surveyors, or Valuers, for any part of the country, will be sent gratis on application to the General Secretary, The Incorporated Society of Auctioneers and Landed Property Agents, 26, Finsbury-square, E.C.2. (Tele. No., Clerkenwell 4378.)

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.
WM. and T. O. DICKINSON.

Notice is hereby given that the PARTNERSHIP heretofore subsisting between us, the undersigned WILLIAM DICKINSON and THOMAS OLIVER DICKINSON, carrying on the profession of Solicitors at Wakefield in the County of York, under the style or firm of Wm. and T. O. Dickinson, has been DISSOLVED by mutual consent.

Dated this 12th day of February, 1930.
WILLIAM DICKINSON.
T. O. DICKINSON.

ARTICLES FOR SALE AND WANTED

Private Announcements 3 lines 6s. (minimum); Trade 3 lines 9s. (minimum)

ANTIQUES, CURIOS, &c.

RARE SHERATON MIRRORS and OTHER ITEMS for SALE privately from country house vacated; seen London.—Write Box F.300, The Times, E.C.4.

WEARING APPAREL

A Good Price by MITCHELL'S, 303, High Holborn, W.C.1. Ladies', Gentlemen's DISCARDED CLOTHING, FURS, Uniforms, Linen, Teeth, Jewellery, Plate, &c. Buyer attends or cash by return. Holborn 7127. Est. 1860.

WARDROBE DEALERS compete at our ROOMS for ladies' and gentlemen's SURPLUS APPAREL, furs, and household effects; hence top prices realized. PRIVATE OWNERS invited to send trial parcel to Johnson Dymond and Son, Ltd. (Est. 1793), Auction Rooms, 24-26, Great Queen-street, W.C.2. Sales daily; prompt settlement.

MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES

NEW (complete set) EDIPHONE DICTATING MACHINE; no reasonable offer refused.—Mansfield, 6, Nicoll-road, N.W.10. (Willesden 3179.)

100,000 STEEL FENCING STANDARDS for SALE. Army Huts. Also wire.—Apply Army Surplus Depot, Yeovil, Somerset.

PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS

3 lines 7s. 6d. (minimum)

CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES.
COLONIAL GOVERNMENT APPOINTMENTS.
APPLICATIONS from qualified candidates are invited for the following POST:—

M/1650.—ASSISTANT DRAUGHTSMAN REQUIRED by the GOVERNMENT of NIGERIA for the Survey Department for two tours of 12 to 18 months' service and possible extension. Salary £495 rising to £600 a year by annual increments of £15. Free quarters and passages, and outfit allowance of £60 on first appointment. Liberal leave on full salary. Candidates, aged 25 to 35, must be skilled survey draughtsmen and have had a thorough training in the various draughting processes required in a large survey drawing office and have some knowledge of the type of work for lithographic reproduction. Experience is required in the drawing and preparation of cadastral plans and topographic field sheets for reproduction. Some knowledge of the principles and methods of surveying is required and an ability to take complete charge of a large staff of African draughtsmen during absence on leave of the Chief Draughtsman.

Apply at once by letter, stating age, whether married or single, and full particulars of qualifications and experience, to the Crown Agents for the Colonies, 4, Millbank, London, S.W.1, quoting M/1650.

METROPOLITAN ASYLUMS BOARD.
DARENTH TRAINING COLONY for the MENTALLY DEFECTIVE.

A MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT is REQUIRED for duty at the Darenth Training Colony, Dartford, Kent, in the service of the Metropolitan Asylums Board. Candidates must be under 40 years of age, unless already in the service of the Board or of the London County Council; and must be registered to practise both in medicine and surgery in England. The position is pensionable. Salary £1,000 a year, plus fluctuating temporary additions, making the total commencing remuneration at present about £1,205 a year, with unfurnished house (rates, taxes and water supply free). Full particulars and conditions of appointment on form of application (on which alone application can be made) obtainable by sending stamped addressed foolscap envelope to the Clerk to the Metropolitan Asylums Board, Victoria Embankment, E.C.4. Applications must be received by 28th February, 1930.
ALLAN POWELL, Clerk to the Board.

COIMISIUN NA STAT-SHEIRBHISE.
POSITIONS VACANT.
KEEPER and ASSISTANTS in the NATIONAL MUSEUM, DUBLIN.

The Civil Service Commissioners invite APPLICATIONS for the following whole-time, permanent, pensionable POSTS:—

(a) Keeper of the Natural History Division of the National Museum, Dublin. Salary £500 by £20 a year to £700 with cost of living bonus. The bonus at present on £500 is £184, and on £700 is £200 11s. Maximum age limit, 50 years on 1st March, 1930. Qualifications:—(1) University Degrees covering biology or geology or other sciences connected with Natural History, or equivalent qualifications such as are secured in a University College, College of Science, Museum, or similar institution; (2) special experience acquired by service in a Museum or University or similar institution; (3) experience of collecting and preserving specimens; (4) ability to undertake independent scientific research.

(b) Two assistants in the Art and Industrial Division, one Assistant in the Irish Antiquities Division, and one Assistant in the Natural History Division of the Museum. Salary: Scale A. Men (Unmarried) and Women—£150 by £10 a year to £250. Scale B. Married Men—£150 by £15 a year to £350. Cost of living bonus is payable on the salaries in each scale. The bonus at present on £150 is £88 16s., on £250 is £119 2s., and on £350 is £145 1s. Age limits, not less than 24 years and not more than 35 years on 1st March, 1930.

Candidates must possess appropriate University Degrees or equivalent qualifications.

Application forms and particulars may be obtained from the Secretary, Civil Service Commission, 45, Upper O'Connell-street, Dublin. Latest date for receiving completed application forms, 10th March, 1930.

SECRETARY-SUPERINTENDENT for GRIMSBY and DISTRICT HOSPITAL REQUIRED. Applications, stating salary required, and sent in envelopes marked "Secretary-Superintendent," to be received at the Hospital by Monday, 3rd March, addressed to L. G. R. Turpin, Secretary-Superintendent. Canvassing will be a disqualification.

THE GENERAL INFIRMARY AT LEEDS.
ASSISTANT ALMONER.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the POST of ASSISTANT ALMONER (non-resident).

Salary £175 per annum, with lunch and tea. Candidates must hold the Certificate of the Institute of Hospital Almoners.

Applications and copies of three recent testimonials must be forwarded to the undersigned not later than Saturday, 22nd February, 1930.
H. KINGSLEY PEARCE, General Manager.
February 14th, 1930.

APPOINTMENTS & SITUATIONS VACANT

3 lines 4s. 6d. (minimum); Employment Agencies and Schools, 4 lines 10s. (minimum)

APPLICANTS for situations are advised not to send original testimonials when replying to advertisements. Copies will answer the purpose quite as well, and in the event of being lost or mislaid no inconvenience will ensue.

AN important firm of silk manufacturers require a thoroughly experienced and practical Manager for their Neckwear and Making-up Department employing upwards of 100 hands; excellent opportunity for a competent, energetic, and resourceful man, able to produce novelties and deal with buyers; apply stating age, experience, and salary desired; highest references necessary.—Apply in the first instance to "Manufacturer," care of Daniel and Son, Solicitors, Church-side, Macclesfield.

ADVERTISING.—Gentlemen (retired), three or four weeks to commence, afterwards few mornings monthly, letting advertisement space in local medium; Opportunity earn £10 to £15 first month, afterwards £2 to £3 monthly.—Write Box 0237, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

AN expanding Multiple Provisions Stores has vacancy for an energetic and capable Manager and Supervisor; highest references required; only experienced men need apply.—Write Box F.303, The Times, E.C.4.

ASSOCIATION Electric Lamp Manufacturers require services of first-class man who can organize a branch in the Liverpool area. Only gentlemen with comprehensive experience and capable of dealing with electrical wholesalers, retailers, and large potential users need apply.—Applications, which will be treated in strict confidence, should give fullest details, careers to date, salary required, age, &c., to Sales Manager, care of Dixons, 195, Oxford-street, London, W.1.

AN opportunity occurs for a Gentleman with thorough experience of the Ladies' Hat Trade to join small, high-class Millinery House (West End); applicant will be required to organize and manage the business and travel in London; car provided; only applicants of ability and with highest references need apply. Replies treated in confidence.—Write Box 0242, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

ASSISTANT Branch Managers. To several young, well-educated men we offer positions in our growing provincial organization, as Assistant Branch Managers. The gentlemen selected will have a unique opportunity of promotion and the experience covers branch sales management, direction of and assisting local travellers, internal organization, and sales relationship with large buyers; some electrical knowledge is desirable, but chief qualifications are tact and adaptability.—Write, giving full information, remuneration required, age, education, experience to date, to P. S. M. Tungsram Electric Lamp Works (Great Britain), Ltd., 72, Oxford-street, London, W.1.

A British firm offers to gentlemen of good standing and connexion opportunities to supplement income while qualifying for good positions in an organization developing upon new lines and engaged in work of an important nature with almost unlimited prospects. Business experience not essential. Training given. Service and 'Varsity men only need apply.—Apply in first instance in writing, giving particulars of education and work done, to Box F.316, The Times, E.C.4.

BUSINESS Premises and Investments.—Negotiator and Outside Representative, age about 30, smart appearance, required by well-known West End firm; thorough knowledge of values and first-class previous good West End experience essential; permanent and progressive position to suitable applicant.—Write, in confidence, Box G.427, The Times, E.C.4.

CAPABLE man required to take charge of Complaints Department of a manufacturing industry in London district; must be tactful, persistent, and possess other necessary qualities, and have knowledge of general works and office routine; preferably with experience in radio or gramophone trade.—Write Box 0234, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

CHARTERED Accountant, aged about 25, required for service in Malaya with British Merchant Firm. Applicants must be single, well-educated, and of good social standing. Commencing salary £700 per annum; four years' agreement; first-class passage; allowance towards outfit. Good prospects and permanency for right man.—Write, giving age, experience, and where educated, to Box A.40, The Times, E.C.4.

DISTRICT Representatives.—A progressive Colonial Life Office (Ordinary Branch) has vacancies for experienced and energetic Representatives whose appointment to district Representatives would be considered after a period of two months should results be satisfactory. Agents also required.—Write, giving full particulars (which will be treated in strict confidence), to Box 93, Metropolitan Poster Co., Ltd., 46, Charing Cross, S.W.1.

HOTEL Manager required for first-class hotel with distinguished clientele, on South Coast near London.—Applicants should state fullest particulars of career to Box V.1999, The Times, E.C.4.

INTERVIEWERS required.—A number of Lady Interviewers of first-class education and appearance for employment of a very interesting nature.—Apply Tuesday, Feb. 18th, 10 to 12 or 2 to 4.30, to Tellus, Ltd., Second Floor, 66, Victoria-street, S.W.1.

LARGE electrical company has immediate vacancies for a number of technical Electrical Engineers with sound knowledge of electrical amplification. Only men with first-class technical training need apply.—Write, giving age, education, experience, to Box G.431, The Times, E.C.4.

LEADING Food Manufacturers require speciality Salesman to call on grocers, hotels, schools, institutions; South Coast area; salary and expenses, commission; useless applying unless first-class qualifications specialized selling.—Write Box F.297, The Times, E.C.4.

MAINTENANCE Engineer required by large omnibus undertaking in the Midlands; must have had previous experience in latest machine shop practice, as well as in maintenance and control of large fleets of vehicles; must also be prepared to submit statistics as to the working and expenses of vehicles under their control; the position is a responsible one and commands a good salary, and only applicants of about 30 years of age, with the highest qualifications, will be considered.—Applicants must send full particulars of their past experience and qualifications to Box 05080, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

PORTUGUESE Correspondent (male or female) required by London Bank; experience in similar post an advantage.—Write, giving details of past experience, age, salary required, &c., to "P.X.," care of Streets, 6, Gracechurch-street, E.C.3.

PROBATIONER required; salary £35, rising to £45; lectures and certificate given.—Apply Royal National Hospital for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest, Ventnor, I. of W.

REPRESENTATIVE wanted by Glasgow firm of shirt manufacturers for London and district retail; whole-time situation; must have good connexion; applications, which will be treated in confidence, to state age, experience, &c.—Write Box A.52, The Times, E.C.4.

REPRESENTATIVE required by a house of world-wide repute to work by introduction in London and suburbs amongst the highest class residents; tact, determination, and selling ability essential; must be disengaged and furnish good references. The position is progressive for an energetic worker.—Write Box A.66, The Times, E.C.4.

REPRESENTATIVES required all parts of the country by old-established firm of London Insurance Brokers; whole or part time; insurance knowledge and connexion desirable; perseverance assures success; liberal commission.—Write first instance, "A. A.," care of Streets, 6, Gracechurch-street, E.C.3.

REQUIRED, First-class Salesmen for North London; excellent opportunity for first-class salesmen of good appearance and education; prospects unlimited; expenses and liberal commission; age 23 to 45. Applicants who possess organizing ability, personality, initiative and drive will be given every opportunity to secure lucrative, congenial and progressive executive posts, after proving their worth. Inexperienced salesmen will also be considered.—Apply Tuesday, Feb. 18th, 10 to 12 or 2 to 4.30, to Tellus, Ltd., second floor, 66, Victoria-street, S.W.1.

REQUIRED for important British-owned Railway in Argentina, Structural Steelwork Draughtsman, with thorough theoretical knowledge of the design of railway and highway bridges and of steel-framed buildings. Two Draughtsmen with thorough knowledge of calculation and design of bridge abutments and retaining walls in brick or mass concrete. Must have sound knowledge of design of armoured concrete railway structures, and be capable of preparing working drawings and quantities. Salary on three years' agreement £450 rising to £550 per annum. Free passages.—Reply, stating age, if single or married, and full details of training and experience, with copies (only) of testimonials, to Box W.Y.A., care of Davies and Co., 95, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.2.

WORKS Production Manager required for medium-sized works engaged in manufacture of wide range rubber and electrical insulating products. Preference given to man with sufficient engineering experience to maintain and develop plant for maximum and economical output.—Write, giving full information as to qualifications and experience, stating age and salary required, to Box P.906, The Times, E.C.4.

APPOINTMENTS & SITUATIONS VACANT (continued)

WANTED, gentleman as Companion to backward youth; knowledge of nursing, good at games, cheerful, sympathetic; personal recommendation essential.—Write Box G.449, The Times, E.C.4.

WANTED, March-June, Resident Trainer country house, 20 miles from London; physical training instructor, boxing, swimming, tennis.—Write, giving experience, age, salary, Box P.959, The Times, E.C.4.

WANTED, Gentleman with experience to Manage a well-situated and richly furnished Bridge Club.—Write Box 0246, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

A Better position awaits you if you prepare yourself by training at Pitman's College; descriptive booklet free.—Write, mentioning "Day," "Evening," or "Postal" Course, 198, Southampton-row, W.C.1.

ABUNDANT proof of the urgent need for trained Salesmen is daily forthcoming. Salesmanship is now a profession in which first-class men can be sure of rapid advancement and excellent incomes. If you are desirous of improving your position and feel that you possess a flair for selling consult the British School of Selling and find out whether you are suitable for the remunerative profession of salesmanship. All applicants will be advised as to the occupation most suited to their capabilities, and those we agree to accept as students will receive the benefit of the special offer now being made. All advice free.—Call, write, or 'phone (personal visit preferred), British School of Selling (Salesmanship, Ltd.), 7, Southampton-street, High Holborn, W.C.1. Telephone, Holborn 0904-0905.

AUTOMOBILE Engineering Training College, Chelsea, S.W.3 (day and residential).—Founded specially to train boys of good education for the Automobile industry. Probationary term. Appointments for qualified students.—Syllabus from Principal.

ARE you seeking an appointment abroad—Africa, India, Brazil, &c.? Accountants, engineers, clerks, mining, railway men, and others should send for particulars of assistance rendered, terms, and details of past successes.—Percy Coutts and Co., Ltd. (Dept. 1), 325, High Holborn, London, W.C.1. Business estd. 1908.

ARE you satisfied at your present rate of progress?—The Russell Correspondence Course in Scientific Salesmanship will develop in you the ability to get what you want in the shortest possible time. One student rose in six months from 32s. 6d. per week to £12 10s., and had no previous experience. Another rose, while still a student, from insurance inspector to assistant sales manager at £600 a year. You can achieve success by studying in your spare time. If we accept you we undertake to introduce you to salaried vacancies. Great British firms are regularly being supplied with particulars of Russell-trained men. Send to-day for "Your Future—How to make it secure."—The Russell Hart Co., Ltd., 65, Goschen Buildings, Henrietta-street, W.C.2.

ATTRACTIVE posts as Private Secretaries can be obtained by qualified women. You can be trained through the institute's private secretary's course, which is entirely postal. There are no classes to attend and no oral lectures to forget. An appointments bureau is available for students. If you are a qualified shorthand-typist send to-day for "The Personal Secretary," free and post free, and no obligation.—The Institute of Women Secretaries, Ltd., 20, Goschen Buildings, 12-13, Henrietta-street, W.C.2.

CIVIL Service.—How best to prepare for the examinations. Send to-day for a copy of the up-to-date "Civil Service Guide" offered free by the Metropolitan College, Dept. S. 2/1, St. Albans.

SALES Promotion.—Opportunity for career with great possibilities for young men of Public School education.—Details from Director, Business Careers Association, Ltd., Premier House, Southampton-row, W.C.1.

SECRETARIAL berths, shorthand, typewriting, bookkeeping, languages; individual training; first-class posts guaranteed on completion.—For Prospectus address Secretary, The Secretarial College, 8, Grosvenor-gardens, S.W.1 (next U.S. Embassy).

WIRELESS Services.—The Premier Telegraph College in the British Isles (established 34 years) trains youths of 15 upwards in the shortest time for the wireless and cable services; latest equipment. In the last six Government examinations since April, 1929, 40 students out of a total of 42 obtained qualifying Certificates of Proficiency at first attempt; board-residence arranged.—For prospectus apply to the Secretary "A," The London Telegraph Training College, Ltd., 20, Penywern-road, Earl's Court, S.W.5.

JOURNALISTS, PRINTERS, &c.

EXPERIENCED evening paper sub-editor wanted, leading provincial journal, from April to end of October.—Write Box A.51, The Times, E.C.4.

FIRST-CLASS Reporter wanted for London daily newspaper; must be good descriptive writer.—Write, stating age and experience, with specimens of work, to Box A.54, The Times, E.C.4.

ARTICLED PUPILS

ANALYTICAL and consulting chemist desires youth as Pupil; Public Schoolboy preferred; good opening; premium.—Z.W.76, Deacon's, Fenchurch-avenue, E.C.

BRITISH Columbia.—Rancher has vacancies for premium pupils; cattle ranching with sidelines of fur farming, fish culture, and game bird raising on commercial scales; healthy climate; excellent sport; English family.—Write "Z," care of Dawson's Advertising Agency, 118, Cannon-street, London, E.C.4.

JOURNALIST has vacancy in his Fleet-street office for personal Pupil with literary ability.—Write Box F.113, The Times, E.C.4.

STAGE.—Wanted immediately premium pupil. Lady and gentleman, to tour with well-known actor.—Write Box P.933, The Times, E.C.4.

SURVEYOR, Rural Council, requires Pupil, Senior Oxford educational standard; good opportunity; waterworks, sewerage, street, housing; moderate premium; or improver considered.—Write Box G.421, The Times, E.C.4.

LADY CLERKS AND TYPISTS

A Secretarial Training for Gentlewomen in cultured surroundings, individual tuition. Appointments Bureau and Residential Club at College.—Queen's College, Cromwell Hall, 255, Cromwell-road, S.W.5.

APPOINTMENTS & SITUATIONS REQUIRED

3 lines 3s. (minimum); Employment Agencies and Schools, 4 lines 10s. (minimum)

ASSISTANT Accountant Cashier, 37, thoroughly experienced, accustomed control accounts and costs department, large business, excellent credentials, seeks change; moderate salary.—Write Box A.44, The Times, E.C.4.

ACCOUNTANT (qualified), 39, exceptional experience financial and cost accounting, secretarial work, control of large staff, correspondence, copper-plate penmanship, capable of organizing and managing large business, desires appointment; present position 10 years.—Write Box A.43, The Times, E.C.4.

ADVERTISER, thorough knowledge gramophone record manufacture, buyer, &c., seeks appointment similar or where knowledge useful.—Write Box A.50, The Times, E.C.4.

A Man of unusual business experience, initiative, and organizing ability, is open to consider appointment as General Manager or Sales Director of progressive manufacturing concern. My experience as managing director, general manager, and sales director during the past 18 years embraces the sales control of two of the largest manufacturing chemists and food specialists in the United Kingdom. A specialist in sales promotion, holding records of unique business training, I have been responsible for the creation and handling of many successful sales and advertising campaigns. All particulars confidentially at interview.—Write Box G.434, The Times, E.C.4.

ADVERTISER, age 30, tall, splendid record and personality, keen, energetic, and reliable worker, adaptable, 14 years' valuable experience tropics, holding positions trust and confidence, accustomed big responsibilities and control, with proved organizing development, commercial and trading ability, seeks progressive position abroad where perseverance and determination to get results are a valuable asset; initial salary is secondary to prospects; now on leave; further particulars at confidential interview.—Write Box P.929, The Times, E.C.4.

ADVERTISING Manager with thorough knowledge of all branches of advertising and selling.—Write Box M.1724, The Times, E.C.4.

BUILDERS' Surveyor, estimator, draughtsman, seeks post; 30 years' practical experience all branches; excellent testimonials.—Write Box F.266, The Times, E.C.4.

BUSINESS Man, wide experience, travelled, residing Ilfracombe, desires suitable position that vicinity; secretarial, finance, or would energetically represent first-class general insurance company; interview London; highest credentials.—Write Box 7638, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

DOCTOR'S daughter requires temporary post with doctor, care of patients, instruments, telephone, write letters.—"M.," 17, Upper Wimpole-street, W.1.

ENGINEER, Mechanical (31); 10 years' experience; sound knowledge accountancy, secretarial, company work; good references.—Write Box 0238, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

EX-PUBLIC Schoolboy, 18, requires post, good prospects, commercial concern; nine months' solicitor's office; references.—Write Box M.1702, The Times, E.C.4.

EX-OFFICER, 39, single, seeks employment; no special qualifications; go anywhere; highest Service references.—Write Box F.312, The Times, E.C.4.

FIRST-CLASS Gymnastic Instructor requires change; excellent references.—Write W. J. Watson, 3, Linford-street, S.W.8.

GENTLEMAN, many years' sound experience in China and Far Eastern trade (Bradford goods), desires position where knowledge of supplies would be useful; has travelled extensively in Far East; would act as buying and shipping agent; highest credentials.—Write Box F.295, The Times, E.C.4.

GENTLEMAN seeks engagement abroad; 18 years' tropical experience; capable bookkeeper, cashier secretary; excellent references.—Write Box D.260, Lee and Nightingale, Liverpool.

GENTLEMAN living S.W. London, with life experience of paper and cardboard box manufacture, 14 years in one firm, finally as manager, finding the day and night work of his present position inconvenient, requires opening with prospects in sound firm in London where scope for his practical knowledge and experience.—Write Box 0552, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

GENTLEMAN, 14 years' experience South America and Far East, wishes obtain position with prospects in mercantile firm; salary secondary consideration.—Write Box 03712, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

GENTLEMAN seeks work as Agent or Farm Manager; life experience farming, pedigree and commercial stock, hunters, &c. No reasonable offer refused; highest references.—Write Box M.1687, The Times, E.C.4.

MOTOR Company, private or commercial, requiring bright, well educated, and experienced young man (aged 21) as Motor Salesman, please write Box 0583, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

PRODUCE.—Gentleman, experienced trading Africa, Ceylon, India, China, Japan, with connexions, desires join first-class firm willing develop.—Write Box F.313, The Times, E.C.4.

SHORTHAND-TYPIST, male (21), five years' experience, fluent German, bookkeeping, seeks post home or abroad.—G., 25, Westbere-road, N.W.2.

SCOTSMAN, 46, single, leaving important directorship, merchant's office, East, offers services, executive nature; manager or assistant, purchase, sales; organizer or representative anywhere. Interview London now.—Please apply Forbes, 32, Torrington-square, London, W.C.1.

TWO experienced young men (London) want evening Clerical work, any kind; very moderate charges.—Write Box G.451, The Times, E.C.4.

YOUNG Architect, having first-class all-round experience, energy, and initiative, is anxious to hear of any opening giving scope for remunerative progress.—Write Box F.289, The Times, E.C.4.

YOUNG lady (23), owning and being an expert manipulator of large typewriter, portable typewriter and duplicator, seeks post as Residential Private Secretary in English country or Scotland, with opportunities for partial outdoor life, or in London; well educated, capable of shouldering responsibility and taking initiative; resourcefulness and enthusiasm; tall, strong and healthy; keen on all that appertains to country life; fully qualified to take charge of commercial affairs; adaptability and tact; able to learn quickly in new environment; free May 1st; verbal references exchanged; interviews can be arranged London or elsewhere to mutual convenience.—For further particulars write Box P.927, The Times, E.C.4, or ring Regent 2378.

YOUTH, age 18, seeks permanent clerical situation with London business house; keen, willing; two years' good experience of bookkeeping.—Write Box P.930, The Times, E.C.4.

LADY CLERKS AND TYPISTS

AUTHOR'S Secretary (part-time) desires similar occupation, half day or evening. Highly recommended.—Write Box 03776, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

AN intelligent woman Secretary-Stenographer (speed with accuracy); excellent education; wide experience; correct English; good French; correspondence; own initiative.—Ford, 32, Doughty-street, W.C.1.

AN efficient Lady Secretary, 11 years' exceptional business experience (England and America); expert shorthand-typist &c.; has held important confidential positions; excellent testimonials.—Write Box 0550, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

A Lady Secretary (shorthand, typing, accountancy) seeks secretarial or other appointment.—Write Box M.1402, The Times, E.C.4.

CAMBRIDGE Graduate (lady), shorthand, typing, German, French, some Spanish, requires Secretarial work; commercial and literary experience.—Write Box [illegible], The Times, E.C.4.

COMPETENT Lady Secretary requires position, private, literary, or commercial; speeds 160-80; would travel; highest references.—Miss B., 38, Chandos-road, N.W.2.

EDUCATED Lady, studying half day, seeks part-time employment, clerical or position of trust.—J. L. H., 8, Perran-road, S.W.2.

APPOINTMENTS & SITUATIONS REQUIRED (continued)

EXPERT Shorthand-Typist (25) desires change; seven years' experience in confidential post; West End preferred; salary 65s.-70s.—Write Box A.45, The Times, E.C.4.

LADY Secretary, expert shorthand-Typist and Bookkeeper, with 12 years' experience, seeks post; highest references; last position seven years.—Write Box 03733, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

LADY Secretary, quick, intelligent, shorthand, typing; five years' experience; excellent references; private house preferred.—"M.," 125, Brondesbury-road, N.W.6.

LADY, young, capable, experienced in hotel managing, seeks post as Assistant Receptionist, preferably West End hotel; excellent references.—Write Box 0554, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

LADY Secretary, well educated, experienced, requires morning part-time work, or 10-5.—Write Box 0577, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

LADY seeks Secretarial re-engagement with professional man preferred; 12 years' varied experience; excellent references; speed 120-45.—C. S. 55, Belsize Park-gardens, N.W.3.

GENTLEWOMAN (28), well-educated, travelled, and intelligent, seeks part-time post Secretary or Receptionist with author, professional man, &c.; accurate shorthand; typing; own machine.—Please write M. S., 8, Avonmore-gardens, Avonmore-road, W. Kensington.

SECRETARY (lady 25), disengaged, seeks light Secretarial post; moderate salary; shorthand, typing, filing, bookkeeping, &c.—Phone, Abercorn 2481.

SURGEON'S secretary, young Scotch lady, good experience, wishes post in London after Easter; first-class credentials.—BM/EBHF, London, W.C.1.

A Private Secretary (or Senior Shorthand-Typist) can be provided by the Institute of Women Secretaries, Ltd., 12-13, Henrietta-street, W.C.2. (Temple Bar 9058.)

JOURNALISTS, PRINTERS, &c.

EDITOR (management experience), intimate knowledge engineering industry, seeks post where this can be utilized.—Write Box G.417, The Times, E.C.4.

JOURNALIST: Public School boy anxious for experience; knowledge shorthand, French; own typewriter; winner Sir Max Pemberton's Diploma; salary secondary consideration.—Write Box 28, care of Pool's Advertising Service, 180, Fleet-street, E.C.4.

POSITION required by Advertisement Manager with journal wishing to lead contemporaries; 35 years of age, 15 years' experience; familiar all branches business; has recently doubled advertisement pages leading British Trade Journal.—Write Box F.294, The Times, E.C.4.

PUBLICITY Chief of National Advertisers seeks wider scope; creative writer-artist; expert copy writer; age 33.—Write Box A.53, The Times, E.C.4.

YOUNG literary lady, educated, cultured, capable and versatile, seeks magazine, newspaper or publishing experience.—Write Box M.1695, The Times, E.C.4.

DOMESTIC SITUATIONS VACANT

3 lines 4s. 6d. (minimum)

GOVERNESSES, COMPANIONS, MATRONS, AND LADY NURSES

AU Pair Swiss, French speaking preferred; to help with little boy; musical; good needlewoman; for country near London.—Write Box M.1726, The Times, E.C.4.

FRENCH Lady required to give daily lessons in French conversation to lady in Eastbourne.—Apply Box 21726, Smith's, Eastbourne.

GENTLEWOMAN required as Companion-Nurse for widower's daughters aged 9 and 10; light duties; needlewoman.—Write, stating age, references, salary, Box G.411, The Times, E.C.4.

NURSERY Governess or useful help wanted, age 30-40 (hospital training preferred), as Companion-Help; three girls ages 14, 12, and 10, and assist lady office till present governess leaves September; experience not necessary; three maids kept.—29, Dartmouth-road, Brondesbury, N.W.2.

NURSERY Governess, experienced, age 25-30, for boy 6 and girl 5; Suffolk; first lessons; sewing; good reference essential.—Write Box P.946, The Times, E.C.4.

PROTESTANT Nursery Governess required for Ireland (country); two girls, 8 and 6; lady essential; good needlewoman; not over 40.—Apply, stating salary, Mrs. Curell, Knockmark, Drumree, Co. Meath.

SWISS-FRENCH Companion-Governess; two children, girl 9, boy 7½, attending day school; needlework; piano; au pair and pocket money.—Mrs. Walmesley-Cotham, Beechings, St. Clare-road, Colchester.

YOUNG English Governess wanted to go to Egypt in March; officer's family.—Write, sending full particulars, to Box M.1622, The Times, E.C.4.

CHAUFFEUSE-COMPANION; thoroughly experienced, careful driver in London traffic; good health essential; willing, adaptable, well educated; age under 30.—Apply by letter to "B.X.," care of Streets, 6, Gracechurch-street, E.C.3.

WANTED for March, refined young girl as companion to little boy (5), attending short morning lessons; good needlewoman also; must be capable and absolutely reliable; personal references necessary.—Apply Mrs. Marshall, Millstones, Cooden Beach, Bexhill-on-Sea.

WANTED au pair, German lady for light duties; two children aged five and nine years.—Mrs. Evans, 26, Sheldon-avenue, Highgate. 'Phone, Mountview 4785.

FRENCH Governess required, Town and travel; girl 6 years; £80. Interview to-day.—Call immediately, Woman's Exchange, 43, Lower Belgrave-street, S.W.1.

IRELAND.—French or Swiss Protestant Nursery Governess; boy 5; sewing; good post; £50. Others; London, &c.—Anglo-French Bureau, 308, Regent-street.

WELL accredited Governesses and Good Nursery Governesses should apply to Hoopers (Educational Agents), Ltd., Radnor House, 93, Regent-street, W.1. No charge for registration.

LADY Nurses required.—Switzerland, £150; Portugal, Italy, Paris, Hants, £100; Chile, £96; Kent, £90; Germany, Town (first baby), £80. Many others.—Mrs. Boucher, Ltd., 6, Basil-street, Knightsbridge.

LADIES' MAIDS AND MAIDS

CAN lady recommend useful Maid Attendant for elderly semi-invalid?—Apply 22, Argyll-road, W.8, between 2 and 4 p.m.

MAID to do work modern West End flat; one lady, daughter at school; good reference.—Write Box 8113, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

USEFUL Maid, not under 30; cheerful and willing; good dressmaker; able to see to the care and toilet of three children at day school all day; wages £70; French or French-Swiss preferred; good references essential.—Write Box P.872, The Times, E.C.4.

MADAME Vivian place bien Ladies' Maids, Useful Maids, Children's Maids, &c.; French, Swiss, &c.—Anglo-French Bureau, 308, Regent-street.

HELPS AND NURSES

CAN lady recommend thoroughly experienced Head Nurse, twins 6 weeks and boy 3 years? Second and under-nurse kept; wanted immediately.—Write or call after 4 p.m., 48, Palace-gardens-terrace, Kensington, W.8. 'Phone, Park 6817.

EXPERIENCED Nursemaid wanted, preference given Christian Scientist, or who has worked with C.S. family; one baby, 11 months; £40-£45.—Write Box M.1721, The Times, E.C.4.

GENTLEWOMAN (30-35), as family, for all duties; help rough; quiet post; interested in poultry; family two; references.—Mrs. Burfoot, Chipstead, Sevenoaks.

MOTHER'S Help, refined, for flat; one child; general duties; help rough.—Mrs. Glover, 43, Clevedon-mansions, Highgate-road, N.W.5.

SUPERIOR person, Domestic Help; small labour-saving house; three adults; morning assistance; N.W.11 district; wages £52.—Write full particulars, Mrs. X., 6, Grange-road, Eastbourne.

WANTED immediately, experienced Mother's Help for two boys 5 and 3 and light duties; maid kept; state salary, references.—Mrs. Pratt, The Cedars, South-road, Stourbridge.

NURSE, capable, trustworthy, age 30-40, required for two boys, ages 5½ and 3 years, and baby 6 months; eldest boy at morning school; under-nurse kept.—Apply Naylor, Chauntry, Bourne End, Bucks.

ASSISTANT Nurse (gentlewoman) required March 1st for six months; age not over 35; salary £50 per annum; some hospital experience; matron's reference essential.—Apply Miss Oliver, Stoneycrest, Nursing Home, Hindhead, Surrey.

CAN any lady recommend experienced Nannie for girl 7 and boy 4, baby 2? Under nurse kept; country place; £52-£55.—Apply Mrs. Woosnam, Tynygraig, Builth, Breconshire.

CAN any lady personally recommend experienced Nannie, age 30 to 40? Little girl 20 months, baby later; no training and no R.C.'s; nurse left through illness; nurserymaid kept.—Mrs. Richard Agnew, Bears House, Camberley.

EXPERIENCED Nurse with good references wanted for one boy 1¾ year; good wages; five minutes Met. station.—Apply Mrs. Foss, Nightingale Corner, Rickmansworth.

EXPERIENCED Nannie immediately for girl 4, baby later; personal reference.—Blomfield, 306, Philip-lane, West Green, London, N.15.

RELIABLE French or Swiss girl; boy 6, baby 2 months; work under mother's supervision; previous experience necessary; nursery duties; references.—Walker, 80, Westbourne-terrace, W.2.

WANTED, Nurse, able to take first baby from month; state wages and experience.—Write Mrs. Parsons, 41, Hazlewell-road, Putney.

WANTED, Nurse for boy aged 7 years, at school, and baby girl, 3 months; do own nursery; wages £40 to £45.—Write Cooper, 3, Hawthorn-court, Ealing Common, W.5.

YOUNG Nurse, Swiss, German, or French, for two baby girls 1 and 2; good wages and outings.—Write to Farris, Amroth, Woburn-hill, Addlestone, Surrey.

NANNIES required.—Argentina, £96; Surrey, France, Cheshire, £80; Town (first baby), Sussex, Ireland, Oxford, Hants, Lancs., Belgium, India, £70; Gibraltar, Italy, £60.—Mrs. Boucher, Ltd., 6, Basil-street, Knightsbridge.

NURSES, experienced, age 25 to 35, are required for Town and country.—Apply personally Regina Bureau (Dept. 26), 58, Duke-street, Grosvenor-square, W.1.

NURSES required immediately; titled families, Brussels; good salaries; other vacancies.—Woman's Exchange, 43, Lower Belgrave-street, S.W.1.

COLLEGE-TRAINED Nurses required.—Kent, £100; Town, £80; Surrey, £72; Herts, £80. Others.—Nursery Information Bureau, 40, Sloane-street, S.W.1.

PARIS.—£50; good Nannie; baby from birth; April; R.C. preferred. Ditto; baby and children 6-7.—Anglo-French Bureau, 308, Regent-street.

YOUNG Nurse for Kensington; baby 10 months; £45; flat; one maid. Also many other excellent posts for Nurses, London, all parts.—Mrs. Hunt, Ltd., 86, High-street, Marylebone, W.1. Tele., Welbeck 7777. No engagement, no fee.

LADY HOUSEKEEPERS, HOUSE-KEEPERS, AND COOKS

COOK-HOUSEKEEPER and House-Parlourmaid required; thoroughly capable and experienced, with good and long references; mother and daughter, sisters or friends who have previously worked together, to run small modern house in London; wages £100 per annum.—Apply Rhonia, 191, Regent-street, London, W.1.

LADY, all duties (excepting rough), small dainty house; nice cooking; small family; quiet, pleasant part; one capable, willing.—Write particulars, length references, or no reply, Box P.948, The Times, E.C.4.

SOMEONE really Superior for entire work lady's flat; cook well; £40; some help.—Write Box 8123, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

TWO Gentlewomen required to run country cottage, Sussex, for two ladies.—Write, stating salaries and references.—Tait Reid, Balcombe, Sussex.

WANTED, a reliable Housekeeper for farmhouse; all duties; two ladies.—Gibson, Upper Bell Bar, Hatfield, Herts.

WANTED, Two Friends (experienced) to undertake all duties of small modern house, two in family; good home; £45 and £40.—Write Box P.960, The Times, E.C.4.

WORKING Cook-Housekeeper and House-Parlourmaid (friends) required.—Apply Mrs. Broms, Carewell, Lingfield, Surrey.

COOK, from 25-40, single-handed; non-basement; family four; personal references; last cook seven years.—Write Mrs. J., 33, Daleham-gardens, Hampstead.

COOK required end March, not under 40; three in family; five maids; must have good references; wages £60; country, near London.—Mrs. Crosart Wells, Harperbury, St. Albans, Herts.

COOK and House-Parlourmaid; good wages and outings; help given; five in family, three away term time; last maids stayed seven years.—Mrs. Hale, The Elms, Harpenden, Herts.

COOK (single-handed) and House-Parlourmaid wanted for good flat; family two; daily housemaid kept; separate bed rooms; personal references essential.—Write to Mrs. Barron, 13, Ashley-place, S.W.1.

COOK for flat; family three adults; house-parlourmaid and morning woman kept.—Apply 42, Hanover-gate-mansions, Park-road, Baker-street.

COOK (Betweenmaid kept); £60-£65; two in family; five maids; early March; personal references.—Apply 3 to 6.30, 20, Wetherby-gardens, Gloucester-road.

COOK (good) required; 45; kitchenmaid kept; family two; staff two men, four maids.—Miss Gordon, Southwood, Hildenborough, Tonbridge, Kent.

COOK required; modern flat, London; one lady; comfortable home; kitchenmaid taking first place might suit.—Write fully Box M.1684, The Times, E.C.4.

CAN any Lady recommend experienced Cook and Butler-Parlourman, age 30 to 40 years; wages £120? kitchenmaid and two other maids kept.—Apply Mrs. Rokeby, The Tower, Ascot.

DOMESTIC SITUATIONS VACANT (continued)

A Good Plain Cook; two in family; three servants.—Apply by letter, Mrs. Herbert Scott, 134, Gloucester-terrace, W.2.

A Good Single-handed Cook, willing to do a little housework downstairs; house-parlourmaid kept; must have personal references; very good wages and comfortable home for suitable applicant; age 25-40.—Mrs. Burstein, 20, Asmara-road, Minster-road, Shoot-up-Hill, N.W.2. Interview at 524, Oxford-street, Marble Arch end, any day between 2 and 7 o'clock. 'Phone Mayfair 5861.

EXCELLENT temporary cook, West Hampstead; good salary and reference.—Write Box 2423, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

EXPERIENCED Cook, used to numbers; good outings and holidays.—Apply Matron, Furzedown College, Welham-road, S.W.17.

GOOD Cook and House-Parlourman; family two-four, staff five, including kitchenmaid; personal reference essential.—Apply by letter or personally Thursday 1-7, The Elms, Fitzroy-park, Highgate-village, N.6.

GOOD Cook for London required, Protestant, not over 40 or under 25; good references from last lady.—Write full particulars, wages, &c., to Box P.949, The Times, E.C.4. No agencies need apply.

GOOD single-handed Cook, 25-35; three maids, family three; wages £50-£52; 26 miles London.—Write Box 0226, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

GOOD Cook and Parlourman; family two; staff four; Suffolk and London; personal references.—Mrs. Martineau, 90, Elm Park-gardens, Chelsea, S.W.10.

MRS. Percy Noble requires good cook, with help, for 72, Chester-square, S.W., for March 12th; wages £60-£65; four maids; four in family.—Write St. Vincent House, Porchester, Hants.

PLAIN Cook; Protestant; modern house, Guildford; family two; three maids; separate bed rooms; daily outing; take charge when lady absent.—Write age, references, last wages, Flat 120, Grosvenor House, London, W.1.

REALLY good Cook; two in family, four maids kept; good wages to suitable person.—Write Box 8127, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

VERY experienced Cook required for maisonette next Albert Hall, February 21; help given; age 30-35; wages £70-£75; three in family, three indoor, two outdoor staff.—Write, stating age, wages, and full particulars to W., care of 5, Victoria-grove, W.8.

WANTED, thoroughly experienced Cook, not young; also Kitchenmaid; comfortable home; four maids kept.—Apply Mrs. Stapleton, Sheldons, Hook, Hants.

WANTED, for end of March, good plain Cook; wages £52; houseparlourmaid kept; three in family.—Write Webster, 8, Devonshire-avenue, Sutton, Surrey.

WILL lady recommend a good all-round Cook, energetic? Staff nine; Church of England; kitchen and scullery maid kept; country house and London; good salary; between 30-45.—Write Box P.943, The Times, E.C.4.

YOUNG Cook wanted immediately, assist house-parlourmaid with housework; maisonette; good outings; wages £35; clean, cheerful disposition and good references essential.—Hanbury, 4, Wetherby-terrace, S.W.5.

£75-£80 for first-class Single-handed Cook and Housemaid where one lady and three young children; nurse, nurserymaid, and parlourmaid kept; house modern and labour-saving, in country, near Weybridge; comfortable home; work light.—Write Box P.919, The Times, E.C.4.

£56 Per Annum.—Cook wanted, not under 30; house-parlourmaid kept; no kitchenmaid; three adults in family; handyman kept for heavy work; first-class references essential.—Apply 89, Finchley-lane, Hendon, N.W.4.

COOKS, House-Parlourmaids, Generals, &c.—Well-paid vacancies at Mrs. Lewis's Registry, 27A, The Parade, Golders Green. 'Phone, Speedwell 5271-2. Also at 233A, Finchley-road, N.W.3 (next door to Met. Station). Hamp. 6693. No fees.

COOKS, Housemaids, Parlourmaids, Generals wanted; good homes found; free to servants.—Miss Shocks' Registry, 12A, Lymington-mansions, Lymington-road, West End-lane, Hampstead, N.W.6.

COOKS, singlehanded, wanted for good Town and country places.—(Department 35), Regina Bureau, 58, Duke-street, Grosvenor-square.

SOUTH Africa.—Required early in April, experienced young Second Cook, to work under cook-housekeeper; first and second kitchen-maids kept; private establishment.—Apply Marshall's School of Cookery, 32, Mortimer-street, W.1.

COOK-GENERAL, reliable; flat; two ladies; uniform; good salary and outings; references essential.—Miss Barker, 20, The Towers, West Worthing.

COOK-GENERALS, Houses, House-Parlourmaids, Generals, &c., wanted; excellent places waiting.—Wellington Agency, 14, Circus-road, N.W.8. Tele., Primrose 2464.

COOK-GENERAL for flat; house-parlourmaid kept; good wages and outings.—Apply 4-7, to 51, Portland-court, Great Portland-street, W.

COOK-GENERAL wanted, March 10th (good cooking, no waiting); new labour-saving house in Belmont; near station and buses; three maids kept.—Apply first, Mrs. Umney, Avalon, Grange-road, Sutton, Surrey.

COOK-GENERAL wanted, age 20-30; modern house; good wages and outings.—Apply by letter only, G. F., "Petworth," 68, Christchurch-avenue, N.W.6.

COOK-GENERAL (25-40); small flat Kensington; two in family; personal character; good wages.—Write Box 8124, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

COOK-GENERAL, good, experienced, wanted for flat, Regent's Park (one lady); age 35-45; good cooking and personal references essential; house-parlourmaid kept; wage £48 with rise.—Write Box P.939, The Times, E.C.4.

COOK-GENERAL and House-parlourmaid wanted for Lincolnshire; two in family; must have good references; good wages given.—Write Box P.964, The Times, E.C.4.

COOK-GENERAL required; £1 weekly; for flat; family one; help given.—Apply usual hours, 9, Tenby-mansions, Nottingham-street, W.1.

CAPABLE Cook-General, 30-40; flat; two ladies; good references essential.—Apply 31, Portman-mansions, Baker-street, 5 to 7, or write.

CAPABLE young Cook-General required at once; good home for nice girl; state experience, references, salary.—Mrs. Pratt, The Cedars, South-road, Stourbridge.

EXPERIENCED Cook-General; family two, two others.—Apply, letter only, giving full particulars, Mrs. Brockbank, 13, Palace-gardens-terrace, W.8.

EXPERIENCED Cook-General; good home; references essential.—15, Princes-avenue, Muswell Hill, N.10.

GOOD Cook-General, early March, flat; under 40; house-parlourmaid kept.—Apply between 11-12, Mrs. Smith, 53, Ashley-gardens, Westminster, S.W.1.

GOOD Cook-General; non-basement; labour-saving house; house-parlourmaid kept.—Apply 591, Finchley-road, Hampstead, N.W.3.

SUPERIOR Cook-General, age about 30, thoroughly capable and experienced (house-parlourmaid kept); small non-basement; own bed room; good salary.—Call after 3, or write Mrs. Dobson, 12, Ardwick-road, opposite Platt's-lane, Hampstead.

TWO capable Maids wanted for entire work, with plain cooking, of maisonette; family three.—Write experience, ages, and wages expected, Mrs. Phillips, 11c, Carlton-road, Putney, S.W.15.

WANTED, Cook-General and House-Parlourmaid: experienced; good references.—Swan, Oakhurst, Aldenham-grove, Radlett, Herts.

WANTED, Cook-General; two in family; house-parlourmaid and help; age 25-38; £52; personal reference; quiet, comfortable home.—Apply Mrs. W., 33, Walpole-street, Chelsea, Wednesday or Thursday after 6 p.m.

YOUNG Maid required for all duties small house, near London, with all modern conveniences, gas cooker, &c.; small family; very comfortable home; good wages.—Mrs. Herbert, Shannon, Gerrards Cross.

£55-£60.—Wanted, Cook-General and House-Parlourmaid; plentiful outings; week-end every three months; four in family; good characters essential.—Write fullest particulars, M., 5, Westhill-road, S.W.18.

NEW Zealand.—English household require Cook; wages £2 weekly; three maids kept; fare paid two.—British Empire Bureau, 57, Edgware-road, W.2.

THE Universal Aunts, Ltd., have good situations for all classes of Domestic Servants; good references essential.—Apply 37, Wilton-place, Knightsbridge, S.W.1.

HOUSE, KITCHEN AND SCULLERY MAIDS

HOUSEMAID (25-35), good single-handed, for Harrow; family two; maids three; own bed room; no basement; £50.—Write M., 54, South Edwardes-square, London, W.8.

HOUSEMAID wanted (25-35); four in family; cook and parlourmaid kept; references.—Apply Mrs. Ford, Crossways, Chislehurst.

HOUSEMAID wanted March 10th; able to wash, iron, and sew; three maids kept; new house in Belmont; near station and buses.—Apply first, Mrs. Umney, Avalon, Grange-road, Sutton, Surrey.

HOUSEMAID, £45-£52, age 26-35, single-handed, wanted for airy flat; two in family; personal London reference.—Apply to-day, or by letter, to Mrs. Halsted, 21, Thorney-court, Palace Gate, Kensington.

HOUSEMAID; thorough; good character; family four; three maids; happy home; good wages; new house.—Ware, 36, Evelyn-gardens, S.W.7.

HOUSEMAID; good needlewoman; very easy situation; two in family; three servants; good wages; own room.—19, Arkwright-road, or 'phone Hampstead 7308.

HOUSEMAID wanted for residential flats; must be experienced, capable, and used to private service; wages £52 per annum, and all uniform provided.—Call or write Lady Housekeeper, 3, Whitehall-court, S.W.1 (near Charing Cross Station).

HOUSEMAID wanted, age under 20.—Mrs. F., 19, Weymouth-street, Portland-place, W.1.

EXPERIENCED single-handed Housemaid for Esher; three in family.—Apply Mrs. Bolton, Littleworth Lodge, Esher.

EXPERIENCED single-handed Housemaid wanted March 1st; age about 30; small family.—Write particulars to Mr. Bury, 7, The Vale, Chelsea, S.W.3.

EXPERIENCED Housemaid, single, between 24 and 40; Protestant; family two; [illegible]

MRS. Percy [illegible] maid, [illegible] March 12th; [illegible] wages £42; [illegible] Vincent House [illegible]

REQUIRED, [illegible] small house; [illegible] parlourmaid kept; [illegible] £42-£45; [illegible] where personal [illegible] agents.—Write [illegible]

REQUIRED [illegible] three in [illegible] essential.—Mrs. [illegible]

HEAD Housemaid [illegible] 24 servants [illegible] Rotherham, [illegible] High-street, Marylebone, W.1. [illegible] Welbeck 7777. [illegible]

DOMESTIC SITUATIONS VACANT (continued)

WANTED, good single-handed Housemaid, with help, London house. Protestant, not over 35.—Write full particulars Box P.950, The Times, E.C.4.

YOUNG Kitchenmaid, under good cook, required; two in family usually, four in holidays; staff four.—Mrs. Marson, Spring Mount, Upper Maze-hill, St. Leonards.

KITCHENMAIDS, country girls, for good places; £36; Hyde Park, one gentleman (titled); Sloane-square, two family, eight servants; Park-lane, titled family, four servants.—Mrs. Hunt, Ltd., 86, High-street, Marylebone, London, W.1. No charge to kitchenmaids.

PARLOURMAIDS AND HOUSE-PARLOURMAIDS

PARLOURMAID wanted; two in family, three maids; good wages; regular outings; satisfactory reference necessary.—Write to Mrs. Colmer, 29, Eldon-road, Kensington, W.8.

PARLOURMAID wanted, Regent's Park; cook and housemaid kept; easy house.—Write Box F.298, The Times, E.C.4.

PARLOURMAID, £50-£55, age 26-36, wanted for airy flat; two in family; personal London reference.—Apply to-day, or by letter to Mrs. Halsted, 21, Thorney-court, Palace Gate, Kensington.

PARLOURMAID wanted; wages no object; exceptional opening for really competent maid of good appearance and address in gentleman's house near Hampstead Heath; five maids kept; separate bed room, comfortable servants' hall; every modern convenience.—Write, stating age, height, and full particulars of experience, Box G.441, The Times, E.C.4.

PARLOURMAID (experienced) wanted; age 28-35; wages £60-£65, rising £3 yearly; uniform; three in family, five maids; personal interview and references essential.—Call to-day, or Thursday after 4, or write "G.," 25, Phillimore-gardens, Kensington, W.8.

PARLOURMAID wanted, with experience; two in family; three maids kept.—Particulars to Mrs. Blades, Rookfields, Reigate.

SINGLE-HANDED Parlourmaid, thoroughly experienced, required; must have personal references; good valet; salary £60-£65; about 30; own bed room.—Write full particulars, Secretary, 11, Hanover-terrace, Regent's Park, N.W.1.

UNDER Parlourmaid wanted, March 1st, to work under experienced head parlourmaid; must have had some previous experience; family two; four maids and daily help; good wages; personal reference essential.—Write full particulars, Mrs. Cassidy, 42, Montague-square, W.1.

VERY good single-handed Parlourmaid required for maisonette next Albert Hall, February 21; three in family, three indoor, two outdoor staff; age 30-35; wages £55-£60; help given.—Write, stating age, wages, and full particulars to W., care of 5, Victoria-grove, W.8.

WANTED, Parlourmaid; three in family, four maids kept; good wages; 15 minutes from station; near to Surbiton and Kingston; wages £50.—Apply, stating age and length of references, to Mrs. Blyth, Oaklands, Oxshott.

PARLOURMAID, single-handed, required for Mayfair; good wages.—Apply Regina Bureau (Dept. 14), 28, Thomas-street, Grosvenor-square, W.1.

PARLOURMAID (under); £30; Cheshire (Scholar Green); five family; eight servants; would one been under-housemaid.—Mrs. Hunt, Ltd., 86, High-street, Marylebone, London, W.1. No charge to above.

PARLOURMAID under Butler; two in family, six servants; £36. Also other excellent vacancies.—Jessie Fraser (Agent), 11A, Church-street, Kensington. Western 6636 (4 lines). Buses stop at door.

HOUSE-PARLOURMAID; two in family; three servants.—Apply by letter, Mrs. Herbert Scott, 134, Gloucester-terrace, W.2.

HOUSE-PARLOURMAID, thoroughly experienced, in house and table work, required for modern flat, Regent's Park (one lady); cook-general kept; must be well trained and have personal references; age 28-35; wages £48 with rise.—Write Box P.940, The Times, E.C.4.

HOUSE-PARLOURMAID and Housemaid wanted, or two House-Parlourmaids; modern conveniences; immediately; near station and omnibus; one hour London; small family; wireless maids' sitting room; excellent references required; high wages, good outings.—Apply by letter The Chilterns, Gt. Missenden, Bucks.

HOUSE-PARLOURMAID wanted; age about 30; one gentleman; cook-housekeeper kept; own bed room; good reference required.—C. Merston, 51, Finchley-road, N.W.8.

HOUSE-PARLOURMAID for February 24; three in family; cook-general kept.—Write Porteous, 4, North Common-road, Ealing.

HOUSE-PARLOURMAID; experienced; modern house; separate bed room; good wages; two in family; liberal outings.—Tele., Mountview 4446. Mrs. Z., 13, Sheldon-avenue, Hampstead-lane, N.W.

HOUSE-PARLOURMAID required at once for flat; two ladies.—Write, stating full particulars, Mrs. G., care of Aram, 6, Stratford-road, Kensington, W.8.

HOUSE-PARLOURMAID for flat; two ladies; good references essential.—Box 17, Smith's Library, 252, Earl's Court-road.

HOUSE-PARLOURMAID and Housemaid required; two in family; non-basement house; handy man kept for coal.—Apply Mrs. Middleton, 7, Templewood-avenue, Redington-road, N.W.3.

HOUSE-PARLOURMAID wanted; four in family; four maids; separate bed room, bath room.—Apply Mrs. Green, 20, Marlborough-place, N.W.8.

HOUSE-PARLOURMAID wanted; comfortable house; own bed room; 'buses pass door.—Mrs. Esqair, Portsmouth-road, Esher, Surrey.

HOUSE-PARLOURMAID wanted; cook and housemaid kept; family two; separate bed room; maids' sitting room; non-basement.—Mrs. Eddis, Rowsham, Harrow.

EXPERIENCED House-Parlourmaid; family two.—Apply, letter only, giving full particulars, Mrs. Brockbank, 13, Palace-gardens-terrace, W.8.

LADY House-Parlourmaid (experienced) required for well-appointed, easily run house near Uxbridge; family two (strict vegetarians); staff three ladies and daily help; uniform; own bed room and sitting room; Hoover cleaner.—Write D., Smith's Bookshop, Uxbridge.

SWISS required for House-Parlour work; simple waiting; two in family; small family; £40-£42.—Call Wednesday, 26, Redington-road, Hampstead.

WANTED, experienced House-Parlourmaid; four in family.—Apply by letter first, H. N. Hunter, 21, Marryat-road, Wimbledon.

WANTED, House-Parlourmaid; Town and country.—Apply personally To-day or To-morrow, 56, Great Cumberland-place (between 5 and 6 p.m.). Must be under 30. One gentleman; high wages if suitable.

WANTED, a House-Parlourmaid; four in family; three maids kept.—Miss White, 27, Rosary-gardens, S.W.7.

£52.—House-Parlourmaid, experienced, small family; modern house; insurance paid; cook and housemaid kept; good home; wireless; excellent food and time off; good references.—"D.," "Kingswood," Finchley, N.W.

TO wait and wash up 8 o'clock dinner occasionally, wanted competent person with unquestionable references.—Apply, in writing, Cheney, 8, Palliser-court, W.14.

BETWEENMAIDS, GENERALS, AND LAUNDRYMAIDS

BETWEENMAID, March 12; some experience; personal reference essential; work between cook and parlourmaid.—Apply Mrs. Woolf, 94, Harley-street.

BETWEENMAID, must be experienced, not under 20, required (nursery); personal reference essential; own bed room; very good salary to suitable applicant.—Write full particulars, Secretary, 11, Hanover-terrace, Regent's Park, N.W.1.

GENERAL Wanted; over 25; knowledge of cooking; good wages; £40-£45.—Mrs. Crowther-Smith, Standford, Bordon, Hants.

CAPABLE General wanted, over 25, cooking, Vicarage, London; two in family; help given; £45 to £50.—Write Box M.1693, The Times, E.C.4.

GOOD General Maid for flat; family three; help given; good wages and outings; every consideration.—Call after 3, or write Mrs. Browning, Flat 2, 25, Pembridge-crescent, Notting Hill-gate.

GOOD General for small modern house, Wimbledon; £52; two in family; good plain cooking; personal reference; help given.—Write Box G.433, The Times, E.C.4.

GOOD General for modern house; near station and bus; two in family; state wages and experience.—M., The Willows, Effingham.

£52.—General Maid, with experience cooking, for small house; three in family; daily help given.—Dowson, The Ridge, Harpenden.

GENERAL wanted to run six-roomed modern house for business couple out all day (also one little girl).—(H.) Scotch Registry, 17A, Station-road, W. Croydon. (No fees.)

25/- Offered for experienced General; flat Maida Vale; two ladies; no charge; other places all parts.—Mrs. Hunt, Ltd., 86, High-street, Marylebone, W.1. Call, write or 'phone Welbeck 7777.

IF you want a good place go to Mrs. Stuart's, the lucky Agency; try where you will you cannot do better. Don't forget.—550, Fulham-road, Stuart's Agency.

MARRIED COUPLES AND MENSERVANTS

MARRIED Couple (or two friends) required to run non-basement house in N.W. London; four adults in family; good references and experience essential.—Write Box F.302, The Times, E.C.4.

MARRIED Couple, Gardener-Handyman, make himself useful odd jobs and gardening. Wife give part day general housework; three-room cottage with electric light, coal, gas, and water for couple without family available; Bromley (Kent) district.—Write, stating ages, experience, wages required, when available, and references, to Box P.932, The Times, E.C.4.

MARRIED Couple, Cook and House-Parlourman, for country, near High Wycombe; joint wages £120.—[illegible]

MARRIED [illegible]

MARRIED [illegible]

MRS. Frederick [illegible]

DOMESTIC SITUATIONS VACANT (continued)

MARRIED Couple (no family), Cook-General and Gardener; parlourmaid kept; good wages and outings.—Write, stating ages, references, and wages, to Farris, Amroth, Woburn-hill, Addlestone, Surrey.

WANTED, experienced Cook and House-Parlourman, for Shorncliffe Camp, Kent; two in family; personal reference.—Write Box G.87, The Times, E.C.4.

WANTED, Married Couple or two sensible women to assist in the working of a house of four furnished suites; Kensington; sleep in or out; good outings; wages £52 each.—Write Box 03696, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

MARRIED Couple as Cook and Parlourman; family two gentlemen; exceptionally comfortable post; sole charge; from £100; state wages.—D. Anngore, Esq., care of British Agency, Carfax, Horsham. No fees.

CHEF required for country; must be first-class cook and used to private service; staff six; family three.—Write fully, age, salary, and length of reference, to Mrs. J. Harcourt Powell, Roundwyck, Petworth.

CHEF required; used to quiet country life and private service; would consider couple if wife head Housemaid; must be first-class cook; family three, staff six.—Write, stating age, wages, references, Mrs. Harcourt Powell, Roundwyck, Petworth.

HOUSE-PARLOURMAN wanted; experienced all duties; two in family; three servants; easy situation.—19, Arkwright-road, or 'phone Hampstead 7308.

HOUSE-PARLOURMAN, thoroughly experienced, required; good valet and willing; must have personal reference from last or previous employer; also personal interview; not over 40.—Write full particulars, wages, &c., Box P.923, The Times, E.C.4.

MALE Cook and House-Parlourman for modern non-basement house in Brighton; two in family, two children; Norland Nurse and daily housemaid; state wages and length of reference.—C. S. Homewood's Library, Dyke-road, Brighton.

MANSERVANT required, 27-30, capable of entire charge of bachelor's West End flat; good cook and valet; excellent personal references absolutely essential.—Write full particulars, stating convenient hours (preferably after 6 p.m.) for interview, addressed to Box Z.460, Willings, 56, Strand, W.C.2.

SINGLE-HANDED Footman required to work under butler; must be of smart appearance and thoroughly experienced; height not under 5ft. 10in.—Apply by letter to Alfred Benson, Esq., Barn Ridge, South Nutfield, Surrey.

WANTED, experienced Parlourman for Bournemouth; good home.—Write, stating age, wages, references, Mrs. Aymer, 147, Oakwood-court, Kensington.

GARDENERS

GARDENER-CHAUFFEUR required; about an acre; mixed flowers, vegetables; look after motor (Vauxhall), and use motor mower; rooms if wanted; help given; must be worker.—Apply by letter, giving full particulars, Sir Herbert Ormond, 83, Lordship-road, Stoke Newington, N.16.

GARDENER-HANDYMAN wanted, with knowledge of electric light plant; wages £2 and cottage; wife to work in house when required.—Darkin, Little Hill, Pulborough.

WANTED, thoroughly experienced Gardener, head of two, for South Hampshire; wife assist house when required; no children; cottage.—Write fully Box P.944, The Times, E.C.4.

YOUTH, Assistant Gardener, required immediately to live in; clean car, boots, coals, floor polishing, garden work, boilers; excellent references essential.—Apply Parsons, Tyhurst, Chaldon, near Caterham, Surrey.

DOMESTIC SITUATIONS REQUIRED

2 lines 2s. (minimum)

GOVERNESSES, COMPANIONS, MATRONS, AND LADY NURSES

THE Countess of Bradford highly recommends her finishing Governess; free Easter.—Atwood, Weston, Shifnal.

GOVERNESS, highly recommended and very successful, seeks afternoon engagement; teach one or two children under 11; Belgravia district preferred.—Veta, care of Bastel, 81, Ebury-street, S.W.1.

CAPABLE Boys' Governess (39), free April 9th, wants holiday post in nice family; recommended.—Write Box P.947, The Times, E.C.4.

EXPERIENCED School Matron wants post for next term.—Particulars to "A.," care of C. A. Simpson, 19, Claremont, Hastings.

HIGHLY recommended experienced Governess desires post, now or Easter; very successful with boys; all English subjects, French; can take entire charge.—Miss Lawn, 119, Wellesley-road, Great Yarmouth.

LADY, experienced teacher, urgently needs work, governess, housekeeping, chaperon, music, French, tennis; good references.—Write Box M.1690, The Times, E.C.4.

LADY thoroughly recommends her Nursery Governess, 26, desiring post South Africa; excellent needlewoman, reliable, fluent French; children 3-8.—Write Box P.956, The Times, E.C.4.

SWISS Lady, French, German, music, desires post as Governess or Companion in good English family; references.—Write Box M.1647, The Times, E.C.4.

MRS. Wilkie highly recommends her excellent English Governess; usual subjects, French, music; excellent references.—Miss Gould, 51, Beach-road, Weston-super-Mare.

WELL-EDUCATED young lady requires temporary post abroad or travelling as Secretary, Governess, or Companion; shorthand, typewriting, French, German.—Write Box G.440, The Times, E.C.4.

YOUNG lady, refined, experienced with children, requires post as daily Nursery Governess; first lessons and general care.—Write Box A.55, The Times, E.C.4.

YOUNG Foreign Lady, having lived in Switzerland for years, desires post England as Nursery Governess; experienced; good needlewoman; English, French, German.—Write Box 03770, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

COMPANION-HELP or Nursery Governess for young children; good needlewoman; V.A.D. nursing experience; very fond children; salary £55-£60.—Write M. H., 18, Baalbec-road, N.5.

AUSTRALIA.—Lady and gentleman (middle aged) wishing travel to Australia end of April or May; lady would help another with children or companion-help to elderly lady, for passage; gentleman would accept any commission, &c., for same or part; highest references.—Write Box P.965, The Times, E.C.4.

DOES any lady require a gentlewoman as Companion? Has had experience on country estate, fond gardening, animals, good reader, correspondence, accounts; companionable and adaptable.—Write Box P.938, The Times, E.C.4.

GERMAN lady (age 29), healthy, excellent education, seeks immediate position as Companion or Mother's Help in refined Christian family in order to learn English; no remuneration on either side; wishes to be considered as one of the family.—Write to B.Z.420, care of Rudolf Mosse, Breslau (Germany).

GENTLEWOMAN (27), adaptable, secretarial work, excellent organizer; experienced nursing and children; daily, in or near London.—Write Box M.1694, The Times, E.C.4.

LADY (26) would give real daughterly companionship, do light house duties, sewing, drive car, for happy home; salary £52 (where maid).—Write Box M.1696, The Times, E.C.4.

NURSE-COMPANION (untrained) seeks post with invalid lady; experienced nurse, good lifter; housekeeping, good references; would assist trained nurse.—Miss Samson, West End, Woking.

NURSE-COMPANION to invalid or delicate lady. Town; experienced; testimonials; good reader.—Write Box 7613, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

LADY Nurse, trained, experienced, requires post; highly recommended; London district.—Gillman, 3, Belmont-road, Reigate.

SCOTTISH Lady Companion-Secretary; thorough knowledge housekeeping, cooking, catering, worthy of confidence; testimonials.—Write Box 0241, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

EXPERIENCED Governess (28); three years' reference; fluent French, German, excellent music, drives car, drawing, games.—Mrs. Boucher, Ltd., 6, Basil-street, Knightsbridge. Sloane 2191.

YOUNG lady (age 22) of very good family, Protestant, elegant, refined appearance, excellent at all sports (swimming, tennis, riding, motoring, ski-ing), speaking perfect English and some French, seeks post in refined family as Companion to lady of the house or daughters; must be considered as one of the family. This is of greater importance to the advertiser than amount of remuneration.—Write to B.B.401, care of Rudolf Mosse, Breslau (Germany).

CHARMING English Governess (33); personal reference four years; French, Latin, excellent music, drawing; all country pursuits; £120.—H., Miss Locke Steevens' Agency, 62, Brook-street, W. Mayfair 1468.

DAILY.—Clever English Governess pupils any age; excellent linguist, music, painting (C.). Visiting French Teachers also free.—Miss Locke Steevens' Agency, 62, Brook-street, W. Mayfair 1468.

EXCELLENT French Protestant Governess; all English subjects, fluent German, Latin, good music, games.—R., Miss Lennox Carr, 37, Old Bond-street, W.1.

EXCELLENT Swiss-German Nursery Governess; 36; French, music, good sewing, London; ditto, Belgian Nurse; 45. Others; recommended; £60-£80.—Anglo-French Bureau, 308, Regent-street. Langham 3441.

TEMPORARY or Permanent English Governess; excellent teacher; fluent French, German, Latin, good music, sketching, games.—T., Miss Lennox Carr's Agency, 37, Old Bond-street, W.1.

UNTIL end March, lady desires temporary post, Governess or Companion; good qualifications and testimonials.—Social Bureau, 169, Sloane-street.

WELL recommended Governesses, Nurses, &c. Personal attention assured to every client. No booking fees.—The Cadogan Agency, 2, Ellis-street, Sloane-street, [illegible]

CAVENDISH Bureau, 29A, King's-road, Sloane-square, supplies recommended Lady Nurses, Nurses, Nurserymaids, Nursery Governesses and Helps. [illegible]

LADIES' MAIDS AND MAIDS

USEFUL Maid, ex-V.A.D., [illegible]

LADY'S Maid; 46; [illegible]

(Continued on Page Four)

The Times CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENT COLUMNS

CONSTITUTE THE MOST EFFECTIVE MEDIUM FOR PRODUCING SATISFACTORY REPLIES

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A copy of "The Times," containing advertisement, will be sent, post free, on payment of an additional 3d.

DOMESTIC SITUATIONS REQUIRED
(Continued from Page Three)

LADY'S Maid or Sewing Maid, age 24, four years apprenticed to Court dressmakers; superior and capable.—Ref. 520, Palmeira Agency, Hove. Tele. 2621.

USEFUL Maid requires daily post; experienced; references; wash lingerie, good needlewoman.—Write Box M.1692, The Times, E.C.4.

MRS. Reeves' Agency, Derby, can recommend experienced Ladies' Maids (dressmaking and hairdressing), Useful Maids, Maid-Attendants, Sewing Maids, Children's Maids. Tele. 3141 and 3142 Derby.

MME. Vivian has good selection Ladies' Maids, Useful Maids, French, Swiss, English; recommended.—308, Regent-street. Langham 3441. (Bureau.)

HELPS AND NURSES

AS Help or Housekeeper (39); domesticated; references.—K., 7, King's-road, Stamford.

DOMESTICATED lady seeks daily post as Useful Help; able to accompany or teach piano if desired.—A. Basteyi, 71, Barnwell-road, Brixton.

YOUNG lady requires post Mother's Help or Domestic; no cooking; willing; Town or near.—Write Box 1354, Scripps's, South Molton-street, W.1.

NURSE, thoroughly experienced, requires post; lady's first baby; London or near; good needlewoman; wages £80; good references.—Write A. R., 56, Priory-road, N.W.

NURSE, experienced, seeks post; one or two children; would travel.—A. Prentice, 7, Wyndham-road, East Ham, E.

EXPERIENCED Nannie requires post; 26; baby and small children preferred; free March 1st.—Wells, Church House, Shrewton, Wilts.

EXPERIENCED middle-aged Nannie, good family; baby or head; free; country.—3, Winton-avenue, Narborough-road, Leicester.

HIGHLY recommended temporary Nannie seeks post; free.—N. Cozins, 5, Halsey-street, S.W.3.

LADY highly recommends Nurse; children all ages; excellent character; free; interview London.—M. Orwin, 5, River-view, Borstal, Rochester, Kent.

LADY highly recommends excellent Nannie, age 32; six years' reference; splendid needlewoman; infant preferred.—Write Box P.951, The Times, E.C.4.

LADY highly recommends her reliable, faithful Nannie; 10 years' reference; age 35; leaving as children now at school; London or travelling. Please state salary.—Write Box P.928, The Times, E.C.4.

LADY highly recommends experienced Nurse; one child, out of arms, where nurseries cleaned; London or near; permanent or temporary.—Ruckeridge, 68, Forest Hill-road, Honor Oak, S.E.22.

USEFUL Help, used to invalids; would travel; good sailor; willing, obliging; own passport; excellent references.—97, Chelmsford-road, South Woodford, E.18.

UNDER Nurse.—Mrs. Scrutton, Daglingworth Manor, Cirencester, wishes to obtain situation for superior girl of 17 under first-rate nurse; very good appearance; good needlewoman.

TRAINED, efficient Lady Domestic Workers supplied; Schools, Clubs, Private.—"The Link" Bureau, 79, Buckingham Palace-road, London. Vic. 7385.

ABROAD.—A well-recommended Nurse, 20; nearly three years present post (from us); other references as under nurse; in Norfolk; five any part abroad; tall, very strong, and healthy; needlewoman; £45; children from 20 months.—Mrs. Hunt, Ltd., 86, High-street, Marylebone, W.1. Tele., Welbeck 7777. No booking fee.

CHILDREN'S Nurse, temporary or permanent; hospital trained; nine years' experience babies; will go abroad. (Nurses waiting 11-1.)—Mrs. Boucher, Ltd., 6, Basil-street, Knightsbridge. Sloane 2191.

COLLEGE-TRAINED Nurses, Nannies, and Nursery Governess free now.—Nursery Information Bureau, 40, Sloane-street, S.W.1. Sloane 7271.

MRS. Reeves' Agency, Derby, can recommend thoroughly trustworthy Children's Nurses as head and single-handed for all parts, college trained Nurses; excellent testimonials; Under Nurses, Nurserymaids, Nurse-Housemaids. Tele. 3141 and 3142 Derby.

NURSE-HOUSEMAID; disengaged; well-trained girl, good needlewoman, methodical, fond children; well recommended; £36.—Helen Boyd's Agency, Lewes.

STRONGLY and personally recommended Nannie (33); four years' reference; experienced eight babies from birth; modern methods; needlewoman.—Mrs. Boucher, Ltd., 6, Basil-street, Knightsbridge.

PRIVATE SECRETARIES AND SECRETARY-HOUSEKEEPERS

EXPERIENCED Secretary, travelled, good French; free March 1st; residential or daily; West End.—Write Box 03762, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

VERY experienced Lady Secretary; free March 15; shorthand-typist, English and French, household accounts; Town or country; non-residential.—M. P., 125, Goldhurst-terrace, London, N.W.6.

LADY HOUSEKEEPERS, HOUSE-KEEPERS, AND COOKS

HOUSEKEEPER desires re-engagement, March 3rd, with help for rough work; thoroughly experienced; capable excellent plain cook; good home appreciated.—D., 30, Hamilton-road, Dollis-hill, N.W.10.

AS Housekeeper, Companion, Caretaker or any Position of Trust, widow of professional man with domestic experience, cooking, nursing, seeks situation London or near, where daughter, aged 12, can be with her.—Write Box 18, care of Foster Turner, Worcester House, Walbrook, E.C.4.

CARETAKER-HOUSEKEEPER, town house or flat; capable; good cook, can be well recommended; leaving account of giving up house.—Write Box O.3777, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

CAPABLE Housekeeper, entire charge of town flat; help for rough; good cook; excellent references; disengaged when suited.—Write Box 3777, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

COOK-HOUSEKEEPER (first-rate), 39, seeks post large establishments; temporary or permanent; disengaged.—Mrs. Holder, Bradford-road, Corsham, Wilts.

EDUCATED Help, or working housekeeper, domesticated, plain cook, would take entire charge, London or near preferred.—Write Box P.954, The Times, E.C.4.

EXPERIENCED Housekeeper, good cook, to gentleman or gentlemen; husband own employment; can provide own board.—Write Box A.59, The Times, E.C.4.

EXPERIENCED Housekeeper (gentlewoman), excellent cook, manager, accounts, control of staff, &c., requires re-engagement, preferably country; entire charge.—Write Box 03750, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

ENTLEWOMAN seeks management of gentleman's home (where maid); efficient; excellent cooking and ...rences.—Write Box P.957, The Times, E.C.4.

ENTLEWOMAN, widow, middle-aged, as Lady Housekeeper or Companion-Housekeeper where servants kept.—Write Box G.444, The Times, E.C.4.

ERMAN Girl, 38, wants position as Working Housekeeper, doing all housework.—Apply to Kpst. P.283, of Rudolf Mosse, Königstr. 19, Berlin C. Germany.

ENTLEWOMAN, capable, desires duties in flat; cooking; London preferred; excellent references.—A. ...ing, 41, Kenilworth-road, St. Leonards.

ENTLEWOMAN seeks Post of Trust; adaptable; thoroughly experienced housekeeping, cooking; maid ...highest references.—W. Norcott, Bembridge, I.O.W.

...DY Housekeeper (Scottish, middle-aged, experienced) ...sires re-engagement; free immediately.—Write ... 03764, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

...DY desires assist another cum House; country not objected; good knowledge plain cooking, housekeeping, where maid or help given.—Write D., Farmer's, Edwardes-terrace, Kensington.

...DY Cook (gentlewoman); trained, first-class cook; takes visiting engagements to teach ladies and cooks ...part England; excellent references.—Miss E. Betts, ...s, Hampstead Norris, near Newbury, Berks.

...DY Cook (35), ex-V.A.D., desires post where lady parlourmaid or help given; experienced, good cook, London preferred.—Write Box P.958, The Times.

...SE-HOUSEKEEPER to invalid; good cook, careful manager; recommended; 30s. weekly; free now, ...39, Dowanhill-road, Catford.

...COMMENDED, experienced, first-rate Cook-Housekeeper.—Write Box 8122, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

...INED Nurse-Housekeeper; 42; strong, healthy; invalid, other duties; London; non-resident.—... Box 2443, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

...NTED, post as Housekeeper to one or two ladies ... gentlemen, where help for rough work is given; ... good cook, used to entire charge, excellent references; country or seaside preferred.—Write ... care of 11, Goldhurst-terrace, London, N.W.6.

...RKING Housekeeper, superior widow, 45; daughter 20, House-Parlourmaid; to gentleman, or family; good cook; excellent references.—H., 58, ..., Stroud Green, N.4.

...RKING Housekeeper; lady or gentleman; where ... allowed; good references.—Write Box ..., The Times, E.C.4.

... good, capable; good manager; middle aged; £65 ...70; disengaged; good references.—Write Box ..., The Times, E.C.4.

... age 38, Hotel, Restaurant, or Service Flats; ... class references; Town preferred.—Write Box ..., The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

... good, with help; 30; excellent references.—... Write W., 29, Radnor-street, Chelsea.

...ood Temporary Cook; age 42; wages £2 per week; good references; free now.—Write Box ..., The Times, E.C.4.

...ERIENCED Lady Housekeeper; five years' reference; light household duties; would run flat; fond ...—Mrs. Boucher, Ltd., 6, Basil-street, Knightsbridge. Sloane 2191.

... and Kitchenboy (excellent), age 40 and 18; experienced all branches; recommended by Lady L.—Matthews' Agency, Eastbourne. Tele. 1676.

... and Parlourmaid, disengaged, for good establishment; excellent servants, superior and well ...; 1½ years' reference; £65, £50.—Susan Bond's Agency, Chichester.

... or Cook-Housekeeper; disengaged; reliable, ... servant; good cook, all dishes; previously three years' reference; £55.—Paul's Agency, 140, ..., Brighton.

...S and Cook-Generals.—Jessie Fraser (Agent), ... Church-street, Kensington, W.8, has many excellent servants available (permanent and temporary), having been satisfactorily placed by her, and can confidently recommend. Western 6636 (four lines). ...46, 31, 28, and 27 stop at door.

... good, 51; £60; six years' personal; free.—550, Fulham-road, Stuart's Agency.

... or Cook General; disengaged; excellent cook, ... clean; very good references; £52.—...yd's Agency, High-street, Lewes.

..., single-handed, £52, or Cook-General, disengaged, thorough servant, superior, reliable, and ... very nice cook; five years' reference.—... Agency, Chichester.

... Cook with Kitchenmaid desire post in London.—...ply Beauchamp Registry Office, 10, Beauchamp-...Knightsbridge. Sloane 5564.

..., Cook-Generals, &c., &c., free now.—Webb's ...s' Registry, 94, Lower Sloane-street, S.W.1.

...CLASS Cook, disengaged, for good establishment; excellent dainty cook, splendid manager and ... five years' reference; £80.—Susan Bond's Agency, Chichester.

... Reeves' Agency, Derby, can recommend trustworthy Housekeepers for large establishments, ... Housekeepers for small establishments, Cook..., Cooks; £60 to £120; reliable temporary ... available. Tele. 3141 and 3142 Derby.

...R and Daughter require situation as Cook-General and House-Parlourmaid, where girl aged ...—M. Buntings, Ickenham, Uxbridge.

...ENERAL and House-Parlourmaid (friends) ...; superior; entire duties; early risers; good ... excellent silver cleaner; references 2½ years; £50, £45.—Paul's Agency, 140, Western-road, Brighton.

...ENERAL, disengaged; reliable country servant; clean worker, good cook; 2½ years' reference; ...—Bruton's Agency, 14, St. George's-place.

...ENERAL and House-Parlourmaid, disengaged; ... reliable servants; good cooking, well-trained ... two years' reference; £40 and £30.—Mrs. ... Agency, 14, St. George's-place, Canterbury.

...ENERAL and House-Parlourmaid, well-trained girls; most anxious to please; three years' ...—Miss MacKinnon's Scotch Registry, 17A, ... W. Croydon. (Tele. 2817.)

...ENERAL and House-Parlourmaid; lady recommends; ages 38 and 22; two years' ... dainty cooking; clean, reliable workers; free ...—Domestic Agency, 41, High-street, Eton.

...ENERAL; nine years' excellent; 44; £52 ...—550, Fulham-road, Stuart's Agency.

...ENERAL, disengaged; superior reliable ... dainty cook; capable; three years' reference ...—Baxter's Agency, Canal, Salisbury.

...ENERAL, genuine North Country servant, ... cook and worker; moderate wage; free.—... 8, Sheet-street, Windsor. Phone 693.

...ENERAL and House-Parlourmaid.—Mrs. Wil... highly recommends her Scotch servants; excellent ... in every particular; free.—Castle Agency, ... Windsor. Phone 693.

...ENERAL and House-Parlourmaid, disengaged ... nice, superior maids, well trained, willing ... good silver cleaning; 3½ years' ... £36.—Susan Bond's Agency, 14, North-...

... domesticated woman (30) seeks post as ... or similar post where healthy little girl ... objected to; excellent references; Bromley ... preferred.—Write Box M.1699, The ...

DOMESTIC SITUATIONS REQUIRED (continued)

CAPABLE Woman (30) wants post immediately as temporary Cook-General, or Working Housekeeper.—1., Gurnell's Library, Waterlooville, Hants.

COOK-GENERAL, disengaged, clean, superior country servant, well trained, good cook, all duties; three years' reference; £45.—Susan Bond's Agency, Chichester.

DAILY Engagement, any capacity, desired by lady (Dutch); speaks French and English fluently; good references.—Write M. N., 8, Gloucester-road, Regent's Park, N.W.1.

DON'T worry about the maid.—Write Essex County Registry, Clement's-road, Ilford. Terms moderate.

SERVANTS, all classes, available now; many of the best situations everywhere free to you all.—Write or call, 550, Fulham-road, Stuart's Agency.

HOUSE, KITCHEN AND SCULLERY MAIDS

HOUSEMAID, head or single, to maid lady in good family; disengaged.—29, Causton-street, Victoria.

DAILY Housemaid; 28; reference; good needlewoman; 25s. weekly.—Write Box M.1704, The Times, E.C.4.

HEAD Housemaid requires situation France, English or American family; age 28, free March 3rd.—E. W., 31, Hertford-street, W.1.

HOUSEMAID, disengaged; tall, neat appearance, clean, quick worker, experienced and reliable; two years' reference; £40.—Mrs. Bruton's Agency, 14, St. George's-place, Canterbury.

HOUSEMAID disengaged; nice country servant; clean, neat; good needlewoman; four years' reference; £35.—Mrs. Baxter's Agency, Canal, Salisbury.

HEAD Housemaid of three; thoroughly experienced; five years last place, head of three, in Berks; previous post 10 years.—Mrs. Hunt, Ltd., 86, High-street, Marylebone, W.1. Tele., Welbeck 7777. No booking fee.

HEAD Housemaids, temporary, with reliable references, can be supplied at the shortest notice.—Regina Bureau (Dept. 4), 55, Duke-street, Grosvenor-square. Mayfair 7140.

JOB Upper Housemaid, Town; free February 20th; 25s.; age 29; nice appearance; 16 months present place; lady writes, "She has been a very good housemaid and you can safely recommend her."—Mrs. Hunt, Ltd., 86, High-street, Marylebone, W.1. Tele., Welbeck 7777. No booking fee.

JOB Housemaid, Surrey; would, Richmond; 20s.; age 29; good references.—Has had many places from Mrs. Hunt, Ltd., 86, High-street, Marylebone, W.1. Tele., Welbeck 7777. No booking fee.

UNDER Housemaid disengaged; nice, willing, clean girl; early riser; good worker; 18 months' reference; £24.—Mrs. Baxter's Agency, Canal, Salisbury.

KITCHENMAID, age 19; three years' character; is quite good cook; lady recommends; disengaged March 1st.—Ref. 833, Palmeira Agency, Hove. Tele. 2621.

KITCHENMAID; disengaged; clean, willing girl; cooks nicely; 16 months' reference; £32.—Helen Boyd's Agency, High-street, Lewes.

KITCHENMAID, disengaged, nice, superior, well-recommended country girl, clean, quick worker, very willing; £32. Also others.—Susan Bond's Agency, Chichester.

KITCHEN and Betweenmaids, young Under-Housemaids, and Cook-Generals free now.—Apply Johnson's Agency, 113, Gloucester-road, S.W.7.

MRS. Reeves' Agency, Derby, can recommend to institutions, hospitals and nursing homes, experienced Cooks, Lady and Working Matrons, Dining-hall Maids, Doctors' Maids, Housemaids, Wardmaids, &c. Tele. 3141 and 3142 Derby.

BETWEENMAIDS, GENERALS, AND LAUNDRYMAIDS

A Well-recommended Laundry Maid (second of three-four or third of four-five); 23; in Lincs, live any part; five years' reference, third of four, since eight months' second of three (from us); titled families; £40.—Mrs. Hunt, Ltd., 86, High-street, Marylebone, W.1. Tele., Welbeck 7777. No booking fee.

MRS. Reeves' Agency, Derby, can recommend thoroughly experienced Head and Single-handed Laundresses for private families, institutions, schools, Cottage Laundresses, mothers and daughters, sisters, friends, married couples.

PARLOURMAIDS, HOUSEMAIDS, AND GENERALS

PARLOURMAID (single-handed) seeks situation; C. of E.; age 30; free March 1st; good references; £55-£60.—J. Jones, Home Farm, Childerton, near Salisbury, Wilts.

AS Parlourmaid; 35; well recommended; 25s.; London or near.—Costigan 6, Endsleigh-street, W.C.

DAILY Doormaid requires post; experienced; disengaged.—S. B., 17, Balcombe House, Boston-street, Dorset-square.

PARLOURMAID (under), age 20; smart; personally recommended; 12 months' good character.—Mrs. Matthews' Agency, Eastbourne. Tele. 1676.

PARLOURMAIDS, House-Parlourmaids, Housemaids, Nurses and Generals.—Jessie Fraser (Agent), 11A, Church-street, Kensington, has several excellent servants available (permanent and temporary), many having been regularly and satisfactorily placed by her, and can confidently recommend. Western 6636 (four lines). Buses 52, 46, 31, 28, and 27 stop at door.

PARLOURMAID, Under; two years with butler; 19; £36.—550, Fulham-road, Stuart's Agency.

PARLOURMAID, disengaged, tall, superior, thorough servant, well trained, used to good service, splendid carver, valet, silver cleaner; five years' reference; £50.—Susan Bond's Agency, Chichester.

A Good Parlourmaid, Under-Housemaid, and Kitchen-maid desire a post in Devon; good references.—Apply Beauchamp Registry Office, 10, Beauchamp-place, Knightsbridge. Sloane 5564.

UNDER-PARLOURMAID or Under-Housemaid, disengaged, tall, nice country girl well trained, nice manners, neat sewer; 12 months' reference; £28.—Susan Bond's Agency, 14, North-street, Chichester.

E.D., in Surrey, wants place Croydon, Redhill, or Reigate, as Upper Parlourmaid; 40; £55; 5ft. 2in.; three years upper parlourmaid; good reference; could bring friend as upper housemaid.—Mrs. Hunt, Ltd., 86, High-street, Marylebone, London, W.1. No booking fee.

HOUSE-PARLOURMAID, age 40; temporary; permanent; now free.—H., 37, Kensington-place, W.8.

MRS. Rodolph Tretusis recommends young Maid for temporary situation in London, under house-parlourmaid or under housemaid; March 4 to July 8.—Creek End, Shepperton. 'Phone, Weybridge 387.

PARLOURMAID, experienced; flat, S.W. only; free now.—Webb's Servants' Registry and Servants' Home, 94, Lower Sloane-street, S.W.1. (Sloane 1122.)

DOORMAID, four years' experience West End nursing home, desires similar post; excellent references.—W., care of Clark's Library, 65, Weymouth-street, W.1.

HOUSE-PARLOURMAID and Housemaid (friends); disengaged; anywhere; superior, trustworthy; excellent silver cleaner, needlewoman; two years' reference; £45, £40.—Paul's Agency, 140, Western-road, Brighton.

HOUSE-PARLOURMAID, disengaged; tall, superior, well-trained maid, good waitress and needlewoman; 2½ years' reference; £36.—Mrs. Bruton's Agency, 14, St. George's-place, Canterbury.

HOUSE-PARLOURMAID; tall, thoroughly experienced Scotch girl, with one year and seven months excellent reference.—Miss MacKinnon's Scotch Registry 17a, Station-road, W. Croydon. (Tele. 2817.)

HOUSE-PARLOURMAID and Housemaid; superior, willing girls, 20-20; £36-£34; four and two years.—550, Fulham-road, Stuart's Agency.

HOUSE-PARLOURMAID disengaged; superior country servant; good waitress and silver cleaner; two years' reference; £38.—Mrs. Baxter's Agency, Canal, Salisbury.

HOUSE-PARLOURMAID, Scotch; Butler trained all duties; needlewoman; used to nursery and country.—Castle Agency, 8, Sheet-street, Windsor. 'Phone 693.

HOUSE-PARLOURMAID or Housemaid, disengaged, neat country servant, nicely trained, nice manners, good silver cleaner; two years' reference; £36.—Susan Bond's Agency, Chichester.

HOUSE-PARLOURMAID, 22; wages £45; good reference; disengaged March.—Aldershot only.—Apply Johnson's Agency, 113, Gloucester-road, S.W.7.

GENERAL (19); £26; tall, steady, hardworking maid.—Trinity Agency, Guildford. Tele. 594.

GENERAL; disengaged; North Country; plain cooking; early riser; anywhere; good reference; £32.—Helen Boyd's Agency, High-street, Lewes.

MRS. Reeves' Agency, Derby, can recommend to colleges and schools, experienced Cooks, Lady and Working Matrons, Dining-hall Maids, Matrons' Maids, Sewing Maids, Parlourmaids, Housemaids, Dormitory-maids. Tele. 3141 and 3142 Derby.

MARRIED COUPLES AND MENSERVANTS

MARRIED Couple; entire duties; or Chauffeur-Gardener; experienced; ages 40; abstainers; free April; personal reference; own furniture.—Write Box 8105, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

MARRIED Couple, experienced servants; good plain cook, housemaid; housekeeping if required; butler, valet, housework; £120.—Write Box P.216, The Times, E.C.4.

LADY highly recommends absolutely-reliable middle-aged Butler, wife excellent Housemaid; would prefer situation with cottage or lodge, but would accept service with single gentleman, or as caretakers; free now.—Apply Botto, care of Mrs. Roffe-Silvester, St. Germans, Cornwall.

SUPERIOR Married Couple, 30, 35, seek post Cook-Housekeeper and Gardener-Handyman, for week-end Cottage; highest references.—Write Mrs. Bowles, 8, Cedars-road, Barnes, S.W.13.

MRS. Reeves' Agency, Derby, can recommend satisfactory Married Couples, married and single Butlers, Parlourmen, Indoor-menservants, single-handed First, Second, Under Footmen, Hallboys, Pantryboys, Male Cooks, Chauffeurs, Gardeners, Stablehelpers, Oddmen. Tele. 3141 and 3142 Derby.

MARRIED Couple; 35, 33; previously suited by us, and have exemplary long personal reference; abstainers; Cook-General and House-Parlourman-Valet; £100; no family; any part. No booking fees.—British Agency, Domestic Chambers, Horsham. 'Phone 464-5.

MARRIED Couple; 33-32; Mrs. Heene will personally recommend, with her three years; £90-£100; excellent Cook-General and Gardener-Handyman; no family; any part. No booking fees.—British Agency, Domestic Chambers, Horsham. 'Phone 464 (two lines).

MARRIED Couple, Cook and House-Parlourman, disengaged, first-class servants, well trained, good cooking, silver cleaning, valeting; five years' reference; £110.—Susan Bond's Agency, Chichester.

ADVERTISER, desirous of advancing his servant's interests, strongly recommends excellent young male cook (club and private experience); at present wasted as general servant in entire charge of bachelor flat; clean, sober, industrious, and scrupulously honest; seeks and deserves good wages; would prefer to sleep out; free when suited.—Write Box P.934, The Times, E.C.4, or telephone Frobisher 0598.

BUTLER, married, age 37, height 5ft. 8in., seeks situation, footman or boy kept; experienced, reliable, capable; recommended; requires cottage.—Write Box M.1700, The Times, E.C.4.

REFINED young Man, capable all duties, flat; ideal servant for bachelor; live in.—Write Box P.955, The Times, E.C.4.

THE late Sir Bruce Seton's Butler strongly recommends S. Bryant as Second Footman with hall boy; age ..., 5ft. 8in.; very smart active servant; disengaged 1st March.—Aldermaston Court, near Reading.

VALET-ATTENDANT; experienced; elderly or invalid gentlemen; ex-Service man; excellent references, including rector's.—Tench, Fairford, Cirencester, Glos.

WELL-EDUCATED young man, 28, desires position as Valet, &c., to gentleman (bachelor preferred).—W. B. C., 77 Guilford-street, Russell-square.

BUTLER with footman or boy, in London, go any; recommended; single; £90-£95; 29; 6ft.; one year first footman of three, previously 18 months first footman; hunting and shooting; very respectable appearance; free 20th.—Mrs. Hunt, Ltd., 86, High-street, Marylebone, W.1. Tele., Welbeck 7777. No booking fee.

GARDENERS

ADMIRAL Sir Michael Hodges, 71, Chester-square, S.W.1, highly recommends his Head Working Gardener; 10 years present situation; experienced in all branches; married; free now.—Address, S. Levett, North Lands Cottage, Emsworth, Hants.

GARDENER, Head Working; all round man; life experience inside and out; married, no family.—Green, The Gardens, Devon Lawn, Princes-road, Wimbledon, S.W.

GARDENER, Head Working; thoroughly efficient and energetic; life experience all branches; excellent testimonials; married, no children; disengaged.—Osborne, 9, Stourvale-road, Pokesdown, Bournemouth.

GARDENER, Head Working, seeks re-engagement; life experience in all branches, inside and out; age 39, married, one son age 9; excellent references.—Tirwell, The Lodges, Middle Hill Park, Broadway, Worcs.

GARDENER, Head Working, where several kept; thorough practical experience in all branches, inside and out, gained in good establishments; 14 years as ...; well recommended; single.—G. Simson, 175, Engadine-street, Southfields, London, S.W.18.

GARDENER, age 47; life experience all branches; seeks situation middle March; no family.—Write Box M.1680, The Times, E.C.4.

GARDENER-HANDYMAN, able to drive car; last place 2½ years gardener, employer highly recommends; previously two years chauffeur-gardener (Plat); in Hants, wants country; age 34; married, no family; wife would help; £2 and cottage.—Mrs. Hunt, Ltd., 86, High-street, Marylebone, W.1. Tele. Welbeck 7777. No booking fee.

DOMESTIC SITUATIONS REQUIRED (continued)

HEAD Gardener seeks situation where about three kept, or good single-handed with help; all round, life experience; 36, married.—Stannard, Hewshott, Liphook.

LADY highly recommends Head Gardener of two or three; 12 years' reference; leaving through place being sold.—Barry, Hillside, Dorman's Park, East Grinstead.

HOTEL ASSISTANTS AND CATERERS

FRENCHMAN (27), speaking English fluently, wishes position Hotel business, or Butler American family; best references.—Write Box 4166, The Times, 2, Chaussée d'Antin, Paris.

HOTELS and institutions requiring reliable North Country Chambermaids, Waitresses, &c.—Registry, 101, Clayton-street, Newcastle-on-Tyne. 'Phone, Newcastle Central 8166.

MRS. Reeves' Agency, Derby, can recommend all satisfactory hotel staff, Housekeepers, Assistants, Linenkeepers, Bookkeepers, Barmaids, Waitresses, Chambermaids, Housemaids, Cooks, Chefs, Waiters, Porters, Boots, Boys; specially low fees charged to hotels. Tele. 3141 and 3142 Derby.

CHAUFFEURS

SITUATIONS VACANT

3 lines 4s. 6d. (minimum)

CHAUFFEUR-HANDYMAN wanted, married and not over 35; used to country life; wife to help in mornings; light, engines, boilers, chickens; cottage.—Write fully, age, salary, references, to Capt. J. Harcourt Powell, Roundwyck, Petworth.

CHAUFFEUSE-HELP required; domesticated, needlewoman.—Write, stating age, experience, and salary required, also photo if possible, "Broadmeadow," Cornwall-road, Cheam, Surrey.

CAPABLE Chauffeur required immediately; must be single and used to London traffic.—Write stating age, experience, references, wages required, &c., to Box F.320, The Times, E.C.4.

SITUATIONS REQUIRED

2 lines 2s. (minimum)

CHAUFFEUR seeks situation (employer giving up car); Daimler or any make; single, smart appearance; disengaged when suited.—Gatling, 18, Stratford-road, W.8. 'Phone, Western 3336.

CHAUFFEUR seeks situation London or near; long experience with Daimlers, also other makes; married; good references.—"B.," 10, Ambleside-avenue, Streatham, S.W.16.

CHAUFFEUR (28), abstainer, clean licence; present service 3½ years; electric plant; cottage desired.—Write Box M.1697, The Times, E.C.4.

CHAUFFEUR, young, seeks situation; experienced running repairs and maintenance; R.A.C. certificate; abstainer; good references.—Write T. Clift, 279, Wandsworth-road, S.W.8.

CHAUFFEUR (20) well recommended; would go as under.—R. Kemp, 63, Marlow-road, Anerley, S.E.20.

CHAUFFEUR, 18 years, 5ft. 8in., smart, seeks situation; three years workshop; wages 25s.; highest references.—G. R., 98, Upper Tooting-road, S.W.17.

CHAUFFEUR; married, no family; London, Scotland, and Continental experience; any make of car; personal references.—A. Mafham, 7, Craven Hill-mews, W.2.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC; 30; married, one child; 10 years' experience, 3½ present situation; abstainer, clean licence; free end March.—Write Box P.926, The Times, E.C.4.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC; 27; single; 10 years' experience, Rolls, Daimler, Minerva; excellent personal references; Town.—Green, care of 52, Harley-street, W.1.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC; long experience; private service; good references.—C., 40, Coles Green-road, Cricklewood.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC, 38; married; life experience; Rolls, &c.; knows London well; excellent references.—Day, Old-lane Cottage, Stanstead-road, Caterham.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC; life experience; any make; age 31; active; clean licence; disengaged.—Chauffeur, 42, James-street, Oxford-street, W.1.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC; Town or country; age 20; electric light plant; Daimler driver; disengaged.—Care of Mr. Mews, Stationer, Kingfield, Woking, Surrey.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC, 44, married; 20 years' experience private service; excellent references; any car; all repairs; electric plant; seeks situation; town or country.—Moore, 24, Elvaston-mews, Queen's-gate, London, S.W.1.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC (25), workshop and private service experience, knows Town; clean licence; willing to be useful; left through death; excellent references; live out.—Keys, 26, Montague-road, Wimbledon. 'Phone 1109.

CHAUFFEUR-HANDYMAN, 48; lady highly recommends; 15 years' clean licence; running repairs, knowledge electric plant; six years with family, 20 previous, leaving through death; disengaged middle of March; ex-Service; married, no family; country preferred.—Gaston, Latymers, Penshurst.

GENTLEMAN, giving up, wishes recommend Chauffeur-Mechanic after eight years; six years previous; 17 years' experience; clean licence; married, two children; age 34.—Blacker, 11, Montague-mews North, W.1.

GENTLEMAN recommends as Chauffeur-Mechanic and Valet, look after electric lighting plant, pumps, and clean hunting clothes, willing to make himself useful; wife assist in house when required; age 40.—Bradbury, Wilkinthroop, Templecombe, Somerset.

GENTLEMAN going abroad highly recommends his Chauffeur-Mechanic; age 39; married, two boys; life experience high-power cars; London driving; electric light plant, been through Rolls School, careful driver, clean licence; wife willing assist in house occasionally.—Sackley, Moram House, Old Windsor.

GENTLEMAN highly recommends his Chauffeur, eight years' service; good experience; married.—P. S., 37, Beltran-road, Fulham, S.W.6.

GENTLEMAN recommends Chauffeur; trustworthy and competent; five years' personal reference; knowledge gardening; valeting; willing; married; R.A.C. certificate; 18 years' experience; age 38.—Write Box M.1601, The Times, E.C.4.

MISS Buxton highly recommends Chauffeur-Mechanic; nine years present situation; married, two children.—Apply Hunter, Knighton, Buckhurst Hill.

MRS. Stephenson recommends Chauffeur-Mechanic; single; young; superior; excellent driver.—Apply 7, Chester-street, S.W.1.

SITUATION wanted as Driver-Companion to gentleman; age 24 years; good education; any car, clean licence.—44A, Lansdowne-road, Croydon.

WILLIAM Whiteley, Esq., "Bencomb," Boxhill, Surrey, can highly recommend his late brother's Chauffeur-Mechanic; 25 years' experience with cars, including Rolls-Royce, Daimler.—H. G. Richardson, 68, Kensington Park-road, W.11.

WILL anyone give start to young Chauffeur-Mechanic? Town, country; sober, willing; holds R.A.C. certificate.—Write Buckthorpe, 38, Skinner-street, E.C.1.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC, age 29, single; Town or country; Mercedes, Rolls, &c.; over seven years' excellent reference; very smart appearance; £3 all found, or £4 10s.—Knightsbridge Agency, 18, Sloane-street. Sloane 3515.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC, age 27, married; Rolls, Bentley, Minerva, &c.; also workshop; first-class private service; highly recommended; £4 10s.; Town only. Several others well recommended.—Knightsbridge Agency, 18, Sloane-street. Sloane 3515.

DRESSMAKING AND MILLINERY

3 lines 7s. 6d.; 2s. 6d. per line after

DRESSMAKER. French, makes, renovates; ladies' materials; good cut, latest styles; testimonials, estimates.—Jeanne, 77, Claverton-street, S.W.1. Bus 24.

LATEST models by Parisian Dressmaker, also own materials; high-class; moderate; end of season's outsize models for disposal.—Louise Mantica, First Floor, 40, Queen's-road, W.2. Park 4362.

MANNEQUIN.—Academy Delaroche, 96, Regent-street, London; training courses; also Glasgow and Manchester.—Write or 'phone details (Gerrard 6792).

RENEE Soeurs. Lessons in high-class dressmaking. Court dressmaker, 130, New Bond-street. Ladies' materials made up. Leno patterns cut on figures.

LEGAL NOTICES

4 lines 8s. (minimum)

ARTHUR MACKEN Deceased. Notice is hereby given pursuant to the Trustee Act 1925 that all persons having any DEBTS CLAIMS or DEMANDS against the ESTATE of ARTHUR MACKEN late of 5 Graemsdyke Avenue East Sheen Surrey deceased who died on the 8th day of January 1930 and to whose Estate probate was granted on the 12th day of February 1930 by the Principal Probate Registry of His Majesty's High Court of Justice to Arthur Rixon Macken the sole Executor, are hereby required to send written particulars thereof to the undersigned on or before the 25th day of April 1930 after which date the said Estate will be distributed having regard only to the claims then notified.

Dated this 17th day of February 1930.
W. H. SANDERS, 7 Bloomsbury Square, W.C.1. Solicitor for the said Executor.

ALL Persons having CLAIMS against the late Mrs. EMILY MARY BICKMORE or DON, who resided at Briar Cottage, Stevenage, Herts, are requested to lodge the same with the undersigned within Fourteen Days of this date.
SHIELL & SMALL, Agents for deceased's Executors, 5, Bank Street, Dundee.
14th February 1930.

ALBERT HARRY COSSER Deceased. Pursuant to Trustee Act 1925 (15 Geo. 5 Ch. 19.) Notice is hereby given that all CREDITORS and other persons having any claims or demands against the Estate of ALBERT HARRY COSSER late of 14 Stourvale Road Bournemouth in the County of Hants who died on the Thirteenth day of August One thousand nine hundred and twenty-nine and in respect of whose estate Letters of Administration were granted out of the Principal Registry of the Probate Division of His Majesty's High Court of Justice on the Thirteenth day of December One thousand nine hundred and twenty-nine to Arthur Harry Cosser and Frederick Charles Cosser both of Number 14 Stourvale Road Bournemouth aforesaid Butchers the Administrators therein named, are hereby required to send particulars thereof in writing to me, the undersigned, on or before the Twentieth day of April One thousand nine hundred and thirty, after which date the said Administrators will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased amongst the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the claims and demands then notified and will not be responsible for the assets of the deceased or any part thereof so distributed to any person of whose claims or demands they shall not then have had notice.

Dated this thirteenth day of February 1930.
OSCAR H. WHITTINGHAM, Southbourne Chambers, West Southbourne, Bournemouth. (Solicitor for the said Administrators.)

EAST LONDON COLD STORAGE AND ICE COMPANY, Limited.
Notice is hereby given pursuant to Section 238 of the Companies Act 1929 that a MEETING of the CREDITORS of the above named Company will be held at 64, Gresham-street, London, E.C.2, on Monday, the 24th day of February, 1930, at 12.30 o'clock in the afternoon for the purposes mentioned in the said Section.

Dated this 14th day of February, 1930.
E. J. WEBBER, Secretary.

FRANK WILLIAM BRAZIL deceased. Pursuant to the Trustee Act 1925 Notice is hereby given that all CREDITORS and other persons having any claims against the Estate of FRANK WILLIAM BRAZIL late of 74 Tyrwhitt Road Brockley Kent Solicitor who died there on the 28th December 1929 and Probate of whose Will was granted to Midland Bank Executor and Trustee Company Limited on the 3rd February 1930 are required to send written particulars of such claims to the undersigned by the 28th April One thousand nine hundred and thirty after which date the Executor will distribute the Deceased's Estate having regard only to any valid claims then notified.

Dated this 13th day of February 1930.
SANDOM, KERSEY & TILLEARDS 52 Lime Street, E.C.3. Solicitors for the said Executor.

BEACONSFIELD TRUST Limited. The CREDITORS of the above named Company are required on or before the 8th day of April 1930 to send their names and addresses and the particulars of their debts or claims and the names and addresses of their Solicitors (if any) to Sidney Sharpe, F.C.A. of Balfour House, Finsbury Pavement, London, E.C.2, the Liquidator of the said Company, and if so required by notice in writing from the said Liquidator, are by their Solicitors or personally, to come in and prove their said debts or claims at such time and place as shall be specified in such notice or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved.

Dated this 18th day of February 1930.
JUDGE, HACKMAN, MEYER & JUDGE, 317 High Holborn, W.C.1. Solicitors for the Liquidator.

LEGAL NOTICES (continued)

GUSTAV ADOLPH RICCIUS deceased. Pursuant to the Trustee Act 1925. Notice is hereby given that all CREDITORS and other persons having any claim or demands against the Estate of GUSTAV ADOLPH RICCIUS late of Bloomfield by Cooktown Queensland in Australia who died on the 15th day of February 1922 intestate and Letters of Administration of whose Estate were granted in the Principal Probate Registry on the 30th day of January 1930 to Ernest James Holloway of 36 Theobalds Road Gray's Inn London W.C.1 Solicitor the lawful Attorney of Rosalie Hanf the lawful sister and one of the next of kin of the said intestate are hereby required to send the particulars in writing of their claims or demands to us the Undersigned as Solicitors for the said Administrator on or before the 20th day of April 1930 after which date the said Administrator will proceed to distribute the assets of the said Deceased amongst the persons entitled thereto, having regard only to the debts claims and demands of which he shall then have had notice.

Dated this 15th day of February 1930.
WALKER, MARTINEAU & Co. 36 Theobalds Road, Gray's Inn, London, W.C.1. Solicitors for the said Administrator.

HENRY JAMES HUMPHRIS, deceased. Pursuant to the Trustee Act, 1925, s. 27 (as amended), Notice is hereby given:—

1. That all CREDITORS and persons having any claims upon or against the estate of HENRY JAMES HUMPHRIS late of No. 4 Howard Street in the City of Gloucester deceased (who died on the twelfth day of October 1929, and whose Will was proved by Jonathan Frank Ford of Halesowen, and Charles Granville Clutterbuck of Gloucester, the Executors therein named on the 13th day of December, 1929, in the Gloucester District Probate Registry) are hereby required to send in particulars of their said claims to the undersigned the solicitor of the said Executors on or before the 30th day of April, 1930.

2. That after that day the said Executors will proceed to convey and distribute the assets of the deceased to or among the persons entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which the said Executors shall then have had notice, and that they will not be liable for the assets or any part thereof so conveyed or distributed to any person of whose claim they shall not then have had notice.

Dated this 15th day of February 1930.
C. GRANVILLE CLUTTERBUCK 13 Clarence-street, Gloucester. Solicitor for the Executors.

HENRY WILLIAM SEALE Deceased Pursuant to Trustee Act 1925 Section 27 Notice is hereby given that all CREDITORS and other persons having any claims or demands against the Estate of HENRY WILLIAM SEALE deceased late of 214 Lower Addiscombe Road Croydon formerly of "Fernside" Mitcham Road Croydon and "Orchard Villa" Lewis Road Mitcham all in the County of Surrey Builder and Contractor who died on the 26th day of November 1929 and whose Will and Codicil were proved in the Principal Registry of the Probate Division of the High Court of Justice on the 18th day of January 1930 by James Seale Herbert Edward Hart Frank Godfrey and Robert William Regge the Executors of the said Will are hereby required to send the particulars in writing of their claims and demands to the undersigned, the Solicitors for the said Executors on or before the 31st day of May 1930 after which date the said Executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased amongst the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the claims and demands of which they shall then have had notice and will not be liable for the assets of the deceased or any part thereof so distributed to any persons of whose claims or demands they shall not then have had notice.

Dated this 14th day of February 1930.
REGGE & ACKROYD 1, Broad Street Place, Finsbury Circus, E.C.2. Solicitors for the said Executors.

H.M. LAND REGISTRY, LONDON, W.C.2.
LAND REGISTRATION ACT, 1925.

NOTICE.—The following LAND is about to be REGISTERED. Objections (if any) addressed to "The Chief Land Registrar, H.M. Land Registry, London, W.C.2," must be made before the expiration of 14 days from the 18th day of February, 1930:—

Short Description of land.	Person to be registered.
FREEHOLD.	
65, Terminus Road, Eastbourne. (E.B.4349.)	Fleming Reid and Company, Limited, of Shaws Water, Worsted Mills, Greenock, Renfrewshire, Scotland.
47, Sedgecombe Avenue, Wembley, Middlesex. (P.58346.)	Roy George Allsup Mordaunt, of 8, Franconia Road, Clapham Common, S.W.4.
The Red House, Westhall Road, Warlingham, Surrey. (P.58350.)	Frederick Vivash Robinson, of The Red House, Westhall Road, Warlingham, Surrey.
Land in Hill Crest, Winchmore Hill Road, Southgate, Middlesex. (P.58394.)	Charles William Matthews of 72, Tottenham Court Road, W.1.
Land in Tydcombe Lane, Ridley Road, Tandridge Road, Tydcombe Road and sites of Ridley Road, Tandridge Road and Tydcombe Road, Warlingham, Surrey. (P.58465.)	Thornton Ernest Gardner, of Kooringa, Warlingham, Surrey, Richard Exton Gardner, of Overhill, Warlingham, Surrey, and Dora Annie Pitt, of Broadlands, Warlingham, Surrey.
Land and buildings in Houghton Street, and New Inn Passage, City of Westminster, London. (380885.)	The London School of Economics and Political Science, of Houghton Street, Aldwych, W.C.2.
97 and 97A, Wigmore-street, St. Marylebone, London. (381915.)	Maurice Moses, Limited, of 53, Berners Street, Oxford Street, W.
14, 16, 20, 22, 24, and 26, Regent's Park Road, St. Pancras, London. (381926)	Roland Cecil Wild, of The Grange, New Eltham, S.E.9, Louis Charles Simmons, of Natina, Bushey, Herts, and Harry Reginald Wild, care of Reeves and Sons, Limited, Ashwin Street, Dalston, E.8.
37 and 39, Holland Park Avenue, Kensington, London. (381933.)	The Alliance Economic Investment Company, Limited, of 47, Mecklenburgh Square, W.C.1.
82, High-street, Putney, Wandsworth Borough, London. (382004.)	Ernest Victor Tom Newnham, of 23, Commercial Road, Peckham, S.E.15.
18 and 20, Frognal, Hampstead, London. (382055.)	Herbert David Cashmore, of 18 and 20, Frognal, Hampstead, N.W.3.
186 to 196 (even), City Road, 2 to 14 (even), Cayton Street, and 7 and 9, Bath Street, Finsbury, London. (382089.)	Lipton, Limited, of City Road, E.C.1.
21, Bevis Marks, City of London. (382095.)	International Sponge Importers, Limited, of 10, Coleman Street, E.C.2.
31, James Street, City of Westminster, London. (382150.)	Irene Ruth Coupe, of 33, Southwood Lawn Road, Highgate, N.6.
LEASEHOLD.	
6 to 19 (all), Grove Road, Twickenham, Middlesex. (P.58333.)	Thomas Henry Wilson, of 34, King Street, E.C.2.
23 to 25, Wycliffe Road, Battersea, London. (381622.)	Louisa Mary Line, of 6, Carden Road, Peckham, S.E.15.

J. S. STEWART-WALLACE, Chief Land Registrar.

00567 of 1929.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUSTICE Chancery Division Mr. Justice Maugham. In the Matter of The BRITISH FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY Limited and In the Matter of The Companies Act 1929. Notice is hereby given that a PETITION was on the 18th day of December 1929 presented to His Majesty's High Court of Justice by the London and Lancashire Insurance Company Limited for an Order that the said London and Lancashire Insurance Company Limited might be authorised, within 14 days after the date of such Order, to give notices of its desire to ACQUIRE the SHARES of such of the shareholders of the British Fire Insurance Company Limited as have not assented to an Agreement dated 22nd March 1923 and made between The Right Honourable Viscountess Rhondda and others of the one part and the London and Lancashire Insurance Company Limited of the other part and that the said Court might direct the terms upon which such shares are to be so acquired.

And notice is hereby further given that the said Petition is directed to be heard before his Lordship Mr. Justice Maugham on Monday the 3rd day of March 1930. Any shareholder of the said British Fire Insurance Company Limited who has not assented to the aforesaid contracts and is desirous of being heard on the said Petition should appear at the time of hearing personally or by Counsel for that purpose.

A copy of the said Petition will be furnished free of charge by the under-signed to any such shareholder requiring the same.

Dated the 13th February 1930.
LINKLATERS & PAINES, 2, Bond Court, Walbrook, E.C.4. Solicitors for the London and Lancashire Insurance Company Limited.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUSTICE. Probate, Divorce and Admiralty Division. (Probate.) In the Estate of MIRANDA MILLS deceased. Notice is hereby given that after the expiration of eight days after publication hereof, APPLICATION will be made in the Principal Probate Registry of the High Court of Justice, for the SEALING of the PROBATE of the WILL of MIRANDA MILLS formerly of Campsie in the State of New South Wales late of Gorton, England, Widow deceased, granted by the Supreme Court at Sydney on the Seventh day of June 1927.
A. F. BROOKS & Co., St. Peters Chambers, 39 St. Petersgate, Stockport. Solicitors for Joel Wood, Lawful Attorney.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUSTICE (Probate) Probate Divorce & Admiralty Division BLANCHE JULIA TITE deceased. Notice is hereby given that after the expiration of eight days, APPLICATION will be made in the Principal Probate Registry of the High Court of Justice for the SEALING of the PROBATE of the WILL of BLANCHE JULIA TITE formerly of Henley Beach in the State of South Australia but late of Templars Avenue Golders Green in the County of Middlesex Spinster deceased granted by the Supreme Court of South Australia at Adelaide on the 6th day of November 1929.
BIDDLE THORNE WELSFORD & GAIT 22 Aldermanbury, London, E.C.2 Solicitors for William Newman Howard the lawful Attorney of Executor Trustee and Agency Company of South Australia Ltd., to whom the above mentioned Probate was granted.

JESSIE GLENDINNING SCARTH deceased. Pursuant to the Trustee Act, 1925, Notice is hereby given that all CREDITORS and persons having any claims or demands against the Estate of JESSIE GLENDINNING SCARTH late of Scarthingwell House Morley in the County of York deceased (who died on the 8th day of October 1929 and to whose Estate Letters of Administration were granted to Robert Ewart Scarth of Scarthingwell House Morley aforesaid on the 15th day of January 1930 by the Principal Registry of the Probate Division of the High Court of Justice) are hereby required to send in the particulars of their claims and demands to the said Robert Ewart Scarth or to the undersigned his Solicitors on or before the 1st day of May 1930 and notice is hereby also given that after that day the said Administrator will proceed to distribute the assets of the deceased among the parties entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which the said Administrator shall then have notice, and that he will not be liable for the assets or any part thereof so distributed to any person of whose debt or claim he shall not then have had notice.

Dated this 14th day of February 1930.
SCATCHERD HOPKINS & BRIGHOUSE 20 Park Row, Leeds. Solicitors for the Administrator.

JOHN JACK Deceased. Notice is hereby given pursuant to the Trustee Act 1925 that all persons having any DEBTS CLAIMS or DEMANDS against the ESTATE of John Jack late of St. Mungo Cambridge Road Tottenham Middlesex deceased who died on the 11th day of January 1930 and to whose Estate Probate was granted on the 12th day of February 1930 by the Principal Probate Registry of His Majesty's High Court of Justice to Alfred James Bray the Sole Executor are hereby required to send written particulars thereof to the undersigned on or before the 25th day of April 1930 after which date the said Estate will be distributed, having regard only to the claims then notified.

Dated this 17th day of February 1930.
W. H. SANDERS, 7 Bloomsbury Square, W.C.1. Solicitor for the said Executor.

RE EDITH KATE CHIPPENDALE Deceased. Pursuant to the Trustee Act 1925. All persons having CLAIMS against the ESTATE of EDITH KATE CHIPPENDALE late of 12 Golders Green in the County of Middlesex Widow (who died on the 4th day of December 1929) and whose Will was proved by the Public Trustee of Kingsway London W.C.2 the sole Executor therein named on the 8th day of February 1930 at the Principal Probate Registry are required to send particulars thereof in writing to the Undersigned on or before the 30th day of April next, after which date the Executor will proceed to distribute the assets having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have notice.

Dated this 17th day of February 1930.
ALBERT SARGEANT 7, Union Court, Old Broad Street, E.C.2. Solicitor for the said Executor.

LEGAL NOTICES (continued)

MELVILLE VERONA STRUGNELL Deceased. Pursuant to Trustee Act 1925 (15 Geo. V. Ch. 19). Notice is hereby given that all CREDITORS and other persons having any claims or demands against the Estate of MELVILLE VERONA STRUGNELL late of 7 Crawshay Road, Brixton in the County of London, formerly of 46, Foxley Road, Brixton in the County of London, who died on the thirty-first day of December One thousand nine hundred and twenty-nine and whose Will (and Codicil) were proved in the Principal Registry of the Probate Division of His Majesty's High Court of Justice on the eleventh day of February One thousand nine hundred and thirty by Barclays Bank Limited the Executor therein named are hereby required to send particulars thereof in writing to the Trustee Department Barclays Bank Limited, City Branch, 37, King William Street, London, E.C.4, or to the undersigned on or before the twenty-fourth day of April, 1930, after which date the said Executor will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased amongst the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the claims or demands then notified and will not be responsible for the assets of the deceased or any part thereof so distributed to any persons of whose claims or demands they shall not then have had notice.

Dated this 14th day of February, 1930.
DURRANT COOPER & HAMBLING, 70-71, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C.3, Solicitors for Barclays Bank Limited, Trustee Department, 37, King William Street, London.

RE EDWARD DENT Deceased. Pursuant to the Trustee Act 1925, Section 27 (as amended). Notice is hereby given that all persons having any CLAIMS or DEMANDS against the ESTATE of EDWARD DENT of 2, Carlos Place, Grosvenor Square in the County of London Retired Merchant (who died on the 18th day of December 1929 and whose Will was proved in the Principal Probate Registry of His Majesty's High Court of Justice in England on the 12th day of February, 1930, by Charles Mackintosh, Leonard Maurice Edward Dent and Algernon Cecil Heneage Drummond, the executors therein named) are hereby required to send particulars in writing of their claims or demands to us, the undersigned on or before the 22nd day of April 1930, after which date the said executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the deceased among the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the claims and demands of which they shall then have had notice; and they will not be liable for the assets of the said deceased, or any part thereof, so distributed, to any person or persons of whose claims or demands they shall not then have had notice.

Dated this 18th day of February, 1930.
STEPHENSON HARWOOD & TATHAM 16, Old Broad Street, E.C.2. Solicitors for the said Executors.

RE ADA WHITE deceased Pursuant to The Trustee Act 1925 S.27 (as amended) Notice is hereby given:—

1. That all CREDITORS and persons having any claims upon or against the estate of ADA WHITE late of The Hut 73 Ray Park Avenue Maidenhead in the County of Berks Widow deceased who died on the 25th day of November 1929 at Wayside Cookham Road Maidenhead aforesaid and to whose estate Letters of Administration were granted out of the Oxford District Probate Registry on the 4th day of February 1930 to Emily Maud Benninghoven (wife of William Benninghoven) the lawful niece of the whole blood and one of the persons entitled to share in the estate are hereby required to send in particulars of their claims and demands to us the undersigned the solicitors for the said Administratrix on or before the 31st day of May 1930.

2. That after that date the said Administratrix will proceed to distribute the assets of the deceased among the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the claims and demands of which she shall then have had notice and that she will not be liable for the assets of the said deceased or any part thereof distributed to any person or persons of whose claims or demands she shall not then have had notice.

Dated this 14th day of February, 1930.
T. W. STUCHBERY & SON, 4, Park Street, Maidenhead, Solicitors for the said Administratrix.

RE the Estate of the REVEREND TALBOT MONCKTON MILNES GRIFFITHS deceased. Pursuant to the Trustee Act 1925, section twenty seven Notice is hereby given that all CREDITORS and other persons having any claims or demands against the estate of The REVEREND TALBOT MONCKTON MILNES GRIFFITHS late of Warmingham Rectory Sandbach in the County of Chester Clerk in Holy Orders who died on the thirteenth day of November 1929 and whose Will was proved at the Principal Probate Registry on the thirteenth day of February 1930 by The Reverend Canon Richard Albert Thomas of The Training College Chester in the City of Chester O.B.E. M.A. Clerk in Holy Orders the executor named in the said Will are hereby required to send the particulars in writing of their claims and demands to the undersigned the Solicitors for the said executor on or before the twenty second day of April 1930, after which date the said executor will proceed to distribute the assets of the said Deceased amongst the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the claims and demands of which he shall then have had notice and will not be liable for the assets of the Deceased or any part thereof so distributed to any persons of whose claims or demands he shall not then have had notice.

Dated this fifteenth day of February 1930.
TYLEE & Co., 14 Essex Street, Strand, London W.C.2. Solicitors for the said Executor.

RE THOMAS WILLIAM ROBERTS, Deceased. Pursuant to the Trustee Act, 1925. All persons having CLAIMS against the ESTATE of THOMAS WILLIAM ROBERTS, late of 96, Station Road, Ellesmere Port, in the County of Chester, Retired Chemist, deceased, who died on the 19th day of October, 1929, and whose Will was proved by the Public Trustee (the Executor therein named) on the 5th day of February, 1930, in the Principal Probate Registry, are required to send particulars thereof in writing to the undersigned on or before the 15th day of April next, after which date the Executor will proceed to distribute the assets having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have had notice.

Dated this 14th day of February, 1930.
MORGAN & HUGH DUTTON, Newgate Chambers, 2, Newgate Street, Chester. Solicitors for the said Executor.

RE ARTHUR HAYTER WINSLOW TAYLOR, Deceased. Pursuant to the Trustee Act, 1925. Notice is hereby given that all persons having CLAIMS against the ESTATE of ARTHUR HAYTER WINSLOW TAYLOR, late of Mutcombe Farm, Fairfield Park, Bath in the County of Somerset (who died on the 25th day of November 1929, intestate, and Letters of Administration to whose estate were granted at the Principal Probate Registry on the 16th day of January 1930, to Alfred John Taylor and Edward Taylor), are required to send particulars thereof, in writing, to the undersigned, on or before the 20th day of April 1930, after which date the Administrators will proceed to distribute the assets, having regard only to the claims of which they shall then have had notice.

Dated this 13th day of February 1930.
RICKETTS SON & VEZEY, 3 Paragon, Bath; Solicitors for the said Administrators.

RE THOMAS DIGBY deceased Re DIGBY CONYNGHAM TICKLE deceased. Pursuant to the Trustee Act 1925 (as amended). Notice is hereby given that all CREDITORS and other persons having any claims or demands against the estate of THOMAS DIGBY late of 19 Quebec Avenue Southend-on-Sea in the County of Essex formerly of the Village of Queenston in the County of Lincoln and Province of Ontario Canada Retired Emigration Officer (formerly known as Digby Conyngham Tickle) deceased who died on the 21st day of April 1929 and whose Will was proved in the Principal Registry of the Probate Division of His Majesty's High Court of Justice on the 24th day of September 1929 by George Reginald Geary K.C. M.P. of Northern Ontario Building 330 Bay Street Toronto Canada the Executor therein named are hereby required to send the particulars in writing of their claims or demands to us the undersigned the Solicitors for the said Executor on or before the 24th day of April 1930 after which date the said Executor will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased amongst the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the debts claims and demands of which he shall then have had notice; and he will not be liable for the assets of the said deceased or any part thereof so distributed to any person or persons of whose claims or demands he shall not then have had notice.

Dated this 14th day of February 1930.
FRESHFIELDS, LEESE & MUNNS, 31 Old Jewry, London, E.C.2, Solicitors for the said Executor.

RE TOM WRAY Deceased. Pursuant to the Trustee Act 1925 Notice is hereby given that all CREDITORS and other persons having any debts, claims, or demands against the Estate of TOM WRAY late of "Seafield" Abbotsford Road, Blundellsands, in the County of Lancaster deceased (who died on the 21st day of November 1929, and whose Will was proved in the Principal Registry of the Probate Division of His Majesty's High Court of Justice on the 11th day of February 1930 by Elizabeth Wray Widow the relict of Deceased and Frederic Nightingale the Executors therein named) are hereby required to send in the particulars of their debts, claims or demands to us the undersigned, the Solicitors for the said Executors, on or before the 28th day of April 1930, after which date the said Executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the said Deceased amongst the persons entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims and demands of which they shall then have had notice; and they will not be liable for the assets of the said Deceased or any part thereof, so distributed to any person or persons of whose debts, claims or demands they shall not then have had notice.

Dated this 14th day of February 1930.
WINDER & HOLDEN 20, Mawdsley Street, Bolton in the said County of Lancaster. Solicitors for the said Executors.

RE The Estate of The HON. Mrs. ALICE MAUDE FRANCKLIN deceased. Pursuant to the Trustee Act 1925, section twenty-seven Notice is hereby given that all CREDITORS and other persons having any claims or demands against the estate of The HON. Mrs. ALICE MAUDE FRANCKLIN late of Gonalston in the County of Nottingham who died on the 28th day of November 1929 and whose Will was proved at the Principal Probate Registry on the 24th day of January 1930 by Edward Francklin of Gonalston, Nottingham, Esquire, and Richard Francklin of Oxton, Newark, Notts., Esquire, the Executors named in the said Will are hereby required to send the particulars in writing of their claims and demands to the undersigned, the Solicitors for the said Executors, on or before the Nineteenth day of April, 1930, after which date the said Executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased amongst the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the claims and demands of which they shall then have had notice and will not be liable for the assets of the Deceased or any part thereof so distributed to any persons of whose claims or demands they shall not then have had notice.

Dated this 13th day of February 1930.
(Sd) BEACHCROFT HAY & LEDWARD, 29, Bedford Square, London, W.C.1, Solicitors for the said Executors.

RE the Estate of HARRY MITCHELL Deceased. Pursuant to the Trustee Act 1925, section twenty-seven Notice is hereby given that all CREDITORS and other persons having any claims or demands against the estate of HARRY MITCHELL deceased late of 69 Whitehall Park Highgate and 3 Leighton Road Kentish Town both in the County of London (and who carried on business as Dyus Ford & Co. at 36-38 New Charles Street City Road in the County of London) who died on the 27th day of September 1929 and whose Will was proved at the Principal Probate Registry on the First day of February 1930 by Richard Mitchell one of the executors named in the said Will are hereby required to send the particulars in writing of their claims and demands to the undersigned the Solicitor for the said executor on or before the 12th day of May 1930 after which date the said executor will proceed to distribute the assets of the said Deceased amongst the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the claims and demands of which he shall then have had notice and will not be liable for the assets of the Deceased or any part thereof so distributed to any persons of whose claims or demands he shall not then have had notice.

Dated this 13th day of February, 1930.
WALTER A. JENNINGS, 189, Kentish Town Road, N.W.5, Solicitor to the said Executor.

THE BANKRUPTCY ACTS, 1914 and 1926. In the County Court of Kent holden at Greenwich In Bankruptcy. No. 6 of 1930. Re JOHN BARNARD of 16 Catford Hill, Catford, London, Draper trading as Carter and Company now residing at 329 Upland Road, East Dulwich, S.E.22. RECEIVING ORDER 7th February 1930. Adjudication:—7th February 1930. FIRST MEETING 28th February 1930 at 12 noon at 29 Russell Square W.C.1. PUBLIC EXAMINATION 18th March 1930 at 11 a.m. at The Court House Greenwich.
NOTE.—All debts due to the Estate should be paid to me.
Dated 15th February 1930.
THOMAS GOURLAY Official Receiver 29 Russell Square W.C.1.

THE COMPANIES ACT, 1929. In the Matter of MADAME CAMILLE Limited. (Registered Office:—51 High Street, Teddington, Middlesex)
WINDING-UP ORDER MADE 17th February 1930.
DATE and PLACE of FIRST MEETINGS:—
Creditors 28th February 1930, at 2.30 p.m.
Contributories 28th February 1930, at 3 p.m.
Both at 29 Russell Square, W.C.1.
THOMAS GOURLAY Official Receiver and Provisional Liquidator.

THE COMPANIES (CONSOLIDATION) ACT, 1908 In the Matter of AUSTIN FRIARS TRUST Limited WINDING-UP ORDER MADE 15th October 1929. DATE and PLACE of 1st MEETINGS:—
Creditors 27th February 1930, at Bankruptcy Buildings (Room 53), Carey Street, Lincoln's Inn, London, W.C., at 2.30 o'clock.
Contributories on the same day and at the same place at 3.0 o'clock.
G. D. PEPYS, Senior Official Receiver and Provisional Liquidator, 33, Carey Street, London, W.C.2.
15th February 1930.

LEGAL NOTICES (continued)

RE The Estate of RICHARD TILDEN SMITH Deceased. Pursuant to the Trustee Act 1925, Section 27. Notice is hereby given that all CREDITORS and other persons having any claims or demands against the estate of RICHARD TILDEN SMITH deceased late of 47 Park Street Grosvenor Square in the County of London who died on the 18th day of December 1929 and whose Will was proved at the Principal Probate Registry on the 1st day of February 1930 by Mrs. Florrie Edridge and Miss Maggie Scott Tilden Smith two of the Executors named in the said Will are hereby required to send the particulars in writing of their claims and demands to the undersigned the Solicitors for the said Executors on or before the 18th day of April 1930 after which date the said Executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased amongst the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the claims and demands of which they shall then have had notice and will not be liable for the assets of the deceased or any part thereof so distributed to any persons of whose claims or demands they shall not then have had notice.

Dated this 17th day of February 1930.
BIRKBECK JULIUS EDWARDS & Co. 49, Moorgate, London E.C.2, Solicitors for the said Executors.

RE Mrs. MARY HELENA MAUGER, Deceased Pursuant to Section 27 of the Trustee Act 1925. Notice is hereby given that all CREDITORS and other persons having any claims or demands against the estate of MARY HELENA MAUGER, late of Beechwood House, Darjeeling, India, Widow, deceased, who died on the 28th day of November 1928, and to whose estate letters of administration with the Will annexed were granted by the Principal Registry of the Probate Division of His Majesty's High Court of Justice on the 12th day of February 1930 to Hugh Marley of 33 Old Broad Street in the City of London, Solicitor, the lawful Attorney of the Administrator General of Bengal the Executor named in her said Will, are hereby required to send particulars, in writing, of their claims or demands to us, the undersigned, Solicitors for the said Administrator, on or before the 22nd day of April 1930, after which date the said administrator will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased amongst the persons entitled thereto, having regard only to the debts, claims and demands of which he shall then have had notice; and he will not be liable for the assets of the said deceased or any part thereof, so distributed, to any person or persons of whose claims or demands he shall not then have had notice.

Dated this 14th day of February 1930.
MORGAN PRICE MARLEY & RUGG, 33, Old Broad Street, E.C.2. Solicitors for the said administrator.
H. MARLEY Solicitor. A member of the Firm of Morgan, Price, Marley & Rugg.

SARAH KATE JONES deceased Pursuant to the Trustee Act, 1925 Notice is hereby given that all persons having any CLAIMS against the ESTATE of SARAH KATE JONES of 175 Norwich Road Ipswich in the County of Suffolk Spinster who died on the 30th day of October 1929 and whose Will with one Codicil thereto was proved in the District Registry at Ipswich on the 7th day of February 1930 by George Edward Jannings and John Chinery Wiggin, are hereby required to send particulars in writing of their claims to the undersigned as Solicitor for the Executors of the said estate on or before the 30th day of April 1930 after which date the assets of the deceased will be distributed among the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which notice shall then have been received.

Dated this 14th day of February 1930.
GEORGE E. JANNINGS Lloyds Bank Chambers, Northgate, Darlington, Solicitor for the Executors.

THE TRUSTEE ACT, 1925. Re HARRY ALFRED SPOOR Deceased. Pursuant to Statute 15 Geo. 5, Ch. 19. Notice is hereby given that all CREDITORS and other persons having any claims or demands upon or against the estate of HARRY ALFRED SPOOR late of 27 Dukes Avenue, Muswell Hill, N.10 in the county of London Film Distributor deceased (who died on the 22nd day of November 1929 and to whose estate letters of administration were granted by the Probate Division of His Majesty's High Court of Justice at the Principal Registry on the 27th day of January 1930 to Mrs. Rose Catherine Spoor (Widow) the administratrix of the estate of the said deceased) are hereby required to send the particulars in writing of their claims or demands to us the undersigned the Solicitors for the said administratrix on or before the 30th day of April 1930 after which date the said administratrix will proceed to administer the estate and distribute the assets of the said deceased amongst the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the claims and demands of which she shall then have had notice; and she will not be liable for the assets of the said deceased or any part thereof so distributed to any person or persons of whose claims or demands she shall not then have had notice.

Dated this 13th day of February 1930.
CHINNER & HATFIELD-GREEN 8 Sackville Street, Piccadilly, London, W.1. Solicitors for the said Administratrix.

THE COMPANIES ACT, 1929. THE STANDARD ELECTRIC COMPANY Limited Notice is hereby given that pursuant to Section 238 of The Companies Act 1929 a MEETING of the CREDITORS of the above-named Company will be held in the Office of the Secretary, 190 West George Street, Glasgow, on Tuesday the 11th day of March, 1930, at a quarter past eleven o'clock forenoon for the purpose of considering:—

(1) Whether a Liquidator shall be nominated for the purpose of winding up the affairs and distributing the assets of the above-named Company, and if thought fit of nominating any person to be Liquidator of the above-named Company for the purposes aforesaid; and

(2) For the purpose of considering whether a Committee of inspection shall be appointed in the said liquidation, and if thought fit of appointing a Committee of Inspection consisting of not more than five persons to act in the said liquidation.

By Order of the Board.
JAMES JOHNSTON, C.A., Secretary.
190 West George Street, Glasgow, 15th February, 1930.

THE COMPANIES ACT 1929 THE BALTIC & MEDITERRANEAN CORPORATION Limited (In Voluntary Liquidation) Notice is hereby given that the CREDITORS of the above named Company which is being wound up voluntarily are required on or before the Fifth day of March 1930 to send their names and addresses and the particulars of their debts or claims and the names and addresses of their solicitors (if any) to the undersigned James Attfield, Chartered Accountant of 24, Martin Lane, Cannon Street, London, E.C.4, the Liquidator of the said Company and if so required by notice in writing from the said Liquidator are by their Solicitors or personally to come in and prove their said debts or claims at such time and place as shall be specified in such notice or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved.

Dated this 17th day of February, 1930.
JAS ATTFIELD Liquidator.

THE COMPANIES ACT, 1929. In the Matter of A. EGLINTON & COMPANY Limited WINDING-UP ORDER MADE 3rd February 1930. DATE and PLACE of 1st MEETINGS:—
Creditors 26th February 1930, at 33 Carey Street, Lincoln's Inn, London, W.C., at 11.30 o'clock.
Contributories on the same day and at the same place at 12.0 o'clock.
G. D. PEPYS, Senior Official Receiver and Provisional Liquidator, 33, Carey Street, London, W.C.2.
15th February 1930.

THE COMPANIES ACT, 1929. In the Matter of ACTON RECORDER COMPANY Limited WINDING-UP ORDER MADE 3rd February 1930. DATE and PLACE of 1st MEETINGS:—
Creditors 28th February 1930, at 33 Carey Street, Lincoln's Inn, London, W.C., at 11.30 o'clock.
Contributories on the same day and at the same place at 12.0 o'clock.
E. T. A. PHILLIPS, Official Receiver and Provisional Liquidator, 33, Carey Street, London, W.C.2.
15th February 1930.

THE COMPANIES ACT, 1929. In the Matter of ARTANDIA Limited WINDING-UP ORDER MADE 3rd February 1930. DATE and PLACE of 1st MEETINGS:—
Creditors 28th February 1930, at 33 Carey Street, Lincoln's Inn, London, W.C., at 2.30 o'clock.
Contributories on the same day and at the same place at 3.0 o'clock.
G. D. PEPYS, Senior Official Receiver and Provisional Liquidator, 33, Carey Street, London, W.C.2.
15th February 1930.

EDUCATIONAL

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BEDFORD COLLEGE FOR WOMEN.
(University of London.)
REGENT'S PARK, N.W.1.
ENTRANCE EXAMINATION.

The ENTRANCE EXAMINATION for Students desiring to enter in October, 1930, will be held at Bedford College, on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, March 28th and 29th. Entry closes March 1st.

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The following Scholarships will be offered by the Council of Bedford College during 1930:—

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For further information apply the Principal.

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ADVICE and RELIABLE INFORMATION concerning SCHOOLS, TUTORS, and EDUCATIONAL HOMES for Boys and Girls at Home and Abroad will be given gratis to parents stating requirements, kind of school, age of pupil, locality preferred, range of fees, &c.
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Law Report, Feb. 17

SUMMARY

The hearing was continued of the action before Mr. Justice Horridge and a special jury in which Mr. Barbu Jonesco, of Oakhurst Court, Godstone, Surrey, claims against the Evening Standard Company, Limited, the proprietors and publishers of the *Evening Standard*, damages for an alleged libel in the issue of that newspaper of May 17, 1928, and an injunction to prevent the repetition of the words complained of, which were published after Prince Carol of Rumania, who had been a guest of the plaintiff, left this country for Belgium in that year. The defendants deny that the words have any defamatory meaning, and say that they were fair comment made in good faith and without malice on a matter of public interest. They further plead that the words according to their natural and ordinary signification were true. (Jonesco v. Evening Standard Company, Limited.)

COURT OF APPEAL

HATRY CRASH : ACTION BY BANK

LLOYDS BANK, LIMITED v. HATRY AND DANIELS

(*Before* Lord Justice Scrutton and Lord Justice Romer)

The Court dismissed the appeal of the defendant, Edmund Daniels, from an order of Mr. Justice Charles in Chambers, affirming an order of the Master directing that the plaintiffs, Lloyds Bank, Limited, should be at liberty to sign final judgment in the action for the amount claimed in the writ with costs.

Mr. Stuart Bevan, K.C., and Mr. P. B. Morle appeared for the appellant ; Mr. Rayner Goddard, K.C., and Mr. J. Wylie for the respondents.

Mr. Bevan, on behalf of the appellant, Edmund Daniels, said that the action was brought by a specially indorsed writ claiming over £80,000, being the balance of principal and interest of a sum of £100,000 lent by the bank to the defendants, Clarence Hatry and Edmund Daniels, jointly on June 29, 1929. Hatry did not appeal.

Counsel said that he appealed on three grounds : (1) That it was an implied term of the contract that in the first place the bank should have recourse to the securities which were lodged with them ; (2) that it was a matter for an account ; because the bank, being in possession of the securities, were really in the position of mortgagees in possession and were not entitled to sign judgment until an account had been taken ; and (3) he asked for a stay of execution to allow time for the realization of the securities.

The evidence was that Daniels was solvent —which was not contested—and that the bank were fully secured as they held securities to the value of over £100,000. The amount of the loan, £100,000, was secured by the deposit of, *inter alia*, £110,000 worth of Preference shares of Steel Industries of Great Britain, Limited in addition to 25,000 Birmingham Corporation Four-and-a-Half per Cent. stock, which had been realized and in respect of which £22,699 was credited in the writ. There were difficulties about realizing the securities immediately, and he wanted time to do so, as there were negotiations pending with City interests to acquire all the Preference shares of Steel Industries of Great Britain, Limited. He was anxious that nothing should be done to hamper or jeopardize those negotiations.

In his affidavit the appellant said that he was perfectly solvent. Down to June, 1929, his position was that he had no liabilities and was possessed of securities worth not less than £250,000. In June, 1929, in circumstances which it was not necessary to detail, the Hatry group of companies required to be supported, and since that date he had borrowed money and pledged his own securities to place the whole of his resources at the disposal of the Hatry group, with the result that he had incurred liabilities to the bank, although as against those liabilities the bank were more than fully secured.

On his various loan accounts with the bank a balance of not more than £88,000 was due to the bank, and they held personal securities of his, the value of which on December 31 last stood at no less than £169,000.

Counsel said that it was obvious from the evidence that there had been large dealings between the bank and Daniels, and yet there had been no account. He submitted that it was not a case for summary judgment.

Counsel for the respondents was not called on to argue.

Judgment

Lord Justice Scrutton, in giving judgment, said that it was ridiculous to suggest that there could be any implied contract that the bank should wait for payment until the securities could be realized. Nor was there any ground for suggesting that this was a mortgage transaction in which the bank could not proceed to judgment without first rendering an account. A loan against securities in commerce was never treated as a mortgage. Finally Mr. Bevan had argued that as his client was in prison and his home would be sold up, there ought at least to be a stay of execution. There was no reason for a stay of execution.

Lord Justice Romer concurred, and the appeal was accordingly dismissed with costs.

Solicitors.—Messrs. C. O. Humphreys and Son ; Messrs. Cameron, Kemm and Co.

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE

KING'S BENCH DIVISION

MR. JONESCO'S LIBEL ACTION

JONESCO v. EVENING STANDARD COMPANY, LIMITED

(*Before* Mr. Justice Horridge *and a Special Jury*)

The hearing was continued of the action in which Mr. Barbu Jonesco, of Oakhurst Court, South Godstone, Surrey, claims from the Evening Standard Company, Limited, the proprietors and publishers of the *Evening Standard*, damages for an alleged libel appearing in the *Evening Standard* of May 17, 1928, and an injunction to prevent the repetition of the words complained of.

The defendants deny that the words complained of have any defamatory meaning, and say that they were fair comment made in good faith and without malice on a matter of public interest—namely, the attempt of Prince Carol of Rumania, while residing in England, to secure the Throne of Rumania, and Mr. Jonesco's association with him at the time that that attempt was made. They further plead that the words according to their natural and ordinary signification, were true.

Mr. Jonesco complains that on May 17, 1928, soon after Prince Carol of Rumania, who had been his guest in this country, had left for Belgium, the defendants stated in the *Evening Standard* that his name was not originally Jonesco, that he was a Pole and not a Rumanian, and that he first came to England with Belgian refugees.

The defendants have pleaded that Mr. Jonesco's real name is Moritz Leiba, and that he was born on July 22, 1891, the son of Iancu Leiba, an estate bailiff, and of his wife, Ita, a housekeeper, both resident in the village of Mileanca, in the district of Dorohoiu, Rumania.

Serjeant Sullivan, K.C., and Mr. Harold Simmons appeared for the plaintiff; Mr. Norman Birkett, K.C., Mr. Theobald Mathew, and Mr. Maurice Healy for the defendants.

Colonel Constantin Sanatescu, Military Attaché to the Rumanian Legation in London giving evidence for the defence, said that he had examined a photographic copy of the Mobilization Order which Mr. Jonescu has said that he received from the Rumanian military authorities on April 1, 1928. He had come to the conclusion that it was false. As regarded the printing, the order was an official document, but the writing on it was not official. The name "Barbu Jonesco" was inserted in the wrong place, and it should have been stated as "Jonesco, Barbu." The seals on the document did not emanate from the Mobilization Office. A proper order would be signed first and sealed afterwards. [It has been stated that the order produced was sealed first and signed afterwards.]

The order mentioned "St. George's Barracks, Bucharest," but he did not know of any such barracks. In April, 1928, the 2nd Regiment of Artillery [the regiment specified in the order] was stationed at the Malmaison Barracks, Bucharest. Mobilization Orders to Rumanians who lived in London were issued through him (the witness) and not sent to the recipient direct from Rumania. The receipts were returned to him.

Preliminaries to Promotion

Before a Rumanian could be promoted from sergeant to second lieutenant, he would have to go through a course at a training school and pass an examination.

Mr. Birkett.—Is the promotion recorded ?—A Royal decree is drawn up, which is signed by the Minister of War, and it is officially published in the *Monitor Officiel*.

Does the officer himself receive the Royal decree ?—No. He receives a notification.

A second lieutenant, the witness continued, could not be promoted to be a lieutenant until after the lapse of 4½ years, during which time he would have to be "concentrated" twice for drill training. That promotion was recorded with the same formalities as the former.

At the conclusion of the Second Balkan War in 1913 strict orders were given that the troops should remain in quarantine for a few weeks as there had been outbreaks of cholera.

Shown the military record of Moritz Leiba, in which it is stated that on November 17, 1913, after arrest as a deserter, he "escaped from the prison of the corps," the witness said that, if Leiba had been rearrested, that fact would have been recorded.

Referring to the entry in Leiba's record under date April 1, 1916, "sent to the recruiting circle 'Dragos' on completion of three months of desertion," the witness said that that meant that the man in question no longer belonged to the regiment, and his record was sent to the recruiting circle so that the regiment should receive a man in his place.

"In April, 1916," added the witness, "we were approaching war, and each regiment was compelled to fill its ranks completely and not to keep the names of deserters in its papers."

He could not say definitely whether the next entry—"October 24, 1916. Sent for trial by Court-martial by the military commandant of Jassy"—referred to the man himself or his record, as the man might have been tried in his absence.

Mr. Birkett.—If the man himself were sent, would there be a record of what happened to him ?—Yes, of his sentence.

Cross-examined about a document which it is alleged that Mr. Jonesco filled in at the Rumanian Legation in London in August, 1917, the witness agreed that, if it were a genuine document it should be on the file at the Legation. On May 31, 1928, however, all the documents which related to Barbu Jonesco were ordered to be sent to Bucharest.

Serjeant Sullivan.—Has your Legation traced every movement of Barbu Jonesco in England since 1914 ?—Please ask me questions relating only to military matters, because I know nothing of anything else.

Have you ascertained the address of Barbu Jonesco every year during which he has been in England ?—As military attaché, I have no idea of his existence here, and I do not know his address.

The witness, however, added that he believed that the Legation must have had Barbu Jonesco's addresses, because his predecessors in the office of military attaché knew him

Asked about the Mobilization Order, the witness agreed that the printing and size were the same as in an official document. The regimental seal resembled the seal of the regiment. He could not say whether the signature of the colonel was genuine or not.

Serjeant Sullivan.—In March, 1928, had there been summoned to Alba Julia a great convocation of the opponents of the Government ?—It does not interest me.

Mr. Justice Horridge.—Have you ever heard of it ?—I think that I read of it in the newspapers.

Serjeant Sullivan.—Did not the Government threaten to prevent that meeting by military force ?—I do not know.

Did you read anything to that effect ?—No. I should have known of it as I was at the Ministry of War

You say that, if Moritz Leiba had himself been court-martialled on October 24, 1916, his sentence would have appeared in his record ?—Yes.

On November 6, 1916, did the Germans capture Bucharest ?—Yes.

After that, had the Rumanian military authorities anything to do besides making up records ?—All the military authorities were not in Bucharest.

The Brother of Moritz Leiba

The evidence of M. Marcu Aldeanu on behalf of Mr. Jonesco was interposed.

Serjeant Sullivan said that the witness was the brother of Moritz Leiba.

M. Aldeanu then said that he was also called "Marcel" and at present he lived at Brussels. He was of Rumanian nationality and was 48 years of age.

Serjeant Sullivan.—Where were you born?—In the commune of Svorestia, in the district of Dorohoiu.

When did you take the name of Aldeanu ?—After the War.

What was your name before that ?—Marco Leibovici.

Had you a brother Moritz ?—Yes.

Was Moritz known by any other name than Leibovici ?—No.

When did you first meet Mr. Jonesco ?—After the Peasants' Revolution in 1907.

At that time he (the witness) was the tenant of a farm in the district of Bacau, and wished to give up the farm. A broker proposed to him an undertaking at Sacelu in Gorj. He went there and made the acquaintance of the owner of the property, Lieutenant Sadoveanu, who introduced him to his cousin, Mr. Jonesco.

Serjeant Sullivan.—By what name did he introduce him ?—As "my cousin, Barbu Jonesco."

Had you ever seen Barbu Jonesco before ?—Never.

Was Barbu Jonesco any relative of yours ?—No.

After that, the witness went on, he often met Barbu Jonesco at Bucharest. He last saw him in Rumania in 1913. Since then he had seen him in London and Brussels.

Serjeant Sullivan.—When did you last see your brother, Moritz ?—On the eve of war in 1916.

The witness said that he had a brother Leon, who was a grain merchant, and two married sisters, Rosa Grossu and Clara Silberman. Mr. Jonesco was not at either of their weddings.

Serjeant Sullivan.—Were you asked by Mr. Jonesco to come and give evidence ?—Yes.

Did you first present your passport for a visa at the British Consulate at Brussels ?—Yes. About February 4.

In consequence of something that happened at the Consulate did you go to the Rumanian Embassy at Brussels ?—Yes. I asked for stamps to be put on some papers.

The witness said that he asked for some leaves to be added to his passport so that additional visas might be put on.

Cross-examined by Mr. Birkett, the witness said that he had never been called Iancu. His brother had no name other than Moritz.

Mr. Birkett.—Is he alive or dead ?—I do not know.

Where did you last see him ?—At Bucharest.

Where was he living ?—On a farm in the district of Barlac.

Moritz, said the witness, went to school at Dorohoiu and Botosani. He did not go to Jassy or to Zurich. His (the witness's) father died at Bacau in 1911 or 1912. His mother died in 1921 or 1922. Her name was Ita. He accompanied his mother and his brother, Leon, to Vienna in 1921.

Mr. Birkett.—Did Mr. Jonesco meet you at the railway station ?—I did not see him.

Did your mother see him at Vienna ?—She was very ill and she could see no one.

Did she go to Vienna because of a telegram which she had received from London ?—No.

Did she die at Vienna ?—She died two days after our arrival there.

Did Dr. Grossu, your sister's husband, or your sister Rosa ever go to Vienna ?—I do not know.

Did Dr. Grossu ever ask Mr. Jonesco to meet him at Vienna ?—I know nothing about it.

The witness said that he did not know whether Mr. Jonesco had suggested meeting Dr. Grossu at Paris, nor whether his sister Rosa met Mr. Jonesco at Paris in 1927.

Mr. Birkett.—You know Mr. Jonesco very well ?—Yes.

Did you stay with him at Kenilworth Court, Putney, in 1922 ?—No. I stayed at an hotel.

In 1923 did you stay with Mr. Jonesco for two months ?—No.

At the end of 1923 did you stay with him for three months ?—I have never stayed in London for three months.

Did you stay with Mr. Jonesco at Godstone in 1926 ?—Yes. I stayed there for about a year.

Pig Breeding

What were you doing ?—Mr. Jonesco had let a farm to me and I was breeding pigs.

Did you write any letters for Mr. Jonesco ?—No.

Did your brother, Leon, stay with you and Mr. Jonesco in 1923 and 1924 ?—No.

While he was at Godstone, said the witness, he had his own room in Mr. Jonesco's house. Sometimes he had his food in that room, and sometimes with Mr. Jonesco and his wife. It was arranged that Mr. Jonesco should have 50 per cent. of the profits of the pig-breeding.

Mr. Birkett.—Who paid for the pigs ?—They had been reared there.

They were Mr. Jonesco's, and you provided no capital ?—I bought 15 sows myself.

The witness denied that his brother Moritz had ever been called "Marcel."

Mr. Birkett.—Did you ever hear Mr. Jonesco called Marcel ?—Certainly not.

Did Moritz have a mark on his left hand?—He had a birthmark on his left arm.

At the request of Mr. Birkett, Mr. Jonesco showed the witness his left hand [in which, he has said, he was wounded in 1913], but the witness said that Moritz's marks were not on the palm of the hand, but near the elbow.

The two men stood next to each other in the witness-box and turned their heads from side to side at the suggestion of counsel.

The witness said that he had made inquiries about Moritz since he last saw him in 1916.

Mr. Birkett.—Would it be right to say that, since that date, he appears to have vanished without a trace ?—There is no trace of thousands of men who have disappeared. Why should he not ?

That may be so, but has he simply vanished?—He was killed in the War.

But you do not even know whether he went to the War ?—My belief is that he went to the War and was killed.

Serjeant Sullivan (re-examining).—Have you done your best to ascertain when and where he was killed ?—I did all I could.

The evidence was then read of a witness who had been examined on commission in Rumania.

Constantin Rotaro, aged 51, a carpenter, said that he was the natural son of Joanna Rotarita. In his childhood he lived on the farm of Dmitri Seceleanu, at Sacelu, with his mother. Her mother had no other child until 1898, when she gave birth to a stillborn girl. Barbu Jonesco was not the son of his (the witness's) mother. On Seceleanu's property there were several servant women of the name of Joanna, and he did not know whether any of them had a son of the name of Barbu.

Mr. Birkett pointed out that Moritz Leiba's military record contained an entry under "Inscriptions made by the Recruiting Depôt," which read as follows:—"Disappeared, whereabouts unknown."

The hearing was adjourned.

Solicitors.—Messrs. Wingfield, Halse, and Trustram; Messrs. Theodore Goddard and Co.

BAR COUNCIL ELECTION

The following 24 candidates have been elected to fill the vacancies upon the Bar Council :—

King's Counsel.—G. Thorn Drury, J. M Gover, J. F. W. Galbraith, M.P., Sir Walter Greaves-Lord, M.P., F. K. Archer, S. R. C. Bosanquet, W. P. Spens, C. F. Lowenthal.

Outer Bar.—E. Percival Clarke, Frederick Hinde, C. Stafford Crossman, J. H. Stamp, W. D. Mathias, W. C. Cleveland-Stevens, George F. Kingham, Albert Crew, J. H. Thorpe, O.B.E., A. W. Cockburn, Arthur Morley, O.B.E., F. J. Tucker, R. F. Burnand, O.B.E., C. R. R. Romer, H. H. Maddocks, Gerald A. Thesiger.

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE

PROBATE, DIVORCE, AND ADMIRALTY DIVISION

NULLITY DECREE : ORDER FOR CUSTODY OF ADOPTED CHILD

MARTIN OTHERWISE CRAWLEY v. MARTIN

(*Before* Mr. Justice Hill)

After his Lordship had granted a decree *nisi* with costs to the wife petitioner in this nullity suit, Mr. Clifford Mortimer said that he had a novel application to make—namely, for an order for the custody of an adopted child of the parties. In September, 1927, they adopted an infant boy, and on February 18, 1928, an adoption order was made by justices in the Isle of Wight authorizing the parties to adopt the child in pursuance of the Adoption of Children Act, 1926.

The effect of section 5 of the Act was to place the child in the same position as if he had been the lawful child of the parties, and the petitioner was entitled to an order for custody under section 193 of the Judicature (Consolidation) Act, 1925, which would enable her to make a claim thereafter for maintenance of the child.

Mr. Justice Hill.—Yet if the parties had been the actual parents of the child, no decree of nullity would have been possible. I make the order for custody.

Solicitors.—Messrs. Lake and Son, for Messrs. Roach, Pittis, and Co., Newport, Isle of Wight.

42 DECREES MADE ABSOLUTE

(*Before* Mr. Justice Bateson)

The decrees *nisi* in the following 42 Matrimonial Causes were made absolute to-day :—

Gordon v. Gordon and Bracegirdle ; McDougall, E. v. McDougall, J.; Murray, F. M. v. Murray, S. J. (Clare, Respt.); Payne, E. M. v. Payne, R. D.; Atkinson, C. E. v. Atkinson, A.; Rawson, M. McQ. v. Rawson, G. E.; Gater, A. v. Gater, H.; Pearson, M. M. v. Pearson, H.; Warner v. Warner and Stroud ; Smith v. Smith and Poingdestre ; Barber v. Barber and Taylor ; Collinson, M. G. v. Collinson, C. W.; Colwell v. Colwell and Beech ; Knowles v. Knowles and Smith ; Morgan, T. C. I. v. Morgan, H. S.; Brown, F. G. v. Brown, C. A.; Myott, K. B. v. Myott, H. A.; Priddey v. Priddey and Shutt ; Hughes v. Hughes and Jones ; O'Neill Lane, M. v. O'Neill Lane, T.; Duckworth v. Duckworth, Latham, and Thornley ; Procter, W. H. v. Procter, L.; Towle, E. G. v. Towle, F. E.; Spink v. Spink and Phillips ; Looseley v. Looseley and Jessett. Cases in District Registries.—Normington, G. M. v. Normington, W.; Knotts v. Knotts and Clarke ; Taylor, E. M. v. Taylor, H.; Hill, I. v. Hill, C. C.; Edge v. Edge and Downes ; Skerritt, G. D. v. Skerritt, G. E.; Murray, L. M. v. Murray, T. T.; Leckie, E. v. Leckie, J. A.; Tomlinson v. Tomlinson and Tomlinson ; Dargan, D. v. Dargan, M. W.; Jennings v. Jennings and Whittaker; Thompson, E. v. Thompson, J. H.; Parker v. Parker and Horsfall ; Burkin, E. v. Burkin, A. ; Kershaw v. Kershaw and Ridding ; Convery, A. v. Convery, R.; Lamont v Lamont and Bunn.

LOST AIR LINER : DEATHS PRESUMED

TURNEY, B. E., PEMBROKE, T. F., PRESUMED DECEASED

(*Before* Mr. Justice Bateson)

These were two motions for leave to swear the deaths of Mr. Bertie Ernest Turney, a Civil servant in the Customs, late of Gleneldon-road, Streatham, and of Mr. Terence Francis Pembroke, who were presumed to have perished in the Gulf of Genoa last October when the Imperial Airways flying boat, City of Rome, was lost with all on board.

Mr. D. A. S. Cairns, in making the application, said that Mr. Turney was a passenger and Mr. Pembroke a member of the crew.

His Lordship granted the applications.

Mr. Justice Maugham made orders in the usual form yesterday for the compulsory winding-up of Isabelle (the French House), Limited; Avana Cake Company, Limited; and Kent and Essex Motors, Limited.

MR. CORRIGAN'S ARREST

DENIAL OF ALLEGED FALSE PRETENCES

At Marlborough-street Police Court yesterday Michael Dennis Corrigan, 45, engineer, of 119, Mount-street, W., who was arrested in Paris, was brought up on three charges of obtaining money and cheques by false pretences.

The three warrants alleged :—Between May 2, 1928, and July, 1928, at Mount-street, obtaining by false pretences, £4,900 from Derek Dakeyne Cannon; between October 1, 1927, and June 30, 1928, money and cheques value £10,700 from Mary Louisa Harrold; and between Jan. 1, 1928, and March 30, 1929, money and cheques value £18,320 from Thomas Oswald Noad.

Mr. E. Clayton appeared for the Director of Public Prosecutions, and Mr. Edmond O'Connor defended.

Mr. Clayton said the defendant was arrested on three charges involving about £34,000. He proposed to give evidence of arrest, and to ask for a remand.

Detective-Sergeant Winter, of New Scotland Yard, said that he arrested the defendant at Boulogne on Sunday. When the warrants were read over to him in the police bureau at the port the defendant replied to the first, respecting the case of Mr. Cannon, involving £4,900, "I query the amount." In reply to the second warrant, dealing with the case of Mrs. Harrold, which involved £10,700, he said, "Oh, yes. I mean 'Oh, yes' regarding the warrant, not the amount." In respect of the third warrant, he said, "The amount is wrong. I am not guilty to any of the charges in the warrant." That warrant, added the witness, related to £18,320.

The defendant was brought to London, and at Great Marlborough-street Police Station he was charged. In reply to the first warrant he said, "It is ridiculous. I am completely innocent. I strongly deny it. Mr. Cannon certainly did not give me or lend me £4,900. Thirdly, I want to say there is no 'between May and July.' He handed me the money in May, if I remember rightly, on one day at the beginning of May, or it may have been on two different days. I want to say that when I was charged in Paris in connexion with the warrant of Cannon the French documents said that the charge on a warrant had been in existence since January 25."

In reply to the second charge the defendant said, "I am completely innocent of obtaining any money by false pretences from Mrs. Harrold, and I always considered it a loan, and am very indignant at being charged with the matter."

To the third charge he replied, "I strongly deny the charge, and I am completely innocent of obtaining any money by false pretences from Mr. Noad, and certainly Mr. Noad never handed me any sum in the vicinity of £18,000. Any way, I shall be very pleased to face him about it. From the day I was arrested at my hotel in Paris, where I was registered in my name, I have tried by every means to get the French authorities to send me to England as quickly as possible at my expense or in any other way. I waived all formalities of extradition because I was more than anxious to face these three people who are accusing me."

Mr. O'Connor.—He was arrested on November 14 ?—The witness.—That is so, Sir.

And it is right that from first to last he has waived all question of opposing extradition proceedings in France ?—I think there is no doubt about that.

And that he has been pressing the French authorities to send him over as quickly as possible ?—Yes.

Mr. O'Connor said that a request was sent to the Home Office and the Foreign Office to bring Corrigan over at once.

It was agreed that as Mr. O'Connor will be engaged at Winchester Assizes next Monday, the defendant should be remanded until that day, and that the case should be opened but no witnesses called. Corrigan was accordingly remanded, the question of bail being adjourned.

RECLAMATION OF YOUNG CRIMINALS

NOTTINGHAM TRAINING CENTRE

A training centre for the reclamation of young criminals, on the lines of that already established at Wakefield, will shortly be opened at Nottingham. It will be confined to men between the ages of 21 and 26, who, while old enough to be fairly hardened in crime, are not yet old enough to be beyond hope.

Those who will be received at the new training centre must be undergoing a sentence of at least six months' imprisonment. Efforts will be made to train the men in the work for which they are best suited. They will be required to perform a full eight-hours' day in the workshops or in other useful employment, such as building work. Physical training will be given and special attention will be paid to evening education.

The training will be an intensive form of what the prison authorities try to give all prisoners, so far as the limits of an ordinary mixed prison permit.

R.A.F. PILOT'S JUMP TO DEATH

VERDICT AT INQUEST

An inquest was opened yesterday at Kenley Aerodrome on the body of Pilot-Sergeant Fell, of the R.A.F., who was killed last Thursday when he jumped from his aeroplane, wearing a parachute which did not open. Pilot-Sergeant Fell tried to free a jammed control before leaping from his aeroplane. He was the sole occupant.

Sergeant-Carpenter Arthur King, who identified the body as that of Cecil Arthur Alfred Fell, said he accompanied the latter in a Siskin dual control machine last Thursday to Biggin Hill, about five miles by air from Kenley, and there left it. While he was in it, it seemed to be in perfect order, and he later saw Sergeant Fell flying towards him, passing him at about 15ft. to 20ft. from the ground, and signalling to him, apparently telling him to stay where he was. He made a good turn to the left and that was the last he saw of him. He (Sergeant King) had had a parachute which, before he left the machine, he strapped in the rear cockpit at Sergeant Fell's request and to his satisfaction.

Asked if the parachute could become mixed up with the dual controls, Sergeant King said that depended on chance.

Flight-Lieutenant Charles F. le Poer Trench said he saw Sergeant Fell flying round and round and realized that something was wrong. "I saw that something was jamming his control in the back seat," he said, "and I imagined the parachute or something was loose. I flew up alongside him and made signs to him to perform certain evolutions which would drop the parchute out of the back seat."

The Coroner.—But he ought to have known what to do ?—Yes, but people do not always use their heads. He understood what I told him to do, and tried to loop, but did not succeed.

Flight-Lieutenant le Poer Trench said he flew in front of Sergeant Fell and tried to make him do other evolutions, but he could not do them. "Finally," he said, "he made a sign to me that he was going to jump. I indicated to him to climb with me and he followed me to a height of about 6,000ft. I flew towards Epsom Downs, thinking that would be the best place for a jump. Suddenly he left me and dived down in perfect control about 4,000ft. Then his machine went out of control. I saw Fell leave his machine with his parachute, but first I saw his parachute come out of the back of the machine."

UNOPENED PARACHUTE

The Coroner.—Did Fell's parachute act ?—No, nothing opened.

Flight-Lieutenant le Poer Trench said that he landed and motored to the spot where the machine fell. He found the body of Fell near some tennis courts. He examined the parachute and found that Fell had not pulled the cord. Unless the cord was pulled the parachute would not open.

The Coroner.—Can you imagine how the parachute in the back seat came loose ?—It is an amazing thing. I do not know how it could have fouled the control.

It must have been strapped to the seat in such a way as to become loose ?—Yes.

Can you suggest how it became loose ?—I am afraid I cannot. The experts have been down, and tried to pull the parachute out of the seat in different ways, but did not succeed.

The control, he added, was jammed by something, which might have been a parachute or a cap. Fell jumped when at a height of 1,000ft. to 1,500ft. If he had pulled the cord he would have been all right.

Squadron-Leader B. E. Baker said he sent Flight-Lieutenant le Poer Trench up to indicate to Fell that if he could fly upside down the thing that wah jamming the controls would probably fall out. Unfortunately Fell had not enough control of the machine to carry out the evolutions. The parachute was strapped in in accordance with normal procedure.

The Coroner.—Since it became loose the normal procedure must be bad.

Dr. W. Stalker said that Fell had broken his back and fractured his skull in falling. "I think that the long mental strain and then the sudden loss of control of his machine caused Fell to lose control of his mental faculties. That would account for his not pulling the cord of his parachute. His mind had become a blank under the long strain."

Summing up, the Coroner said he thought the parachute in the back seat could not have been properly strapped in at Biggin Hill, and it was loose at Kenley when it was strapped again. They did not know quite if it was properly strapped in and it evidently became loose again and the controls were jammed. There was another inquiry going on, and it was for the jury to say whether or not Fell met his death accidentally.

The jury returned a verdict of "Accidental death," and commended Stanley James Bloss, a gardener, for his prompt aid when he found Fell.

INQUEST AT ADDLESTONE

The inquest on the body of Mr. Alec Stevens, of Cedar Cottage, Addlestone, Surrey, who crashed in an aeroplane near his home and died in a nursing home, was opened at Kensington Town Hall yesterday. Mr. Stevens was flying his own machine with Mr. Rutz Rees, of the Brooklands School of Flying, when the machine suddenly dived and crashed by Victory Park.

Jack Edward Norman, of Railway Cottages, Borden, Hampshire, a Southern Railway guard, said that just before 5 p.m. on January 18 he was in the shunting yard at Addlestone and saw a number of aeroplanes overhead. They were flying rather low, and as they turned they banked. Suddenly there was a crash and he realized that one of the machines had come down in a field.

The Coroner.—Was it a nose-dive ?—No, a straight dive. It seemed to pitch or glide to the ground.

He found the machine badly damaged about 50 yards away. Both wings were smashed. With assistance he got the two men out. Both were unconscious, and Mr. Stevens's left foot was smashed.

Mr. Roland Rutz Rees, who gave his address as the Brooklands School of Flying, said that Mr. Stevens, whom he had known two or three months, served during the War in the Royal Air Force.

The Coroner.—Was Mr. Stevens qualifying for a certificate ?—Yes.

Had he one at any time ?—Yes, when in the Royal Air Force. He gave it up after the War. He would then have to requalify.

Is the test pretty severe ?—Not very, but it is severe enough.

Mr. Rutz Rees said that the biplane had just been rebuilt, having been damaged in a previous accident. On the day of the fatality he piloted the machine and it behaved very well indeed. They landed at Stag Lane and at Heston, and at both places he and Stevens had a small whisky. On their return journey they had almost reached Hanworth and were flying at a height of about 800ft. when he handed the control over to Stevens, as Stevens asked him if he would let him have it. He remembered the plane going round in a left-hand bank and seeing some trees, and then the plane came down in a left-hand spiral turn. "It was during this turn that Stevens asked me to take the control again," he said. "I took the control and tried to open the throttle to prevent the machine making a nose-dive, and then there was the crash." Stevens, he thought, must have been doing some steep banking before the accident. It was Stevens who suggested the flight.

The jury returned a verdict of "Accidental death."

The Coroner said that the reason for the crash would never be known, as Stevens had had the control at the time and the pilot had received such a blow on the head when the accident occurred that he could remember little of what actually happened.

ALIEN PASSENGERS TO AND FROM THE U.K.

A return published yesterday showed that in the last quarter of 1929 there were landed in the United Kingdom 76,497 alien passengers, including 1,575 who came by air. The total was 1,853 more than in the same period of 1928. Aliens embarked in the same period numbered 86,723 (against 84,046), of whom 1,839 travelled by air. Six hundred and seven persons (against 447) were refused permission to land, none being air passengers. The totals for 1929 were :—Landed, 457,414 ; embarked, 449,645 ; refused permission to land, 2,100, compared with the following figures in the preceding year :—439,419, 432,853, and 1,981 respectively. The totals of air passengers were 13,175 landed, 12,649 embarked, and three refused leave to land.

The bronze statue of a woman in Chelsea Embankment Gardens, near the Albert Bridge, which was erected to the memory of Derwent Wood, the sculptor, was found yesterday bespattered with red and cream paint.

LAW NOTICES, FEBRUARY 18

House of Lords

At 10.30:—Jones (Inspector of Taxes) v. Leeming (Gearing).

Judicial Committee of the Privy Council

First Division.—At 10.30:—Appeal.—Campbell v. Hogg and others (pt. hd.).

Second Division.—At 10.30:—Appeal.—Raja Bahadur Rai Bishnath Saran Singh v. Rawat Sheo Bahadur Singh.

Court of Appeal

Court I. (the Master of the Rolls, Lawrence and Greer, L.JJ.).—At 10.30:—Appeal.—From the Probate and Divorce Division (Final List).—Nachimson, S. I. v. Nachimson, G. M. (1). Cases may be drawn from the Civil Paper List in Appeal Court II.

Court II. (Scrutton and Romer, L.JJ.).—To receive the newly-appointed King's Counsel.

Chancery Division

Court I. (Eve, J.).—At 10.30:—For Judgment.—Witness List. Part II.—A. W. Craven and Co., Ltd. v. Murgatroyd (17). For Hearing.—Attorney-General v. Tynemouth Poor Law Union (pt. hd.) (13).

Court III. (Clauson, J.).—At 10.30:—Sitting in Bankruptcy.—Motion.—Re Simms (pt. hd.). Not before 11:—Chancery Division.—Witness List. Part I.—Angmering-on-Sea, Ltd. v. Ryder (21).

Court V. (Maugham, J.).—At 10.30:—Witness List. Part I.—Short v. Plumpton (pt. hd.) (23); Greenwood v. Atkinson (19).

Court II. (Luxmoore, J.).—At 10.30:—Motions.—Short Causes.—Lloyd v. Jones; Holdsworth v. Stanhope-Jones; the Buff Book, Ltd. v. Commercial Buff Book Telephone Directories, Ltd. (not before 2); Hardeman v. Worlds Gardens (Parent Co.), Ltd. Petitions.—Re Carno Fleet Iron Co., Ltd., and re Companies Act, 1929; re Rona Raymond Murray, dec. (Murray v. Cardinal). Procedure Summons.—Addressograph, Ltd. v. the Eclipse Co. Further Consideration.—Re Edge (Hayes v. Hepworth). Adjourned Summonses.—Re Tymaen Colliery Co., Ltd. (Jacob v. Tymaen Colliery Co., Ltd.) (43); re Fleming (Nicholls v. Nicholls) (45). At 2.45:—In Court (as Chambers).—Re the Foundation Co., Ltd. (British Steamship Investment Trust, Ltd. v. the Company).

Court IV. (Farwell, J.).—At 10.30:—Witness List. Part II.—British United Shoe Machinery Co., Ltd. v. Albert Pemberton and Co. (pt. hd.) (7).

Lord Chancellor's Court (Bennett, J.).—At 10.30:—Motions.—Short Causes.—Attorney-General v. Southall-Norwood U.D.C.; re Kenilworth Court Estates, Ltd. (Banque Hypothecaire et Immobiliere d'Anvers v. Kenilworth Court Estates, Ltd.). Petition.—Re Watts Fincham and Co., Ltd., and re Companies Act, 1929. Adjourned Summonses.—Re Hood (Public Trustee v. Hood) (pt. hd.) (25); re Potter (Public Trustee v. Potter), adjd. summs. (26); re C. Miskin and Sons, Ltd. Contract, and re Law of Property Act, 1925 (27); re Radley (Prince v. Preece) (28).

King's Bench Division

Appeal Court II. (Divisional Court) (Scrutton and Romer, L.JJ., sitting as additional Judges of the King's Bench Division).—At 10.30:—Civil Paper.—Foster v. O'Dell (pt. hd.) (32); African and Eastern (Malaya), Ltd. (Sellers) v. White Palmer, and Co., Ltd. (34); Same v. Same (35); Bond v. Commercial Union Assce. Co., Ltd. (26); Goodson v. Pure Meat Pie Co., Ltd. (Robinson Clmt.) (36); Ellis and Co. v. Dawson (39); Chester and Cole, Ltd. v. Wright (40); Farmer v. Upton (41); Acme Flooring and Paving Co. (1904), Ltd. v. H. Coxhead and Co., Ltd. (42); Portman v. Perry (43); Collins and ors. v. Thorogood (44). Some of the above-mentioned Appeals may be taken in Appeal Court I.

Court VII. (Horridge, J.).—At 10.30:—Special Juries.—Jonesco v. Evening Standard Co., Ltd. (pt. hd.) (95); Same v. London Express Newspapers, Ltd. (100).

Court IV. (Acton, J.).—At 10.30:—Common Juries.—Bushell v. Cory Lighterage, Ltd., and ors. (359); Rudd and anr. v. Barnett and anr. (520).

Court VIII. (Wright, J.).—At 10.30:—Commercial Summonses.—Attended by Counsel.—G. Arnold and Co., Ltd. v. L. Blasius. Not attended by Counsel.—Mango and Co., Ltd. v. Stag Line, Ltd.; National Bank, Ltd. v. J. Rossage and Co.; I. Modiano Bros. v. Bellview Shipping Co., Ltd. At 11:—Commercial List.—Arcos, Ltd. and anr. v. Aronson (pt. hd.) (1193). Non-Jury.—Enseline v. Neale (pt. hd.) (464).

Court VI. (Charles, J.).—At 10.30:—Non-Jury.—West Cannock Colliery Co., Ltd. v. J. R. Wood and Co., Ltd. (pt. hd.) (557).

Court III. (Humphreys, J.).—At 10.30:—Common Juries.—Clare v. Keppel (pt. hd.) (537); H. S. Wright and Webb v. Annandale (525); Williams v. Breton (427).

Jurors

Special Jurors summoned for King's Bench Court VII. (other than those in the part-heard case) need not attend until to-morrow.

Common Jurors summoned for King's Bench Court III. must attend in that Court at 10.15.

Common Jurors summoned for King's Bench Court IV. must attend in that Court at 10.

Probate and Divorce Jurors.—See below.

Railway Rates Tribunal Court

Court "A" (Judges' Quadrangle) (Sir W. B. Clode, K.C. (President), Mr. W. A. Jepson, and Mr. G. C. Locket).—At 10.30:—For Hearing.—Applications by Railway Companies, re Exceptional Rates.

Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty Division

Court I. (Hill, J.).—At 10.30:—Defended Causes without Juries.—Chalmers, M. E. v. Chalmers, F. Z. (Threlfall intervening) (King's Proctor showing cause) (99); Greenwood, E. A. v. Greenwood, F. (Heald intervening) (87).

Court III. (Bateson, J.).—At 10.30:—Defended Causes without Juries.—Parsons v. Parsons, orse. Young (pt. hd.) (146); Reynolds v. Reynolds and Old (150); Missenden v. Missenden and Lightfoot (3); McPherson, D. v. McPherson, W. M. (King's Proctor showing cause) (69); Claydon v. Claydon and Williams (125).

Probate and Divorce Common Jurors summoned for this morning are discharged from any attendance under their present summonses.

Official Referees

Court I.—R.C.J., No. 756 (Sir Francis Newbolt, K.C.).—At 11:—British Home Stores, Ltd. v. Warwick; Helliwell and Co. v. Johnson and Son, Ltd.; Poore v. Diamant. At 11.30:—Waite v. Seitz.

Court III.—R.C.J., No. 693 (Mr. E. W. Hansell, K.C.).—At 10.30:—Godin v. Ripaults, Ltd. At 11:—Edgar v. Gerrards Cross Hotel and Golf Club, Ltd. (pt. hd.).

Bankruptcy

Bankruptcy-buildings, Carey-street, Lincoln's Inn

In Court I. (Registrar Mellor).—At 11:—Sheechman, R. (orse. Rale's Gramophone Salon); Wilson, W. J. E. (orse. Wilson and Co.); Ward, E. (orse. Ward, C. L.); Stern, S.; Tompkins, R. L.; Shadbolt, G. (orse. Shadbolt and Son); Silver, A.; Wallis, E. G. W.; Ryder, A. C. (orse. Ryder and Co.); Rosen, S.; Pierson, C. F. M. S.; Harris, E. S. (orse. C. F. Pierson and Co., orse. Best of All Boot Co.); Sharpin, W. S.; White, A. E.; Perlmutter, K.

In Chambers—Room 36 (Registrar Warmington).—At 11:—Calthrop, D. E. C.; Adjd. Petn. (5 of 1930); Petn. (44 of 1930); Adjd. Petn. (1.157 of 1929); Petns. (90 and 66 of 1930); Adjd. Petns. (46 and 1.140 of 1930); Petn. (900 of 1929); Petn. (70 of 1930). At 11.30:—Appln. to set aside Bankruptcy Notice (219 of 1930). At 12:—Hille, B. (orse. C Morsch and Co.).

Meeting of Creditors in Bankruptcy (the Official Receivers).—At Bankruptcy-buildings, Carey-street.—Room 53—First Floor.—At 11:—Moscovitch, W., first meeting. At 11.30:—Haimovitch and Son, ditto. At 12:—Browne, W. H., ditto. Room 56b.—At 11.30:—Bannister, J. L., adjd. first meeting.

Companies

Chancery Division.—Companies Court (Registrar Stiebel).—In Chambers—Room 48.—At 11.15:—Ex parte applications. At 11.30:—Austin Friars Trust, Ltd. At 12:—Catwood Cinemas, Ltd. At 2.15:—Reginald Goodwin's Successors, Ltd. (examination of witnesses). Room 69.—At 11.30:—Dieny and Lucas, Ltd. At 12:—Madame Rowe, Ltd. At 12.30:—Gramophone Records, Ltd. At 2.30:—Moss Hall Coal Co., Ltd. Room 86.—At 11:—Fuller's United Electric Works, Ltd. (National Bank of Scotland, Ltd., and anr. v. Fuller's United Electric Works, Ltd., and ors.). Room 87.—At 11.15:—Charles Semon and Co., Ltd. At 2.15:—Bristow Wadley and Co., Ltd. Room 88.—At 11.30:—Victorian Steam Fishing Co., Ltd. Room 68.—At 11.30:—Elite Costumiers, Ltd. At 2.30:—Bristow Wadley and Co., Ltd.

Official Receivers—Companies (Winding Up).—Meetings at 33, Carey-street.—At 11.30:—Modern Residences Co., Ltd., first meeting of creditors. At 12:—Ditto, first meeting of contributories.

King's Bench Judge's Chambers.—MacKinnon, J., will sit in chambers at 10.30 for the disposal of 11 cases attended by counsel; and at 12 for two cases not attended by counsel.

Masters.—Bonner, Jelf, Whately, Ball, Simner, Baker, and Moseley.

Taxing Master.—Blake.

Master of the Crown Office sitting.—Kershaw.

Chancery Registrars.—The following will be in attendance:—More (on Appeal Court I.); Hicks Beach (on Eve, J.); More (on Maugham, J.); Andrews (on Bennett, J.); Jolly (on Clauson, J.); Blaker (on Luxmoore, J.); Ritchie (on Farwell, J.).

Central Criminal Court

Court I. (Talbot, J.).—At 10.30:—(1) W. C. Davies (pt. hd.); (2) W. A. Carpenter; (3) L. E. Dyer, J. Cates; (4) C. Redgrave.

Court II. (The Recorder of London).—At 10.30:—(1) S. Glass, A. Glass, H. A. Vincent; (2) L. Godfrey; (3) F. E. Daly, H. Gatsky, H. Gerlack.

Court III. (The Common Serjeant).—At 10.30:—(1) A. Hildebrand, M. Hildebrand.

Court IV. (Judge Gregory).—At 10.30:—M. J. Van Der Eb, J. Miller (pt. hd.).

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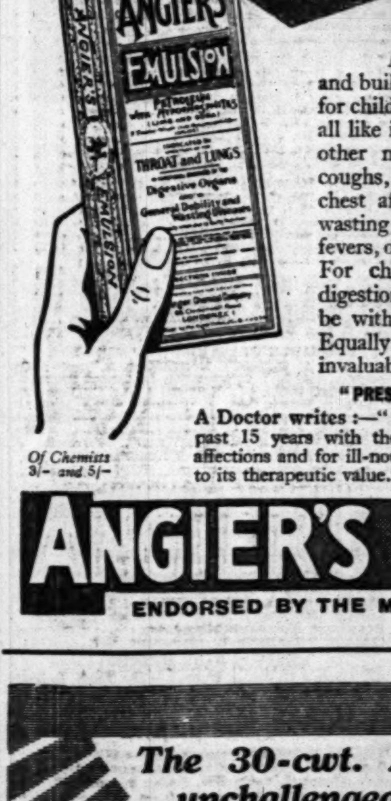

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Sporting News

RACING

YESTERDAY'S MEETING POSTPONED

As a result of the severe frost on Sunday night the first day's programme of the Derby Meeting was postponed till to-day and the second day's abandoned.

A further inspection of the racecourse was made at 6 o'clock last evening to decide whether racing would be possible to-day. By that time the weather had taken a milder turn, and the Stewards decided to meet between 7.30 and 8 this morning to make a final decision.

DERBY PROSPECTS

Sawley Selling Hurdle (2m.).—If Poole saddles either Poppy or Family Hope, who ran first and second in a similar event at the last meeting at Lingfield, there would be no need to look farther for the probable winner. In the absence of a runner from the Lewes stable the winner might be Lady Wendeleen, who won her last race. My choice, therefore, is POOLE'S SELECTED; if absent, LADY WENDELEEN.

Selling Steeplechase (2m.).—Even with a penalty Smilin' Through is kindly handicapped, and if started would have a good chance. Prince Cadmus is another who seems to have a chance, while it seems to me that sooner or later Fitaurari will win such a race as this. Suncourt ran badly in his last race, but has a chance on his previous form. Perhaps the winner will be FITAURARI.

Derbyshire Steeplechase (3m.).—Blaris was just beaten at Newbury last week, but on that form has the beating here of Donzelon. Patron Saint jumped well in his race last week, his first for a very long time. That race should have done him good, but he will quite probably not be at his best for some time yet. His owner also has Brave May in the race rather nicely handicapped with 11st. 4lb. Easy Virtue should not beat Blaris on their Newbury form. Suckley was an unlucky loser at Birmingham last week in the race won by Great Span. The latter then gave Suckley 17lb. This afternoon Blaris is set to give Suckley a stone more, and, although I may be wrong, I would not handicap Blaris at a stone above Great Span, which would, in the Grand National, put Blaris above Easter Hero. It seems, therefore, that SUCKLEY has a fine chance here on the handicap to make amends for her defeat of last week, and accordingly she must be my selection. In her absence BRAVE MAY may win.

Elvaston Steeplechase (2m.).—On their Manchester form Lewendon at the altered weights should finish in front of Killadoon, for he has been allowed 9lb. for only a length beating, although it is to be remembered that it was an easy length. It is a long time since Theras won, but he has the makings of a nice steeplechaser and his turn will come. Bonar Bridge missed a selling race at Newbury last week, but the fact that he was left in such a race suggests that he is not of much account, although, on his running with John Hasty last time out, he seems quite a useful young horse. Billy Savage seems to be rather kindly handicapped, for he has won over fences and is a young horse who may well be making considerable improvement. Fog Horn always seems to finish second. This is not an easy race on which to make a selection. Perhaps the winner will be LEWENDON.

Longdon Hurdle (2m. 6f.).—On Manchester form Desert Sheik should again finish in front of Burwarton, in spite of the slightly altered weights. He also has the beating of Trusty on their running last week at Birmingham, when Desert Sheik was a very strong favourite, but could finish only third. On Manchester form Mark Twain is at least a stone in front of Contraband, who, on their Birmingham form of last week, is better than Desert Sheik, who would seem, therefore, to be rather more than a stone behind Mark Twain, who is set to give Desert Sheik only 8lb. this afternoon. I shall, however, disregard the Manchester form and select DESERT SHEIK.

Aston Hurdle (2m.).—The known form here is so moderate that it is difficult to make a selection. As Stott is expected to ride CHATSWORTH, who should make a good hurdler one day, perhaps he will win this afternoon.

NEWMARKET NOTES

(FROM OUR NEWMARKET CORRESPONDENT)

Some instructive work was done at Newmarket on Saturday, both on the Racecourse side and the Bury side of the town. All our Lincolnshire Handicap entries continue to give satisfaction. The horse that has come into most favour is Grandisson, and there is no doubt that he is wonderfully well just now. Pachalik moved well in a six-furlong gallop on Saturday, and I like him as well as anything trained here for the first big handicap of the season. Elton, who is doing hurdle practice, should be fit, but not much has been seen of Guards' Parade, who has done most of his work on Day's private ground. His connexions, however, are quite satisfied with the way in which he is progressing. Swift Marten, Porthole, Umslopagaas, San Marino, and Lady Starlight are all well.

Our Grand National horses—Gregalach, Great Span, and Sandy Hook—are going on as well as could be wished for. With Fish in the saddle Sandy Hook did a good two-mile gallop on Saturday with Kirk's Pride, Blancona, Burgee, and Royal Scot on the South Field.

LONDON BETTING

THE LINCOLNSHIRE HANDICAP

(To be run at Lincoln on March 26)

100 to 8 agst Vatout (o., 100 to 7 t.) (In France).
18 — 1 —— Guards' Parade (o.) (R. Day).
20 — 1 —— Square Rock (o.) (Molony).
20 — 1 —— Corduroy (o.) (Coulthwaite).
20 — 1 —— Pachalik (o.) (C. Leader).
25 — 1 —— Arctic Light (o.) (Tabor).
25 — 1 —— Porthole (o.) (Earl).
25 — 1 —— Portraitist (o.) (R. Dawson).
25 — 1 —— Caballero (o.) (Walls).
28 — 1 —— Slipper (t. and o.) (In France).
28 — 1 —— Song of Essex (o., 33 to 1 t.) (Nugent).
28 — 1 —— Lady Starlight (o., 33 to 1 t.) (Leach, jun.).
33 — 1 —— Orbindos (o.) (L. Ward).
33 — 1 —— Elton (o.) (H. Leader).
33 — 1 —— Stalactite (o., 40 to 1 t.) (W. Nightingall).
40 — 1 —— Navigator (o., 50 to 1 t.) (Hogg).
40 — 1 —— Umslopagaas (o.) (R. W. Colling).
40 — 1 —— Garnock (o., 50 to 1 t.) (Scobie).

THE GRAND NATIONAL

(To be run at Aintree on March 28)

25 to 2 agst Easter Hero (o., 8 to 1 t.) (J. Anthony).
9 — 1 —— Gregalach (o., 10 to 1 t.) (T. Leader).
20 — 1 —— Grakle (t. and o.) (Coulthwaite).
20 — 1 —— Great Span (o.) (T. Leader).
20 — 1 —— Shaun Goilin (o.) (F. Hartigan).
25 — 1 —— K.C.B. (o., 33 to 1 t.) (Withington).
33 — 1 —— Sir Lindsay (o., 40 to 1 t.) (J. Anthony).

TATTERSALLS' SALES

At Messrs. Tattersalls', Albert-gate-yard, Knightsbridge-green, yesterday afternoon the top price was 500 guineas given to Mr. G. S. L. Whitelaw for Sweet Swan (1927), a bay filly (by Cygnus—Swietenia), while Phantom Water (1927), a bay gelding (by Fantomas—Vartry Water), realized half that sum. Mr. C. M Lazenby, of Oxted, Surrey, was paid 165 guineas for Sungrove (1925), a chestnut mare (by King Sol—Belgrove), and Mrs. E. A. Dodd, of Elsenham, Essex, obtained 125 guineas for Irish Lad, a chestnut gelding (by Dean's Cap—mare by Bertie). Mr. James Rhodes, of Upper Lambourn, Berks, sold a three-year-old bay gelding (by Silver—Park Lassie), for 150 guineas, and another of the same age (by Arch Gift—Marie Rose) for 100 guineas.

HUNTER SALES AT LEICESTER

Good prices were realized at Messrs. Warner, Sheppard, and Wade's sale of hunters, held at the Repository, Leicester, 36 horses being sold for an aggregate of 5,195 guineas, an average of £151 10s. The top price of the day was 500 guineas, paid to Major and Mrs. Noel Furlong, for Markwell, a nine-year-old bay gelding, by Red Man. The same owners received 430 guineas for Kilfinian, a six-year-old brown gelding (by Pepper Hill—mare by St. Dunstan); 400 guineas for Ballinacurra II., a seven-year-old bay gelding (by Royal Gris—Sycamore Lass) that won the Limerick point-to-point in 1928; and 370 guineas for Imp, an eight-year-old bay daughter of Sandstone. Captain H. A. Pelly accepted a bid of 460 guineas for Jonathan, a six-year-old bay gelding, and 135 guineas for Milkmaid, a skewbald pony. Miss Iris Ford, who is going abroad, was paid 410 guineas for Eton Joy, a six-year-old bay mare, by the Royal Hunt Cup winner, Eton Boy, and 130 guineas for Buzzing Bee, a seven-year-old chestnut mare (by Honey Bee—Sailor's Lassie). Colonel the Hon. Fred Cripps, who, owing to an accident, will not be hunting again this season, obtained 230 guineas for Jumbo, a nine-year-old bay gelding, and 220 guineas for Katja and Milburn, a brown mare and bay gelding respectively. Mr. Gerald Tenison, who is going to India, disposed of Dermot and Maxim, an eight-year-old bay and a six-year-old chestnut, for 150 guineas each; Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Davis received the last-named figure for Miss Churchill, a seven-year-old bay mare; and the Hon. W. W. Astor, who is in China, sold Lismore, a six-year-old chestnut gelding said to be by Flying Hackett, for 200 guineas.

DERBY PROGRAMME

(The letter "a" is prefixed to the names of horses which have arrived)

1.30.—The SAWLEY SELLING HURDLE RACE of 100 sovs.; for four-year-olds. Two miles.

		St	lb
aWindora (Mr. G. W. Hands)	Saxby	10	12
Lady Wendeleen (Mr. T. F. Hooley)	Cockton	10	12
aBlood May Tell (Mr. R. E. Morel)	Roberts	10	12
aPoppy (Mrs. D. Rogers)	Poole	10	12
aFamily Hope (Mrs. D. Rogers)	Poole	10	12
Sandley (Mr. F. Sedgwick)	J. Hall	10	12
aMiss Piccadilly (Mr. H. J. Sims)	Reader	10	12
aBluebeard (Captain E. F. Angier)	D. Taylor	10	8
Miss Gaynus (Mrs. Bellville)	J. Hall	10	8
Blue Bottle (Mr. A. Dawson)	Hurt	10	8
Inspired (Mr. A. W. Greenwood)	Renton	10	8
aB.H.P. (Mr. P. Higgins)	McGuigan	10	8
aOn Avon (Mrs. E. Laye)	Laye	10	8
El-Claro (Captain G. Lockett)	T. E. Leader	10	8
aTop Note (Mr. J. Pendarves)	Pendarves	10	8
aStripanatit (Mr. G. Picken)	J. Scott	10	8
Spanish Flower (Mr. J. R. Porter)	Private	10	8
aPurple Emperor (Mrs. T. Setchell)	Rennison	10	8
Pun (Mr. H. Smyth)	H. Smyth	10	8
aGreen Piper (Captain R. M. Thompson)	R. Thompson	10	8
aBlacktie (Mr. C. F. Wadlow)	Newey	10	8

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

Windora, H. Graves; Lady Wendeleen, E. Mulcaster; Blood May Tell, J. Moloney; Poppy, W. Parvin; Family Hope, W. Stott; Miss Piccadilly, W. Gale; Bluebeard, F. Taylor; Top Note, F. Brooks; B.H.P., R. Townsend; Stripanatit, —; Purple Emperor, G. Goswell; Pun, A. Linegar; Green Piper, —; On Avon, J. Hogan. J. Hamey rides either Green Piper or Blacktie.

2.0.—The SELLING HANDICAP STEEPLECHASE of 100 sovs. Two miles.

		Yrs	st	lb
Lemon Squash (Mr. V. T. Thompson)	F. Hartigan	6	12	7
Maori Chief (Mr. W. H. Cooper)	Whiting	a	12	4
Test Match (Mr. J. B. Balding)	G. Balding	a	12	0
Suncourt (Lieutenant-Colonel R. Fenwick-Palmer)	Fenwick-Palmer	a	12	0
Jarooon (Mr. R. O. Gray)	R. Payne	a	11	13
Prince Regent (Mr. G. W. Pennington)	Cockton	a	11	11
Gold Label (Mrs. Masters)	Bletsoe	a	11	11
aKwango (Mr. J. Pendarves)	Pendarves	a	11	9
Polylite (Mr. W. L. Hall)	J. Hall	a	11	8
Fitaurari (Lord Lovat)	W. Nightingall	5	11	7
G.R. (Mrs. H. Musker)	Briscoe	a	11	4
Buggy (Miss J. Sanday)	Sanday	a	11	1
Gryphon (Mr. Holford Harrison)	H. Harrison	a	11	0
Golden Promise (Mr. E. G. Hayes)	Private	a	10	13
Prince Cadmus (Mr. G. Pease)	Pease	a	10	13
Pipestem (Mr. J. Pendarves)	Pendarves	a	10	13
aPasol (Mr. E. Renton)	Renton	a	10	13
Ballywin (Mr. F. Wint)	Wint	a	10	11
aMon Pere (Mr. J. B. Balding)	G. Balding	a	10	9
Betyar (Mr. J. Scott)	J. Scott	a	10	8
aSomeday (Captain R. M. Thompson)	R. Thompson	a	10	8
Dirlish (Mr. J. H. P. Hinks)	Hinks	a	10	7
Swanage (Mrs. Barthropp)	Barthropp	a	10	7
Regicles (Mrs. F. M. Bullock)	Bullock	a	10	7
Smilin' Through (7lb. ex.) (Mr. G. S. Langlands)	G. Langlands	a	10	7
Cicot (Mr. G. T. Unwin)	Smallwood	a	10	6
Irish Bloom (Mr. C. A. Clark)	C. A. Clark	a	10	6
Auto-Giro (Mr. G. C. Pryse-Rice)	Briscoe	5	10	3
aIrish Cheddar (Mr. W. R. West)	J. Hall	a	10	2
Take Notice (Mr. F. E. S. Groves)	De Moleyns	a	10	0

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS.

Suncourt, J. Middleton; Prince Regent, S. Mulcaster; Kwango, F. Brookes; Fitaurari, G. Hardy; G.R., Mr. T. Musker; Buggy, G. Donegan; Golden Promise, E. Foster; Pasol, A. Waudby; Mon Pere, Mr. Balding; Someday, J. Hamey; Cicot, Mr. Elliott; Irish Bloom, Owner; Auto-Giro, J. McDonald.

2.30.—The DERBYSHIRE HANDICAP STEEPLECHASE of 200 sovs. Three miles.

		Yrs	st	lb
Blaris (Mrs. Hollins)	W. Payne	a	12	7
Donzelon (Colonel G. Foljambe)	Foljambe	a	11	13
Patron Saint (Mr. F. W. Keen)	H. Harrison	a	11	12
aBrave May (Mr. F. W. Keen)	H. Harrison	a	11	4
Easy Virtue (Mr. W. P. Tyser)	H. A. Brown	a	11	2
aSir Shaun (Lady Glenapp)	Pease	a	10	8
aAll Over (Lord Marchamley)	R. Thompson	6	10	5
Suckley (Mr. T. L. Walker)	T. Rimell	a	10	4
aFassaroe (Mrs. F. B. Bibby)	Withington	a	10	0
Olaf (Major H. Musker)	Briscoe	4	10	0
Aisle (Mr. O. Birkbeck)	T. E. Leader	a	10	0

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

Brave May, J. Walsh; Sir Shaun, S. Duffy; All Over, J. Hamey; Fassaroe, J. Moloney.

3.0.—The ELVASTON HANDICAP STEEPLECHASE of 100 sovs. Two miles.

		Yrs	st	lb
Low Tide (Mr. R. Bownass)	Coulthwaite	a	12	7
Killadoon (Lieutenant-Colonel R. Tweedie)	Wight	a	12	2
aRoyal Scot (10lb. ex.) (Colonel G. Foljambe)	Foljambe	5	12	1
aAmpulla (Sir L. Green)	T. E. Leader	a	11	12
aLewendon (Mr. R. G. MacMillan)	Laye	a	11	12
Ballyblizzard (Mrs. M. R. Forrest)	Milnes	5	11	7
aTheras (Mr. Holford Harrison)	H. Harrison	5	11	2
aDash o' White (Mr. P. S. Akroyd)	Stubbs	a	11	2
aNo Fooling (Sir C. H. Phipps)	R. Thompson	a	11	2
aRonald Fox (Mrs. H. M. Hollins)	W. Payne	a	11	1
Fiddle Pin (Mr. R. C. Cotterell)	H. A. Brown	a	11	0
Fog Horn (Mrs. Tilleard)	Sanday	a	11	0
aDrumbirk (Mr. H. Deterding)	R. Payne	a	10	13
Royal Bower (Mr. D. G. Dickson)	Coulthwaite	a	10	10
aBonar Bridge (Colonel R. L. Birkin)	W. Payne	6	10	10
Jim Langford (Mrs. H. N. Clegg)	F. A. Brown	a	10	10
Aubretia (Mrs. G. Pease)	Pease	a	10	9
Rossalba (Captain A. S. Wilson)	Whitaker	4	10	9
aMoon Maid (Mr. G. Kenyon)	Bickley	a	10	9
Cornafulla (Mr. A. Lowry)	In Ireland	a	10	8
Billy Savage (Mrs. Huntington)	Withington	6	10	8
Zeus (Mr. G. T. Unwin)	Smallwood	a	10	8
aDaring Boy (Mr. J. Pendarves)	Pendarves	a	10	8
Orbed (Mr. W. H. Thorpe)	W. Payne	6	10	6
Jingle Johnnie (Mr. W. D. Ward)	F. Hartigan	5	10	0
Loch Eagle (Mrs. H. Mond)	R. Thompson	a	10	0

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

Royal Scot, R. Lyall; Ampulla, T. Leader; Lewendon, R. Everett; Theras, J. Walsh; Dash o' White, K. Piggott; No Fooling, J. Hamey; Ronald Fox, J. Moloney; Fog Horn, G. Donegan; Drumbirk, Owner; Moon Maid, J. Mason; Zeus, Mr. Elliott; Daring Boy, F. Brookes.

3.30.—The LONGDON HANDICAP HURDLE RACE of 150 sovs. About two miles and three-quarters.

		Yrs	st	lb
Grakle (Mr. C. R. Taylor)	Coulthwaite	a	12	7
Lenglen (10lb. ex.) (Mr. R. W. Mealings)	Newey	a	12	5
Dandy Dennis (Mr. T. Walton)	Butchers	5	12	2
Bachelor's Hunner (Mr. J. W. Pidcock)	Bissill	6	12	1
Mark Twain (Mr. J. S. Wight)	Wight	a	11	12
Tuck Box (Mr. H. Dyke Dennis)	P. Dennis	5	11	9
Gamefellow (Mr. S. McGregor)	Bullock	a	11	9
Shady Lake (Mr. G. Pease)	Pease	6	11	7
Burwarton (Captain A. Stanley Wilson)	Hammett	6	11	7
aCathalan (Mr. T. Mott)	Thrale	a	11	7
aStarkader (Miss M. Drake)	F. Armstrong	a	11	5
Desert Sheik (Mr. J. Hamer)	Carr	a	11	4
Royal Rowland (Mr. T. P. Kimbell)	C. Chapman	6	11	4
Richard Slingsby (Lady Beryl Gilbert)	De Moleyns	a	11	4
Trusty (Mr. Hutton)	Hutton	a	10	13
Dracos (Sir D. Llewellyn)	Hackett	a	10	12
St. Croix (Mr. H. J. Joel)	C. Chapman	a	10	11
Burley Adelia (Mr. S. S. Gaikwar)	Saxby	5	10	11
aO'Hara's Fancy (Mrs. N. Roberts)	Roberts	6	10	9
Astir (Sir D. Llewellyn)	Lindsay	a	10	9
Light (Mr. F. Wint)	Wint	a	10	8
aYuarite (Mrs. R. Levy)	Powell	4	10	7
aTe'oran (Mr. H. T. L. Young)	H. Young	6	10	7
Cylgate (Mr. F. Sedgwick)	J. Hall	4	10	4
Prickly Heat (Captain J. B. Powell)	Powell	4	10	0

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS.

Mark Twain, J. Weymes; Cathalan, R. Thrale; Starkader, —; Desert Sheik, Stott; Richard Slingsby, Mr. F. Groves; Dracos, —; O'Hara's Fancy, J. Middleton; Astir, —; Te'oran, F. Sergeant; Burley Adelia, —. G. Legge rides either Dracos or Astir and J. Hamey either Starkader or Burley Adelia.

4.0.—The ASTON HURDLE RACE of 100 sovs. Two miles.

		Yrs	st	lb
Hurricane James (Mrs. M. R. Forrest)	Milnes	6	12	5
Argos Lad (Sir E. Hanmer)	Private	6	12	5
aHighland Fling (Mr. M. Albrecht)	Bickley	5	10	12
Blockhead (Colonel M. Hughes)	T. E. Leader	5	10	12
Hereward (Mr. F. G. Hurt)	Hurt	5	10	12
Ginger Billy (Mr. R. R. Jeffrey)	Private	5	10	12
aCulzean (Mr. J. McLean)	McGuigan	5	10	12
Levin (Mr. R. G. MacMillan)	R. Thompson	5	10	12
Bridge of Hope (Mr. R. G. MacMillan)	Laye	5	10	12
aNincompoop (Lord Portman)	Pease	5	10	12
Flambent (Mrs. G. Robinson)	Philip, jun.	5	10	12
aIndustrious (Mr. W. Shakespeare)	Gilbert	5	10	12
aOn Approval (Mr. Hunter Simmonds)	Dick	5	10	12
aPhysician (Mr. V. Hugh Smith)	Withington	5	10	12
Cavalry Cloak (Sir E. Tate)	Peacock	5	10	12
aNorthward (Mrs. Edgar Wallace)	Larkin	5	10	12
aNestorian (Mrs. Edgar Wallace)	J. Beary	5	10	12
Benedictus (Mrs. Edgar Wallace)	J. Beary	5	10	12
Chatsworth (Lady Warrender)	H. A. Brown	5	10	12
Scarle (Mr. J. Bagshawe)	Private	a	10	8
Hikari (Major R. McCreery)	I. Anthony	a	10	8
White Orb (Mr. W. Barnett)	Coulthwaite	a	10	8
Mr. Darber (Mr. W. Charters)	R. Payne	a	10	8
Donna Branca (Mr. J. W. Dewhurst)	Bickley	a	10	8
aWar Mist (Mr. V. Emanuel)	Duller	a	10	8
Cloud Nymph (Mr. N. Field)	F. Armstrong	6	10	8
Grecian Hope (Sir Keith Fraser)	Fraser	6	10	8
Southern Hue (Lady Glenapp)	Pease	6	10	8
Vanoc (Mr. J. Hamer)	Carr	6	10	8
Bachelor's Dale (Mr. A. Lowry)	In Ireland	a	10	8
St. Gowan (Mr. T. Luff)	Saxby	a	10	8
Tetraset (Mr. J. C. Lund)	McCall	6	10	8
aAbbots Pride (Mrs. H. S. Martin)	Gilbert	a	10	8
aRocky Mountains (Sir C. Pulley)	Butchers	6	10	8
Waldorf (Mrs. M. Rimell)	T. Rimell	a	10	8
aPeardrop (Mr. F. Finn)	Hammett	6	10	8
Harpagoon (Mr. J. D. Roberts)	Poulton	a	10	8
Hayfield (Mrs. O. A. R. West)	J. Hall	a	10	8
Chatloe (Mr. B. Nichols)	Private	6	10	8
Yarmouth (Mr. A. E. Ansell)	Thrale	4	10	7
aMr. J. B. (Sir F. Eley)	J. Lyall	5	10	7
Lexington Lass (Mr. R. L. Glasspool)	C. Chapman	4	10	7
King's Writ (Mr. F. de Moleyns)	De Moleyns	4	10	7
Warning (Mr. L. Oppenheim)	Barthropp	4	10	7
Lucky Draw (Mr. H. Gordon Selfridge)	Powell	4	10	7
Simondale (Major W. Thompson)	Smallwood	4	10	7
aWeasel (Sir F. Towle)	F. Hartigan	4	10	7

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

Culzean, A. Tannock; Nincompoop, S. Duffy; On Approval, Ingham; Industrious or Abbots Pride, J. Ward; Northward, —; Nestorian, —; Chatsworth, W. Stott; White Orb, K. Piggott; War Mist, P. Donoghue; Peardrop, A. Waudby; Rocky Mountains, D. Butchers; Chatloe, G. Goswell; Yarmouth, —; Mr. J. B., R. Lyall; Warning, —; Weasel, R. Everett. J. Hogan rides either Northward or Nestorian.

OFFICIAL SCRATCHINGS

Gold Cup (Ascot).—Bashful, at 12.15 yesterday.

WINDSOR MEETING

Ivor Selling Handicap Hurdle.—Theology. Front Line.
Tipperary Steeplechase.—Great Span.
Royal Handicap Hurdle.—Tin o' Mint. Burgee.
Burnham Steeplechase.—Historical.
Slough Handicap Hurdle.—Rossignol. Economy.
Berkshire Hurdle.—Spiramonde.
College Steeplechase.—Balrennett Hill.

KEMPTON PARK MEETING

St. James's Handicap Hurdle.—The Torch. Galloper Gay. Constant Stream. Orby's Prince.
Kenyngton Handicap Hurdle.—Rossignol. Uncle Woody.
Coventry Trial Handicap Steeplechase.—Crockanoir.
Emblem Handicap Steeplechase.—Shadow.
Amateurs' Handicap Steeplechase.—Crockanoir. Avion. Pamperer. Camp Bed. Italian Summer.

MISCELLANEOUS

Anglesey Hurdle (Derby).—Fortune's Smile.
Blaby Handicap Steeplechase (Leicester).—Curtain Raiser.
Wistow Selling Handicap Hurdle (Leicester).—Crail.
National Hunt Steeplechase, National Hunt Meeting (Cheltenham).—Pentyrch.
All Published Handicaps Under National Hunt Rules.—Sobrino.
All Engagements.—Maer Hills. Uncle Ben.

POLO AT CANNES

In the final tie of the Côte d'Azur Polo Club's Prix du Cercle Nautique tournament the Mandelieu team (received 2½) beat the Cannes team by 8½ goals to four, after a good galloping game. The winners' success was mainly due to their superior combination. The teams were:—

MANDELIEU.—P. Brooksbank, No. 1; A. Sinclaire, No. 2; W. Balding, No. 3; and Major P. Magor, back.

CANNES.—Count J. de Madre, No. 1; E. H. Tyrrell-Martin, No. 2; Lieutenant-Colonel B. Mathew-Lannowe, No. 3; and A. Balding, back.

HUNTING

DELAYS THROUGH FROST

THE BICESTER did not meet yesterday till 1 o'clock at Oakley on account of sharp frost. After drawing Horneage blank hounds quickly found in Boarstal Wood, and ran nicely over Muswell Hill nearly to Chinkwell, swinging right-handed down past Oakley Village, through Shabbington Wood, to the quarters where hounds were finally stopped after a good hunt of nearly two hours.

THE BLANKNEY met at Southrey yesterday. Hounds found in Southrey Wood but lost their fox short of Campney Grange. With a fox from Bucknall Wood hounds ran fast past Bucknall Village, and then turned over Catchwater Drain. They ran on by Tupholme Hall, and with Birch Wood on the left bent through New Park Wood and Austacre Wood. With Scott Grove on he right they came back by Tupholme Hall and marked the fox to ground by Campney Grange. He was bolted and killed after a good fast run of 45 minutes.

THE BROCKLESBY after meeting at Elsham Station yesterday were delayed for an hour owing to the frost. Hounds then found on Wrawby Moor and, running through Wrawby Village, they crossed the railway to Wellham Wood. Going away again on the far side hounds ran a small circle before bringing their fox back to Wellham Wood, where he went to ground in the badger earths after a hunt of 35 minutes. The latter part of the run was in a blizzard.

THE DERWENT met at Bean Sheaf yesterday. Hounds found in Bank's Drain and raced to Billefax Farm. The fox was headed by motor-cars and got into Pratt's Drain. He was bolted, and, running over the high road to Ryton Bridge, crossed the bridge, and, turning left-handed, was marked to ground in the Middleton country. The Forest of Lund was blank, and hounds did not draw again.

THE FERNIE, on account of frost, met an hour later yesterday at Gilmorton. Kinch hunted the pack. The first fox found in Charlie's Gorse gave a capital run through Peatling Spinneys almost to Bruntingthorpe, then past Gilmorton Covert to the windmill. Bearing left-handed from there he pointed for Misterton, but, continuing left, reached Kilworth Sticks, where he escaped after 55 minutes. Scent was fair. The next fox from Walton Holt ran towards Knaptoft, then bore round through Gilmorton Covert to the village and escaped.

THE GRAFTON met at Maidford yesterday at 1 o'clock. A fox from Maidford was marked to ground near Litchborough. From Grimscote Heath there was a fast burst through Grubs Copse and Bushy End to ground near Potcote. A Grubs Copse fox gave a good 55 minutes' gallop with a six-mile point. Running with Potcote on the right, and Ascot Thorns just on the left, hounds ran over Greens Morton, Park Farm, and, holding Kingthorne on the right, continued over the railway and brook to the Abthorpe road. There a halloa! put hounds right and, crossing the railway again with Slapton on the right, they ran on into Bucknall's, where they were stopped.

THE GROVE met at Rampton and drew Rampton Thorns blank. A fox viewed near Hungrey Hill, when hounds were drawing it, was lost beyond Laneham Gorse. With another from a stickheap close by, the pack ran with Stokeham on the right, and crossed the North Beck, and on by Drayton Field Farm and Markham Screed, being beaten at Darlton Village after a hunt of 35 minutes. A fox was hunted in Treswel Wood for half an hour, but would not leave, and the day ended.

THE HERTFORDSHIRE met at Rabley Heath. There was some frost and a covering of snow, so little could be done when foxes were found in Ninning's Wood, scent being poor. After a long draw in Prior's Wood hounds found in Dowdell's, and after a thick snowstorm, ran slowly to Ayot St. Lawrence. Turning back by Norfolk Wood with improving scent they crossed the Wheathamstead road, past Three Groves, turned left-handed short of the railway through Dowdell's Wood, and marked the fox to ground short of Codicote Bottom after a good hard hunt of an hour.

THE HEYTHROP met at Dean cross roads yesterday at 12 o'clock, owing to the severe frost. With an outlier from Mr. Weal's farm they raced for 10 minutes into Sarsgrove and away on the far side, scent failing short of Chipping Norton. A very nice hunt followed from Dean Grove. Running to Charlbury hounds turned left-handed, leaving Dean and Chadlington hard on the right. They ran off nearly to Pudlicote and put their fox to ground. This nice hunt of 30 minutes finished the day.

THE SOUTHWOLD were prevented from meeting at Meagram Top yesterday until after 12 o'clock through frost. Hounds then provided a good hunt of 60 minutes from Hall Wood. After pointing for Walmsgate, they turned, and crossing one corner of Burwall Park they reached Muckton Wood. From there scent improved, and hounds ran fast through Legbourne Wood to Hougham Wood, then more slowly, and were beaten near Burwell Village. Then followed a good Woodland hunt of two and a quarter hours in and around Burwell.

THE V.W.H. (CRICKLADE) met yesterday at Latton Cross. A sharp frost overnight delayed hounds for an hour, but finding quickly in the Sidlings hounds ran hard by Maisey Hampton. Crossing the Cirencester-Fairford road, they held Honeycombe Leazes on the left, to ground in the Grove. A fox from Maisey Hampton Common gave a sharp hunt before beating hounds by Harn Hill A fox from Driffield Wood gave a nice hunt by Down Ampney to Alexes, where scent failed.

SQUASH RACKETS

PRINCE'S BEAT GUARDS CLUB

Prince's Club beat the Guards Club in the Second Division of the Inter-Club Squash Rackets Tournament for the Bath Club Cup at Prince's Club yesterday by three matches to none. The result was most important to both clubs. By winning all three matches Prince's Club now lead by four clear points from the Union Club and five from the M.C.C., both of whom, however, have a match in hand. It is now hardly possible for the Guards Club to gain promotion into the First Division next season. In the first half of the competition the Guards Club, in their own courts, beat Prince's Club by three matches to none. The third string of the Guards Club was forbidden to play yesterday by his doctor's orders.

Captain J. B. Hyde-Smith (Prince's Club) beat H. C. S. Maine (Guards Club) by three games to none (9—5, 9—5, 9—1). Maine never quite understood the pace of the floor or the way in which many of Hyde-Smith's well-cut length strokes came down almost like racket balls off the back wall. Hyde-Smith varied his game cleverly, and some of his drop strokes, played early on the rise of the ball, were of the highest class. Maine made a lot of winning strokes on his fore-hand, but was uncertain on his back-hand. Hyde-Smith led 4—2 in the first game, but after a lot of good rallies Maine was ahead at 5—4. Hyde-Smith drew level at 5—5, and went to 7—5 in his next hand. Maine was twice in again without scoring and Hyde-Smith won the game with a service which hung in the left-hand corner and a perfect back-hand drop played early on the rise of the ball. Hyde-Smith after 12 hands led 4—1. Maine made two points to reach 3—4 and later was 4—5; but Hyde-Smith went to 7—4 with a straight drop and a service which nicked on the left side wall, and finally won the game with two hard well-cut cross strokes into the left-hand corner. In the final game Hyde-Smith twice scored two aces in one hand and, scoring two aces by service, led 6—0. Maine was in five times after this, but could make only one point.

G. C. Newman (Prince's Club) beat J. W. Dalton (Guards Club) by three games to one (9—0, 9—2, 9—10, 9—6). Dalton could not understand the pace of the court at all at the beginning of the match and hit inches over several balls off the back wall. He led 2—1 in the second game, but Newman then made a sequence of 10 aces, four of which came from service. Newman led 5—1 in the third game, but Dalton with a single ace and a run of three aces drew level at 5—5. Newman was 7—5, 8—7, and three times within a stroke of match, but Dalton caught him at 8—8. Newman set 2, was 1—0, and again three times within a point of game, but Dalton eventually won the game with a well-cut stroke down the right side wall. Newman led 2—1 and Dalton 4—2 in the fourth game. A fine run of four aces took Newman to 6—4, and in his next hand he went to 7—4. Dalton pulled up to 6—7, but Newman with a service which went straight in the right-hand court instead of coming round and a clever straight drop won the game and the match.

Sub-Lieutenant G. S. Salt (Prince's Club) walked over in the third match.

To-day's matches are:—

First Division.—Bath Club v. Conservative Club at the Bath Club.

Second Division.—M.C.C. v. Badminton Club at Lord's.

MATCH AT CAMBRIDGE

The Jesters beat Caius College, Cambridge, at Cambridge by four matches to one.

The results were:—

B. W. Greenup (Jesters) beat B. Thorne-Thorne (Caius) (9—0, 9—4, 9—2); R. G. Bullen (Jesters) beat H. J. Cruttwell (Caius) (9—0, 9—2, 9—3); V. R. Mardon (Jesters) beat J. B. Murray (Caius) (9—0, 9—7, 9—1); C. N. Gosse (Jesters) lost to P. H. Dean (Caius) (5—9, 9—5, 9—6, 1—9, 4—9); G. D. Elphick (Jesters) beat S. G. Tennant (Caius) (9—5, 2—9, 2—9, 9—0, 9—5).

BOAT-RACE PRACTICE

A CHANGE AT CAMBRIDGE

An alteration was made in the Cambridge crew yesterday, when W. A. Prideaux (Eton and Third Trinity), who has been instructed in the tub-pair for a week, was brought in at No. 7 in place of R. H. H. Symonds (Bedford and Lady Margaret), who took over R. A. Davies-Cooke's place when the last-named had to stand down on account of ill-health. Prideaux is a bow-side oarsman of experience, who has rowed in the Eton Eight, the Third Trinity Head of the River crew, the winning Visitors' Cup crew at Henley, and the winning Third Trinity light four last term. He has had very little practice, however, since last November, when he rowed in the Lock to Lock trial in "A" crew, but did not gain his Trial Cap.

Yesterday all the crew received tub-pair instruction after luncheon, Prideaux also being instructed in the fixed tub during the morning. Symonds was present at the Goldie Boathouse and ran beside the crew during their outing in the eight to Baitsbite Locks and back. After paddling down to the Locks and back as far as Ditton in easy stages, the crew rowed up Long Reach in 2min. 30sec., striking at the rate of just over 28 to the minute. They were helped by a fresh northerly breeze, and this was the best time returned so far this term for the distance. Phillips, the University boatman, returned to duty after an absence of six weeks on account of illness.

The order of rowing and weights were:—

	St	lb
D. Haig-Thomas (Eton and Lady Margaret) (bow)	11	8
2. H. R. N. Rickett (Eton and Third Trinity)	12	4½
3. A. S. Reeve (Brighton and Selwyn)	11	12
4. P. N. Carpmael (Oundle and Jesus)	12	11
5. M. H. Warriner (Harrow and First Trinity)	13	10½
6. J. B. Collins (Eton and Third Trinity)	14	0½
7. W. A. Prideaux (Eton and Third Trinity)	12	6
T. A. Brocklebank (Eton and Third Trinity) (stroke)	11	6
R. E. Swartwout (Middlesex, U.S.A., and First Trinity) (cox)	7	6

THE OXFORD CREW

The Oxford crew was again unaltered when practice was continued yesterday in delightful conditions. There was a large number of spectators present, and they had the satisfaction of seeing the crew do a very satisfactory piece of rowing at the highest rate of striking that they have attempted on the home water.

Dr. P. C. Mallam was in charge of the coaching and spent the early part of the afternoon in small-boat instruction, taking out Waterhouse and Johnston, Hutton and Low, and Tinné and Martineau. It was late when the crew got afloat, and a new set of oars by Ayling was tried. The crew went upstream at an easy paddle of 22 as far as Salter's Raft, where they swung round with the intention of paddling through. Some alterations were necessary, however, and on getting to the Boathouse they drew in to the Raft. They afterwards continued the journey downstream, and, after a halt at the Willows, went on to the Isis at a stroke of 24. After putting about they had another piece of paddling in Iffley Reach, and then went right through to Randall's Bridge at 22. After a few minutes' rest they got to work again and had another spell of paddling to the Gut. Coming back they made a formal start, Martineau getting away at a stroke of 30 to the minute. He afterwards dropped to 28, which rate was continued for the remainder of the distance to Salter's Raft. On the return journey they were restricted to 22 until reaching the New College barge, from where they rowed into the Raft at 28.

The order of rowing and the weights were:—

	St	lb
M. J. Waterhouse (Eton and Balliol) (bow)	12	3
2. C. M. Johnston (Shrewsbury and Brasenose)	12	2½
3. N. K. Hutton (Fettes and University College)	12	8½
4. R. V. Low (Winchester and University College)	12	5
5. H. R. A. Edwards (Westminster and Christ Church)	12	12
6. L. Clive (Eton and Christ Church)	13	2
D. E. Tinné (Eton and University College)	12	4
C. F. Martineau (Harrow and University College) (stroke)	11	0
H. A. C. Durbridge (Malvern and University College) (cox)	9	0

BOXING

KID BERG'S AMERICAN OPPONENT

The meeting of Kid Berg and Mushy Calahan, the American boxer, at the Royal Albert Hall this evening will not involve a world's championship, as at one time seemed likely, for the Americans have just dispossessed Callahan of his title, but it will be an exceedingly interesting return meeting between two first-class boxers.

Berg, who at last boxed up to his best form when in America recently, beat not only Canzoneri but Callahan at approximately the true light-weight, 9¼ stones. Callahan himself, while excusing his defeat on the ground that he was forced by the New York Commission to carry out the engagement when suffering from an injured right hand, suggests that Berg may well be the best light-weight in the world at the moment. Those, too, who have seen Berg at his best can believe it. On this occasion, however, Callahan bases a good deal of optimism upon the fact that the fight at the Albert Hall will be at 10st., or what the Americans describe as the junior welter-weight. We in Great Britain do not recognize such a weight, but it may be granted as possible that Callahan and not Berg will be suited by the addition of half a stone in weight and by the increased stamina that comes to many men when under no liability to reduce themselves to one or other of the official weights.

It remains to be seen if Berg has made a good or a bad match by consenting to fight a "junior welter" instead of a genuine light-weight. It is worthy of mention that Callahan claims to have beaten such men as Jimmie Goodrich, a former light-weight champion; Jackie Fields, the present welter-weight champion; and also Ace Hudkins, whom some Americans rank as second in class as a fighter only to Micky Walker.

Emile Pladner also will have a fight at the Albert Hall this evening, for he has been matched with Dick Corbett. The latter has a certain amount of style and speed but little punch, and in spite of an advantage in reach, can scarcely hope to achieve more than a creditable effort against a fighter of a superior class to himself.

TOURNAMENT AT THE STADIUM CLUB

A boxing tournament comparable with some of the best organized at the Royal Albert Hall will be held at the Stadium Club on the evening of Friday, March 7, in aid of the Greater London Fund for the Blind. Already £600 worth of tickets has been sold, but there still are available a number of excellent seats at prices varying from a guinea to 5s.

The programme clearly is one that could only have been arranged on unprofessional terms, and the boxers, as well as Mr. Sam Russell, who arranged the programme, and the Stadium Club itself, are to be congratulated upon lending their services so generously. There will be three contests of 15 rounds and of some international importance. In one, Ernie Jarvis, who recently fought Genaro for the Fly-weight Championship of the World, has been matched for a second time with Van Daele, of Belgium, the winner of 60 contests and in the opinion of many a coming champion. In another contest, G. Van Pamele, who is recognized as one of the best Bantam-weights in France, a man who has boxed a draw with Kid Pattenden, the former British champion, will meet Lew Pinkus, one of the hardest fighters in the London ring. One of Pinkus's best performances was a draw with Pattenden, and he also extended N. Tarleton, whose form in the United States recently has won for him a good deal of popularity in that country. The other 15-round contest will be between Young Siki, who not only beat Pat Daly but knocked him out, and P. Gryde, a Frenchman who can boast of having beaten Huat, who, in turn, beat Emile Pladner. As Pladner was a world's champion at the Fly-weight and, in spite of the result of his recent bout with Baldock, still is a contender for the world's Bantam-weight title, Gryde deserves to be taken seriously. Siki, it may be added, has just returned from a very successful tour in Australia.

The rest of the programme will include a 10-round contest between J. Humphreys, of Stepney, and Mike Harris, of Aldgate. Tickets can be obtained from the Secretary, the Greater London Fund for the Blind, 224, Great Portland-street, W., the Stadium Club, Messrs. Selfridge's, Limited, and all the well-known ticket agencies.

FIVES

The Old Cholmeleians beat Charterhouse at Eton Fives in the school courts by two matches to one. The results were:—

F. W. Barnes and R. C. Hitchcock (O.C.) beat H. G. Crabtree and A. S. C. Hulton (18—15, 12—15, 15—8, 8—15, 15—5); C. W. Bower and A. B. Valentine (O.C.) beat C. H. Keeyleside and A. F. Bartle (17—14, 15—3, 17—15); D. W. Spong and A. T. Montgomery (O.C.) lost to W. S. Palin and J. C. Blagden (19—15, 15—18, 15—8, 16—19, 8—15).

The Old Reptonians beat Berkhamsted Masters in an Eton Fives match at Berkhamsted by eight games to one.

SKI-ING

SCANDINAVIAN AND ALPINE RUNNERS

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT)

The International Ski Congress will meet at Oslö towards the end of February during the course of the European Ski Championship Meeting. The Congress will be called upon to make a decision which will be of critical importance in the history of ski-ing. There is, at the moment, some danger of a schism. All ski-runners who have the welfare of international ski-ing at heart hope that the next Congress will not widen the breach between Scandinavian and Alpine ski-runners.

Scandinavian ski-ing differs radically from Alpine ski-ing. Long, unbroken descents are rare in Scandinavia, but are normal in the Alps. Many of the ski-ing districts in Scandinavia are comparatively flat, and consequently it is in Scandinavia that the technique of moving at the highest possible speed for long distances over gentle, undulating country has been brought to the highest pitch of perfection. The Langlauf, or Long Distance Race, is the best possible method of testing this technique, and as a result the Langlauf is the traditional type of Scandinavian race. The typical Alpine ski-runner, on the other hand, is bored with gentle slopes and dislikes racing uphill. On the ascent the Alpine ski-runner is less a ski-runner than a mountaineer, and is concerned to reach the top by the safest route at a good steady touring speed. To the Alpine ski-runner the climb is a means to an end, and ski-ing as a sport begins with the descent. A good ski-runner, as the term is understood in the Alps, is a man who is capable of maintaining a very high speed with the minimum of falls on a long, steep descent. The technique of high speed ski-ing on steep, broken ground is tested by means of the downhill race and the slalom race, which have developed logically from Alpine conditions just as the Langlauf has developed logically from Scandinavian conditions. There are, of course, downhill sections on most Langlauf courses, and on Norwegian Langlauf courses these sections are comparatively steep and difficult. But the Langlauf will never be accepted as a test of downhill running for the following reasons. In the first place, the total time spent on the downhill section is so small in relation to the total time spent on climbing and ski-ing along the flat that the best of downhill runners would be hopelessly outclassed by a very indifferent downhill runner, provided the latter was even five per cent. faster along the level or uphill. In the second place, Langlauf ski are specially constructed for racing in narrow beaten tracks. They are useless in deep, soft snow, and consequently the technique of downhill ski-ing on Langlauf ski is a specialized technique very different from that required for ski-ing on the normal broad Alpine ski. In the third place, stick-riding is allowed in a Langlauf, but forbidden in Alpine downhill racing, where ski-ing is regarded not only as a means of locomotion, but as an art. In the fourth place, the expert Langlaufer treats the downhill section of the course as a rest. "When going downhill," to quote from an official Norwegian pamphlet, "the runner should regain breath and rest as much as possible." Those Alpine ski-runners who do not regard downhill ski-ing as a rest-cure may be pardoned if they do not treat the Langlauf seriously as a test of downhill ski-ing.

The old-fashioned Scandinavian theory that a good Langlaufer is *ipso facto* a good downhill runner has been disproved far too often in Alpine races to merit further discussion. If the International Ski Association is to retain its control of international ski-ing, it must not merely give grudging recognition to rules for downhill racing, as, indeed, the Scandinavians are prepared to do. It must be prepared to provide international championships for downhill racing no less than for Langlauf racing. The Alpine ski-runner is tired of being considered the poor relation in the ski-ing family. He insists that Alpine ski-ing, with its logical corollary, downhill racing, deserves to be treated with as much respect and as much consideration as long-distance racing.

The British have taken the lead in the campaign for the recognition of downhill racing. The proposals officially brought forward by the Ski Club of Great Britain at the last International Ski Congress were provisionally approved, and the various national organizations were asked to report on these proposals to the Congress which will meet in Oslö.

Recent articles in the Norwegian Press encourage us to believe that the Norwegians will retain at Oslö the moral leadership of international ski-ing, to which they are entitled by their achievements in the past, and will not imperil this leadership by refusing to allow the Alpine ski-runners a free hand to organize those types of races which have been proved by experience to be best adapted to the development of a high standard of Alpine ski-ing in steep and mountainous country.

SKI-ING AT ST. MORITZ

St. Moritz, Feb. 17.—The record leap of 65 metres set up in 1928 by Rantschler in the Grisons Ski Association's jumping contest on the Olympia Leap, was broken three times yesterday, when the association's contest for 1930 was decided. Ernst Maurer, of Davos, broke the record first with 65.2 and 66 metres. He was followed by Cesare Chiogna, of St. Moritz, whose distance was 67 metres. Chiogna thus holds the new record for the leap.

In the Senior Langlauf over 18 kilometres Badrutt was first in 1hr. 19min. 55sec. David Zogg, of Arosa, was second in 1hr. 20min. 4sec. The two British competitors in this race, Sir Richard Boord and Mr. T. Lang, finished 10th and 11th respectively. The Ladies' Downhill race was won by Señorita de Alvarez, in 1min. 50sec., Mlle. Carla Nater being second in 2min. 7sec.—*Reuter.*

SKATING

Loch Leven is frozen over and the One-Mile Scottish Amateur Championship will be decided there on Thursday if the frost should continue.

ATHLETICS

SECOND DIVISION FINAL AT CAMBRIDGE

The final round of the second division of the Inter-Collegiate competition at Cambridge yesterday was a very one-sided affair, Emmanuel beating Trinity by 80 points to 26.

Details:—

100 YARDS.—E. G. Legon (Emmanuel), 1; J. Murray (Emmanuel), 2; R. W. Revans (Emmanuel), 3. Won by inches. Time, 10 3-5sec.

ONE MILE.—W. G. Archer (Emmanuel), 1; K. M. Wood (Trinity), 2; F. K. Turner (Emmanuel), 3. Won by 15 yards. Time, 4min. 46 2-5sec.

LONG JUMP.—R. W. Revans (Emmanuel), 21ft. 10in., 1; D. R. Bell (Emmanuel), 19ft. 7in., 2; E. T. Moore (Emmanuel), 19ft. 5in., 3.

120 YARDS HURDLES.—N. Norman-Butler (Trinity), 1; D. R. Bell (Emmanuel), 2; P. W. P. Brook (Emmanuel), 3. Won by three yards. Time, 17sec.

PUTTING THE WEIGHT.—The Hon. C. J. Lyttelton (Trinity), 34ft., 1; A. J. Martin (Emmanuel), 33ft. 10in., 2; C. M. Bayfield (Emmanuel), 32ft. 5in., 3.

HALF-MILE.—G. Douglas (Emmanuel), 1; Lord Acheson (Trinity), 2; A. Stiby (Emmanuel), 3. Won by 10 yards. Time, 2min. 4 2-5sec.

HIGH JUMP.—R. W. Revans (Emmanuel), 5ft. 8in., 1; J. Smart (Emmanuel), 5ft. 6in., 2; P. W. P. Brook (Emmanuel) and V. Bunnag (Trinity), 5ft. 4in., 3.

220 YARDS LOW HURDLES.—D. R. Bell (Emmanuel), 1; N. Norman-Butler (Trinity), 2. Won by eight yards. Time, 27 3-5sec.

THREE MILES.—R. Millet (Emmanuel), 1; R. W. Staniland (Trinity), 2; G. N. Taylor (Emmanuel), and T. S. Fisher (Emmanuel), 3. Time, 16min. 11sec.

POLE JUMP.—K. W. Martin (Emmanuel), 10ft., 1; P. W. P. Brook (Emmanuel), 8ft., 2; A. Murray Preston (Emmanuel), 7ft., 3.

QUARTER-MILE.—G. Douglas (Emmanuel), 1; R. L. Berridge (Trinity), 2; P. M. Jackson (Emmanuel), 3. Won by six yards. Time, 54sec.

BRITISH OLYMPIC ASSOCIATION

Lord Rochdale presided at the annual general meeting of the British Olympic Association yesterday at the Association's offices in Eccleston-square. He spoke at length on the broken time question, and also made mention of the British Empire Games to be held in August in Canada. The British Olympic Association, he said, had been accused of lack of support. Individually they were in sympathy with the Empire Games, but these Games were outside their province. The Council, it was stated, will continue its work in the interests of the Olympic movement, but will break no new ground till after the International Olympic Congress to be held in Berlin on May 25 and the following days, when the whole question of representation at Los Angeles in 1932 will be considered.

It was decided that the Association should be fully represented at the Congress in Berlin and every step will be taken to secure that competitors who have received compensation for loss of salary shall be debarred from taking part in future Olympic Games. To this end the Council have forwarded to the International Olympic Committee the following resolution:—

That:—

(1) This Congress records its decision that neither the International Olympic Committee nor its Executive Committee has any power to override or vary a resolution or decision of an any Olympic Congress;

(2) No competitor who has received any payment or compensation for loss of salary (broken time) directly or indirectly in any guise whatsoever shall be permitted to take part in future Olympic Games.

It was stated in the report that the Dominions are in complete accord with the views of the British Olympic Association and on the policy to be adopted at the Congress.

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Sporting News

(Continued from page 6)

F.A. CUP

DRAW FOR SIXTH ROUND

The draw for the sixth round of the competition for the Football Association Challenge Cup was made yesterday afternoon and is as follows:—

ASTON VILLA v. HUDDERSFIELD.
WEST HAM UNITED v. THE ARSENAL.
SUNDERLAND OR NOTTINGHAM FOREST v. SHEFFIELD WEDNESDAY.
NEWCASTLE UNITED v. HULL CITY.

The matches are to be played on the grounds of the first-named clubs in each case on Saturday, March 1, and the kick-off will be at 3 o'clock.

The draw brings together the only two London teams left in the competition. West Ham United are fortunate once more in being drawn to play on their own ground as they were in the three previous rounds. It is generally supposed that there is a definite advantage resting with a side which is playing on its own ground; the familiarity of the surroundings and the inspiration given by the cheers of supporters encourage the players to give of their best. That need not always be so, and The Arsenal, who are to meet West Ham United at Upton Park, have shown in the last two rounds little disposition to be upset when playing away from home, for after drawing with Birmingham at Highbury they went to Birmingham and won there, and then in the fifth round went to Middlesbrough and won even more decisively farther away from their home. Upton Park will be a nearer and more familiar ground to them and they will have a fair share of support from those who witness the match. The Arsenal are now playing at their best, brilliant in attack, and sound in defence. West Ham United are a side which make the most of their chances; they have clever forwards and good half-backs who are always trying to make such chances, but behind them they are inclined to be uncertain at times. Whatever the result, one and only one London team will pass into the next round.

Aston Villa will once more play at Birmingham, and their opponents this time will be Huddersfield Town, who bear but a faint resemblance to the side which won the Cup in 1922 and later won the League Championship three years in succession. Huddersfield have not had an easy passage through the previous rounds, and though they have several match-winning players in their side they will not have the confidence of their opponents, who have played better in each successive round. Aston Villa are a polished side, and their victory over Blackburn Rovers on Saturday showed them at their best.

Nottingham Forest and Sunderland have still to settle which is to meet Sheffield Wednesday. They will play at Nottingham to-morrow, but whichever wins will, even with the advantage of playing on their own ground, have to rise to a far higher degree of excellence in football than they have shown recently to beat Sheffield Wednesday, who may justly be set down as the team of the year. Hull City beat Manchester City at Manchester on Saturday, and they may feel that they should do even better against the most lowly placed team in the First Division of the League, but Newcastle United have their merits, and they have a good enough team if they could only pull better together. They have done better in the Cup-ties than in the League, and they may now begin to show that improvement in their play which has been so long looked for.

Huddersfield Town beat Sheffield United in the League Championship at Sheffield yesterday by one goal to nothing.

SCHOOL MATCHES

REPTON BEATEN

Trinity College, Oxford, beat Repton at Repton on Saturday by three goals to two. Repton were without five members of their full team.

Both sides took a little time to settle down, but Repton scored first when Mendl headed a goal from a good centre by Llewelyn. Although Repton continued to press, Trinity drew level when Runge scored with a good low cross-shot, which Swift did well to reach but could not divert round the post. Trinity attacked after the interval and Runge scored a second goal. Repton then pressed again, and Thomson scored a good goal after a corner-kick. They came near to scoring again, but Trinity obtained the winning goal when Davidson headed the ball, which glanced off Causton's head into the corner of the goal.

The teams were:—

TRINITY COLLEGE, OXFORD.—E. A. P. Jenkins, goal; L. C. Glass and R. S. L. Bowker, backs; J. L. T. Guise, W. H. Bradshaw, and H. N. Beckwith, half-backs; P. W. McCardy, P. F. Runge, D. P. Davidson, G. A. Haig, and R. G. Freeman, forwards.

REPTON.—R. A. Swift, goal; E. E. N. Causton and B. A. Barnes, backs; J. H. Vaughan, R. A. Yule, and R. B. Thompson, half-backs; R. D. Llewelyn, R. F. M. Wilkinson, J. F. Mendl (captain), J. Craven, and L. D. MacBrayne, forwards.

Write, mentioning "The Times," for OVERCOAT CATALOGUE and patterns of Burberry-proofed URBITOR COATINGS

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MATCH AT VINCENT-SQUARE

Westminster were beaten at Vincent-square by the Old Reptonians by four goals to one. Scott, Buckland, Peck, and Clark scored for the visitors, and Argyle for the School.

The teams were:—

WESTMINSTER SCHOOL.—G. A. Benson, goal; R. H. Heaton and I. Ivanovic, backs; P. N. Labertouche, E. H. G. Lonsdale, and W. H. D. Wakely, half-backs; W. T. Wells, J. D. Argyle, M. Broadhurst, I. I. Milne, and H. J. Thomson, forwards.

OLD REPTONIANS.—J. Bennett, goal; I. P. Rayner and E. Horniman, backs; A. Van Zwanenberg, J. Clark, and E. W. Dennes, half-backs; Miles Howell, H. L. Frankel, G. O. Peck, J. W. Buckland, and F. R. Scott, forwards.

ALDENHAM WIN

Aldenham beat the Old Foresters at Aldenham by two goals to none.

No goal was scored until the end of the first half, when Allden obtained one from a fine shot from the wing. The second goal was scored by J. A. Cocks, who scored off a good pass from M. Lampard quite soon after the interval. The game was fairly fast and the Old Boys put in several good shots.

The teams were:—

OLD FORESTERS.—W. E. Browne, goal; A. F. D. Polgrave and L. G. Bell, backs; D. B. Foster, C. C. Living, and C. B. Moreland, half-backs; C. B. Weniger, H. G. Turner, M. Raison, J. A. Seagram, and W. Burns, forwards.

ALDENHAM SCHOOL.—J. S. Follott, goal; D. K. Goodacre and P. J. Hardie, backs; E. C. Gough, M. Lampard, and H. Everall, half-backs; H. J. L. Wright, J. G. Ide, G. D. Sparke, J. A. Cocks, and J. Allden, forwards.

BRADFIELD v. TRINITY, CAMBRIDGE

Bradfield College beat Trinity College, Cambridge, by two goals to one.

Play was fast and even throughout the first half, a cross-wind making shooting difficult, the only goal being headed in by Rayne from a good centre by Henman. Bathurst increased the School's lead early in the second half, and it was just before time that Georgeson scored for Trinity.

The teams were:—

BRADFIELD COLLEGE.—J. G. Mason, goal; T. G. Cahusac and W. B. Evans, backs; J. D. Tucker, F. E. W. Tarry, and S. J. A. Nicholl, half-backs; R. T. Henman, C. F. Mackwood, P. L. Bathurst, R. N. Rayne, and W. J. Marshall, forwards.

TRINITY COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE.—G. H. Bayfield, goal; D. F. Smith and R. S. Davies, backs; S. H. Morris, K. D. Williamson, and F. G. Schofield, half-backs; E. R. Sheepshanks, J. B. Sturdy, W. Georgeson, R. V. Ladds, and T. M. Pearson, forwards.

CORINTHIANS BEAT WINCHESTER

A Corinthian XI. beat Winchester College by six goals to one at Winchester. Winchester were stronger in defence than in attack, Young and Townsend breaking up the movements of the opposing forwards, and the score of six goals suggests a more one-sided game than it was. The Corinthians scored five goals in the first half, Barker (two), Toppin, and Mousdale scoring, and the Winchester defence put the ball through their own goal. Play was more even after the change of ends, but Barker scored another goal.

The teams were:—

WINCHESTER COLLEGE.—D. G. Davies-Scourfield, goal; H. G. Awdry and A. J. N. Young, backs; C. O. M. Friday, D. C. H. Townsend, and R. H. Priestley, half-backs; T. M. Blake, M. H. H. du Boulay, G. W. White, R. P. F. Wilson, and C. R. V. Bell, forwards.

CORINTHIANS.—M. H. Cooke, goal; A. E. Knight and the Rev. A. V. Hurley, backs; J. F. T. Toppin, C. E. Glenister, and J. R. B. Mousdale, half-backs; A. R. V. Barker, C. G. Toppin, A. Martin, D. N. Moore, and W. S. Parker, forwards.

Brentwood School drew with Downing College, Cambridge, the score being two goals all.

NEXT SEASON'S FIXTURES

The Football Association Council confirmed the following dates for next season:—

INTERNATIONAL MATCHES

MONDAY, OCTOBER 20.—England v. Ireland, in England.
SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 22.—Wales v. England, in Wales.
SATURDAY, MARCH 28, 1931.—Scotland v. England, in Scotland.

AMATEUR INTERNATIONAL MATCHES

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 15.—Ireland v. England, in Ireland.
SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1931.—England v. Wales, in England.
SATURDAY, MARCH 14, 1931.—England v. Scotland, in England.

These dates will be recommended to the other home associations.

The following dates for next season's F.A. Challenge Cup Competition were agreed upon:—

QUALIFYING COMPETITION.—Extra Preliminary Round, Sept. 6; Preliminary Round, Sept. 20; First Round, Oct. 4; Second Round, Oct. 18; Third Round, Nov. 1; Fourth Round, Nov. 15.

COMPETITION PROPER.—First Round, Nov. 29; Second Round, Dec. 13; Third Round, Jan. 10, 1931; Fourth Round, Jan. 24; Fifth Round, Feb. 14; Sixth Round, Feb. 28; Semi-final Ties, March 21; Final Tie, April 25.

AMATEUR CHALLENGE CUP COMPETITION

QUALIFYING COMPETITION.—Preliminary Round, Sept. 27; First Round, Oct. 11; Second Round, Oct. 25; Third Round, Nov. 8; Fourth Round, Nov. 22.

COMPETITION PROPER.—First Round, Dec. 13; Second Round, Jan. 17, 1931; Third Round, Feb. 7; Fourth Round, Feb. 21; Semi-final Ties, March 7; Final Tie, April 11.

HOCKEY

OLD MARLBURIANS v. OLD LAWRENTIANS

On Thursday the Old Boys of the two leading hockey schools, Marlborough and St. Lawrence College, Ramsgate, will meet at Beckenham in what promises to be one of the best games of the season. In Saturday's University match St. Lawrence supplied seven players, three on the Oxford side and four on that of Cambridge, but Marlborough did not have such a strong representation as usual, J. S. M. Paul and T. A. D. Hewan being their only representatives.

In Thursday's game the Old Marlburians' side includes seven old Blues, five of whom are also internationals, while the Old Lawrentians' side includes eight past or present Blues, three of whom are internationals. The first game between the two sides was played two years ago, when the Old Lawrentians gained a surprising win by four goals to one; but last season's game had to be cancelled owing to frost.

The sides on Thursday will be:—

OLD MARLBURIANS.—D. B. V. Mann, goal; *H. M. Chappell and W. H. Gwynn, backs; *R. Y. Fison, †*J. K. Waydelin, and T. A. Rotherham, half-backs; †*C. Kirkpatrick, †*S. H. Saville, †*N. Kirkpatrick, J. S. M. Paul, and T. K. Brown, forwards.

OLD LAWRENTIANS.—R. G. E. Dodson, goal; F. C. Rowan and *G. T. Hindley, backs; *H. J. Linnell, †*G. Theophilus, and Captain J. D. Fisher, half-backs; *J. D. Taylor Marsh, *R. Perfect, *D. G. Oswald, †the Rev. W. J. Berry, and †J. Theophilus, forwards.

*A Blue. †An international player.

MARLBOROUGH v. WILTSHIRE

Wiltshire beat Marlborough College at Marlborough by 11 goals to none. The School defence was unable to cope with the brilliant play of D. S. Milford, who scored six goals himself and had a hand in almost all the others. The School backs and goalkeeper played quite well, but the forwards were too well marked to be dangerous.

The teams were:—

WILTSHIRE.—J. G. Whitfield, goal; A. E. C. Cornwall and A. A. Bryant, backs; F. K. R. Long, W. J. Osmond, and G. S. White, half-backs; M. J. Flathway, D. S. Milford, R. A. Chamberlain, W. E. Bryce, and R. J. Gillet, forwards.

MARLBOROUGH COLLEGE.—C. W. Mole, goal; P. M. Nelson and R. M. Chapman, backs; R. G. Blackledge, C. H. Arundel, and J. R. Wheating, half-backs; A. Macdonald, R. A. E. Luard, J. P. Thorp, G. J. F. Mackay, and J. R. D. Tavener, forwards.

GRESHAM'S SCHOOL WIN

Gresham's School played a fast game at Holt, beating Cambridge Old Greshamians by eight goals to none. The general impression of the game, in which the standard of play was high, was that both sides were stronger in defence than attack. J. R. Bodington played a fine game for the C.O.G.s and M. L. Docker, F. C. Marshall, G. L. Simmons, and W. Wynne Willson for the School.

AUSTRALIAN WOMEN TO TOUR ENGLAND

MELBOURNE (by mail).—The All-Australian women's hockey team to tour South Africa and England will leave Australia in June next. The following ladies have been selected for the tour:—

Miss Carswell (South Australia), goal; Miss C. Wicks (N.S.W.), Miss J. Wright (West Australia), and Miss R. Charlesworth (Tasmania), backs; Miss M. Taylor, Miss A. Foster, Miss A. Ramsay (Victoria), and Miss K. Hanson (Queensland), half-backs; Miss Buckland (Queensland), Miss M. Moore (Victoria), Miss J. McKay (South Australia), Miss B. Thomas, Miss J. Flynn, and Miss E. McCrae (N.S.W.), forwards.—*Reuter.*

Cambridge University Wanderers beat St. Lawrence College at Ramsgate, yesterday, by four goals to three.

RUGBY FOOTBALL

LORETTO BEAT EDINBURGH ACADEMY

Loretto beat Edinburgh Academy at Raeburn Place, Edinburgh, on Saturday by a dropped goal, a penalty goal, and a try (10 points) to nothing.

The Loretto forwards held the advantage during most of the game, and although their backs missed several good chances of scoring they were always the more dangerous in attack. The Academy defended well, however, and so saved several tries. Loretto were attacking during most of the first half, but they could not get through the defence, and the first score was a penalty goal, kicked by Blaikie. Loretto continued to press, and just before the interval Cox scored a try, but Blaikie failed with the place kick. The second half started in favour of the Academy, but Loretto soon asserted their superiority again, and Luxmore, who had been prominent all through the match, dropped a goal.

The teams were:—

LORETTO.—P. W. L. Blaikie, back; J. A. Page, R. B. Howie, H. H. Gilchrist, and R. D. G. Johnston, three-quarter backs; J. M. Luxmore and R. B. Cox, half-backs; G. W. Mackie, A. M. Paterson, W. S. Waterhouse, R. L. Powell, W. B. Brown, A. H. Mahler, J. M. Almond, and W. A. Barnett, forwards.

EDINBURGH ACADEMY.—K. W. Marshall, back; B. A. Stenhouse, H. M. Murray, J. M. Smith, and R. S. Thome, three-quarter backs; G. M. White and D. S. Clouston, half-backs; J. R. S. Watson, D. G. Macpherson, A. D. Galloway, T. G. C. Murray, H. W. H. Bedford, H. J. S. Matthew, R. W. Stevenson, and P. J. Oliphant, forwards.

DULWICH WIN AGAIN

Dulwich College completed a most successful season with a victory over Rosslyn Park "A" at Dulwich on Saturday by a goal, a penalty goal, and a try (11 points) to a goal and a try (8 points).

Dulwich were outweighted in the scrummages, but their forwards played well in the loose, especially during the second half. A feature of the game was the clever passing among the Dulwich backs, who also showed good form in defence. Rosslyn Park attacked strongly from the start, and were only kept from scoring at least one try by the close marking of the Dulwich backs. During one of these attacks M. A. Staniforth, the Dulwich right-wing three-quarter back, took a pass near the Dulwich "25" line and made a long run to score the best try of the match. Dulwich increased their lead with a penalty goal, kicked by A. Dormer. Just before half-time A. C. Whitlock scored a try for Rosslyn Park, S. M. Redmond just failing to convert from the touch line.

At the start of the second half the Rosslyn Park forwards rushed the ball up to the Dulwich line, and F. Scarden Douglas ran in for a try, which P. Warwick converted. Dulwich did not score the winning try until five minutes from the end, when, after a series of strong forward rushes, G. R. M. Reynolds started a round of passing which ended in D. H. Frankford giving S. T. Gray a scoring pass, A. Dormer converting from a difficult angle.

The teams were:—

DULWICH COLLEGE.—G. A. L. Williams, back; M. A. Staniforth, D. H. Frankford, D. A. French, and S. T. Gray, three-quarter backs; G. R. M. Reynolds and F. M. Rutter, half-backs; C. A. Owen, seven-eighths; G. E. Hyson, J. Edwards, S. B. Sellick, H. J. Bangan, G. G. Maggs, A. Dormer, and D. J. L. Cowan, forwards.

ROSSLYN PARK "A."—S. M. Redmond, back; A. C. Whitlock, F. Scarden Douglas, R. F. Lauder, and R. B. Black, three-quarter backs; G. Heiden and W. H. Weston, half-backs; H. Jones, J. G. Hopkins, H. O. Bramble, J. D. Daniels, K. L. Hillier, J. G. Scott, P. H. Erlebach, and P. Warwick, forwards.

HAILEYBURY v. GUY'S "A"

Haileybury College beat Guy's Hospital "A" at Haileybury by four goals and two tries (26 points) to a goal, a penalty goal, and two tries (14 points).

The visiting centre three-quarter backs were too fast for the School, whose defence was weak. Snelus (two) and Flemyng scored tries for the School, Droogleever converting one and also kicking a penalty goal.

The teams were:—

HAILEYBURY COLLEGE.—A. D. Woozley, back; R. F. Droogleever, J. W. Matthew, H. G. Talbot, and A. R. Snelus, three-quarter backs; C. D. Joscelyne and G. C. M. Dowson, half-backs; W. E. Cole, C. F. Colchester, B. A. Flemyng, D. K. Clifton-Mogg, J. H. Johnson, R. C. Ehrke, J. L. Murray, and H. C. Selby, forwards.

GUY'S "A."—J. B. C. Murdoch, back; O. Iye, J. C. Hutchinson, K. Pringle, and A. J. D. Lewis, three-quarter backs; W. B. Clegg and J. B. Corcoran, half-backs; J. P. O'Shea, G. Knight, W. E. A. Watson, C. M. Hall Smith, L. B. Hilton, A. R. Clarke, P. K. Robinson, and D. Gleidt, forwards.

BEDFORD v. ARTISTS' RIFLES

The match at Bedford between the School and the Artists' Rifles was drawn, each side scoring a try. The play, which was largely confined to the forwards, was scrappy and rather uninteresting. Thyne scored for the visitors, and Nevile for the School.

The teams were:—

BEDFORD SCHOOL.—G. E. Price, back; R. Marks, D. Stuart-Fox, T. A. Bould, and G. R. Nevile, three-quarter backs; C. W. Pearson and R. Rich, half-backs; C. H. A. Thompson, W. E. Suter, O. I. Davies, R. A. C. Renny, J. A. Edwards, F. S. Rickard, H. O. P. Mytton, and G. R. Hogg, forwards.

ARTISTS' RIFLES.—F. G. Livingstone, back; H. K. Littlewood, W. Thyne, G. C. Raynes, and A. W. Reid, three-quarter backs; P. A. Booker and C. G. Hutchings, half-backs; R. H. Rogers, W. H. Horton, G. W. Coster, L. P. Candler, E. F. Stanton, L. H. Sweet, A. G. Cook, and A. B. Duddington, forwards.

ST. PAUL'S BEATEN

Christ Church beat St. Paul's School, at Ealing Common, by five goals (25 points) to nothing.

The School had quite a fair share of the play, but there was a lack of finish in their movements. Na Ranong (two), Chrissoveloni, Oliver, and Atkinson scored the tries, all of which were converted by Powell.

The teams were:—

ST. PAUL'S SCHOOL.—P. D. Franks, back; C. T. Pascall, J. B. Maclean, G. C. Roosmole-Cocq, and G. G. Shneerson, three-quarter backs; H. C. Tooke and H. S. C. Killick, half-backs; G. E. Delafield, R. M. Marsh, G. D. W. Wright, C. S. Olson, C. G. Smartt, D. Mitchell, M. A. Slee, and R. Hanbury-Webber, forwards.

CHRIST CHURCH.—R. W. Powell, back; N. J. Chrissoveloni, G. Carritt, H. J. Rooke, and E. J. Oliver, three-quarter backs; L. Na Ranong and K. J. Stewart, half-backs; A. C. Atkinson, R. B. [illegible], A. S. Wordsworth, R. C. B. Thackeray, A. G. Way, R. E. Harris, C. G. Ford, and A. Gaglati, forwards.

SEDBERGH v. PRESTON GRASSHOPPERS

Sedbergh School beat the Preston Grasshoppers at Sedbergh by two goals and a try (13 points) to a goal (5 points).

Play was very disappointing in the first half, little combination being shown on either side. Dorman picked up the ball in the loose and scored a try for the School just before half-time, for Reid to convert. Wylie and Hyde increased the lead early in the second half, the latter's try being converted by Reid. Just before time Stewart scored a try for the visitors, which Rawcliffe converted.

The teams were:—

SEDBERGH SCHOOL.—R. L. Williamson, back; J. L. Wylie, N. Carritt, P. F. Bacon, and R. H. P. Hyde, three-quarter backs; R. G. [illegible] Smith, half-backs; W. H. Leather, W. J. Leather, J. D. Wilson, G. M. Swales, G. M. Butler, M. H. Dorman, J. S. Reid, and D. M. McQueen, forwards.

PRESTON GRASSHOPPERS.—J. W. Stewart, back; G. Butler, G. Oglethorpe, L. Barton, and L. Ward, three-quarter backs; R. Burgess and W. Rawcliffe, half-backs; S. Middleton, W. E. Miller, F. E. Jackson, F. Marr, H. C. Pollard, H. J. H. Wiseman, C. J. Eastwood, and G. A. Whittington, forwards.

MATCH AT HARPENDEN

Queen's Works, Bedford, beat St. George's School, Harpenden, at Harpenden on Saturday by two tries (6 points) to one try (3 points).

Queen's Works pressed immediately, but the School tackled well. Just before half-time the School attacked, and after some interpassing Shorland-Ball, backing up well from full-back, scored a try. In the second half the Queen's Works team's superior weight began to tell, and Duckett and Curtis each obtained a try.

The teams were:—

QUEEN'S WORKS.—A. R. Jenkins, back; M. Adams, G. Curtis, L. B. Wicks, and W. Duckett, three-quarter backs; W. J. West and W. Whitbread, half-backs; G. Reid, J. Smith, P. Notting, [illegible] Beale, W. Fearon, W. Gray, and B. W. Pendred, forwards.

ST. GEORGE'S.—E. P. Shorland Ball, back; D. G. Proctor, W. J. Tyson, J. G. C. Abraham, and J. M. D. Wickham, three-quarter backs; R. A. B. Scott and R. P. Nelson, half-backs; F. D. Church, M. O. Wray, W. F. Rathbone, I. S. Gavin, N. P. Golds, G. A. Hogg, G. T. Hughes, and H. F. Tabor, forwards.

The Rugby Football Union yesterday announced that A. E. Freethy (Wales) will referee the International match between England and France at Twickenham on Saturday.

Swansea yesterday beat Derby at Derby by two goals and three tries (19 points) to a goal (5 points).

St. John's School, Leatherhead, were beaten by Mr. Lasty's XV. by 39 points to 20.

TO-DAY'S MATCH

HOSPITALS' CUP—SECOND ROUND

RICHMOND.—St. Mary's Hospital v. Guy's Hospital (2.40).

GUY'S HOSPITAL.—D. F. Ryan, back; T. G. Robinson, J. E. Gleeson, W. G. Morgan, and A. G. Johnson, three-quarter backs; W. H. Lewis and R. J. Eustace, half-backs; J. R. F. Popplewell, C. D. Malone, R. A. P. Hogbin, G. F. Lashmore, J. S. Batchelor, T. Morgan, J. Kunovsky, and L. I. S. Campbell, forwards.

ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL.—G. A. Emmerson, back; E. R. Hargreaves, C. P. Seely, J. A. White, and R. B. D. Wright, three-quarter backs; J. S. Cotman and R. M. Anning, half-backs; W. W. Sargant, R. M. Child, G. W. Hinchliff, R. C. Dymond, A. G. Manley, W. A. D. Hopkins, M. W. Lloyd-Owen, and E. N. Dowell, forwards.

RUGBY CLUB RECORDS

(Up to and including Feb. 15)

	P.	W.	D.	L.	Pts. F.	Pts. A.
Aberavon	22	10	2	10	173	157
Abertillery	22	16	0	6	224	84
Artists' Rifles	19	11	3	5	216	160
Balfour Williamson	14	9	0	5	189	70
Bank of England	18	11	0	7	190	161
Barnet	20	11	1	8	271	176
Barnstaple	27	19	0	8	341	158
Bath	24	11	3	10	267	153
Beckenham	20	11	3	6	210	130
Bedford	24	15	3	6	335	132
Berkshire Wanderers	21	9	2	10	173	168
Birkenhead Park	17	13	0	4	345	148
Blackheath	28	17	2	9	298	260
Blaydon	20	15	1	4	247	63
Bournemouth	21	16	1	4	397	157
Bradford	23	8	3	12	198	287
Bridgwater	24	11	5	8	267	211
Brighton	18	15	1	2	324	116
Bristol	30	17	2	11	321	198
British Celanese	14	6	2	6	106	120
B.T.H., London	20	17	0	3	336	52
Broughton Park	23	8	4	11	174	214
Burton	24	10	0	14	201	280
Camborne	22	12	1	9	287	140
Cambridge University	24	16	1	7	374	222
Canterbury	19	5	1	13	108	216
Cardiff	45	24	8	13	518	287
Catford Bridge	25	12	4	9	215	202
Charlton Park	20	7	4	9	214	162
Chartered Bank	17	11	1	5	169	101
Cheltenham	26	20	2	4	360	128
Chiltern	20	13	1	6	274	139
Civil Service	18	13	1	4	159	87
Clifton	26	6	2	18	128	286
Cockermouth	25	16	2	7	241	93
Colchester	22	19	1	2	369	143
Coventry	27	18	1	8	347	173
Cross Keys	22	6	3	13	146	202
Cuaco	16	6	1	9	119	191
Customs Sports	19	8	5	6	159	126
Devonport Services	24	10	3	11	242	278
Dorking	22	14	1	7	341	162
Dover	16	11	0	5	185	84
Durham City	21	13	0	8	293	164
Ealing	20	5	0	15	84	251
Edgware	24	17	1	6	284	147
Esher	21	9	1	11	158	184
Exeter	25	14	2	9	297	229
Exiles	18	11	2	5	195	156
Finchley	20	5	2	13	158	203
Fylde	27	13	2	12	364	304
Gloucester	29	17	4	8	302	184
Gosforth	23	5	1	17	192	265
Gravesend	18	8	0	10	142	107
Great Western Railway	16	13	1	2	158	41
Guildford	17	12	1	4	167	90
Guy's Hospital	22	8	1	13	232	234
Halifax	25	22	1	2	543	179
Harlequins	20	12	2	6	190	158
Harpenden	17	10	1	6	167	168
Harrogate O.B.	21	11	4	6	191	144
Harrow	21	10	1	10	209	146
Hartlepool Rovers	25	19	1	5	331	145
Headingley	25	11	1	13	287	285
H.A.C.	18	4	2	12	133	313
Hongkong Bank	19	7	0	12	164	185
Huddersfield O.B.	24	10	2	12	249	288
Hull and East Riding	18	8	2	8	150	171
Ilford Wanderers	20	12	2	6	158	101
Ilkley	25	10	4	11	189	182
King's College Hospital	22	15	0	7	421	221
Kingston	22	6	3	13	122	287
Law Society	17	11	0	6	200	147
Leicester	28	17	2	9	346	255
Lensbury	21	14	3	4	207	127
Leytonstone	18	10	1	7	192	145
Liverpool	20	5	3	12	144	275
Llanelly	26	17	2	7	240	142
Lloyds Bank	21	12	2	7	217	142
L.C.C.	16	10	2	4	155	111
London Hospital	20	11	0	9	208	136
London Irish	20	9	2	9	148	197
London Rifle Brigade	17	4	2	11	102	126
London Scottish	22	9	0	13	227	256
London Welsh	22	16	1	5	298	176
Lydney	20	12	1	7	193	109
Maidstone	19	6	4	9	108	241
Manchester	23	15	3	5	321	217
Metropolitan Police	19	13	0	6	219	141
Moseley	24	9	4	11	188	188
National Bank of India	15	12	1	2	286	94
Neath	27	20	2	5	420	106
Newbury	21	17	1	3	380	87
Newport	30	20	1	9	281	142
Northampton	27	16	2	9	299	152
North Durham	21	18	0	3	326	138
Northern	22	13	1	8	319	233
Northern Assurance	19	15	0	4	325	111
Nottingham	20	14	3	3	253	76
Nuneaton	26	14	3	9	322	191
Old Albanians	19	7	3	9	124	236
Old Alleynians	21	7	2	12	198	271
Old Berkhamstedians	20	12	2	6	190	146
Old Blues	24	9	0	15	221	299
Old Brightonians	20	9	1	10	200	183
Old Cranleighans	20	11	0	9	288	252
Old Dartfordians	20	15	1	4	312	105
Old Dunstonians	20	4	1	15	79	311
Old Edwardians	23	6	3	14	102	221
Old Elthamians	19	8	1	10	170	176
Old Emanuel	17	7	1	9	129	179
Old Fullerians	18	13	0	5	386	100
Old Haberdashers	16	6	0	10	162	139
Old Hurst Johnians	18	9	1	8	174	150
Old Johnians	18	9	0	9	169	166
Old Leysians	22	10	2	10	243	271
Old Merchant Taylors	21	9	1	11	288	236
Old Millhillians	21	16	0	5	301	160
Old Paulines	22	10	2	10	201	230
Old Queenians	17	10	0	7	174	119
Old Redingensians	18	11	1	6	152	100
Old Rutlishians	18	7	2	9	197	182
Old Stortfordians	16	6	1	9	147	203
Old Westcliffians	20	13	2	5	341	117
Old Whitgiftians	21	11	0	10	280	247
Old Wimbledonians	20	10	1	9	275	119
Orpington	20	12	1	7	216	98
Osterley	20	9	0	11	112	133
Otley	29	8	7	14	220	252
Oxford Exiles	18	7	4	7	134	181
Oxford University	20	12	0	8	241	169
Park House	21	15	1	5	261	104
Penarth	23	6	2	15	145	231
Penzance	21	11	0	10	234	145
Percy Park	22	15	0	7	250	151
Plymouth Albion	23	16	2	5	249	125
Polytechnic	18	11	2	5	171	149
Pontypool	28	21	1	6	251	118
Port of London Authority	20	11	1	8	168	121
Redruth	25	20	1	4	455	102
Richmond	22	7	2	13	155	226
Rosslyn Park	23	13	0	10	274	208
Royal School of Mines	20	19	1	0	581	27
Rugby	29	23	0	6	475	129
St. Bart's Hospital	20	10	1	9	221	165
St. Mary's Hospital	19	8	3	8	182	169
Sale	26	16	2	8	394	222
Saracens	21	8	2	11	125	131
Sevenoaks	17	10	2	5	189	93
Sidcup	20	14	1	5	353	198
Southend	18	6	1	11	139	190
Staines	20	14	2	4	199	136
Standard Bank of S.A.	13	5	0	8	97	146
Stratford-on-Avon	23	18	0	5	283	160
Streatham	23	7	0	16	170	292
Stroud	23	6	5	12	112	223
Sutton	21	9	1	11	229	227
Swansea	27	21	2	4	357	128
Thames Valley	20	8	2	10	136	170
"The Times"	14	7	0	7	114	125
Toc H	19	13	0	6	246	119
Tonbridge	19	7	3	9	190	202
Torquay	28	25	0	3	403	139
Tunbridge Wells	18	8	2	8	200	160
Twickenham	23	3	3	17	125	326
Tyldesley	27	16	4	7	325	231
U.C.S. Old Boys	23	5	1	17	127	291
United Services	26	14	0	12	320	260
Upper Clapton	21	10	0	11	296	196
Wakefield	25	8	2	15	209	176
Wasps	22	19	1	2	413	106
Warlingham	15	7	2	6	160	169
Waterloo	22	13	1	8	304	207
Wellington	25	14	4	7	249	222
Wembley	18	7	1	10	116	152
Westcombe Park	21	7	1	13	150	282
West Hartlepool	24	11	1	12	254	223
West Herts	19	11	0	8	173	156
Westminster Bank	18	11	1	6	319	174
Westminster Hospital	13	9	1	3	135	108
Weston-super-Mare	24	15	1	8	332	150
Wimbledon	20	15	2	3	240	70
Windsor	16	8	1	7	138	120
Woodford	23	16	1	6	294	134
Worcester	22	19	1	2	381	70
Workington	23	11	3	9	207	236
Worthing	19	13	0	6	271	173
Yeovil	17	14	0	3	291	69

BADMINTON

THE COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP

Hampshire beat Surrey at Southampton in Group 10 of the Badminton County Championship by five matches to four. The results were:—

L. T. Pullen and S. Wyatt (Hampshire) lost to A. W. Goodfellow and F. W. Percival (11—15, 18—15, 9—15); lost to A. E. Cox and G. E. Bean (14—17, 15—4, 16—17); beat N. F. Baird and R. B. Jackson (15—8, 15—7).

A. Parrott and J. Edleston (Hampshire) beat Goodfellow and Percival (18—15, 15—12); beat Cox and Bean (12—15, 15—9, 17—14); beat Baird and Jackson (15—7, 15—4).

R. G. N. Price and L. Bourke (Hampshire) lost to Goodfellow and Percival (10—15, 11—15); lost to Cox and Bean (11—15, 7—15); beat Baird and Jackson (15—8, 15—2).

Northumberland defeated the East of Scotland in Group 1 at Newcastle by nine matches to seven.

TENNIS

MORETON MORRELL BEAT OXFORD

Moreton Morrell beat Oxford University in a tennis match at Moreton Morrell by three events to one. The results were:—

E. Weatherby (Moreton Morrell) beat C. R. Morris (6—1, 6—1).

Colonel Stewart (Moreton Morrell) beat G. H. Hardy (6—1, 6—3).

R. Granville (Moreton Morrell) lost to the Rev. M. R. Ridley (6—5, 5—6, 5—6).

G. Veritt (Moreton Morrell) beat A. D. Lindsay (4—6, 6—4, 6—1).

CROSS-COUNTRY RUNNING

DUBLIN UNIVERSITY BEATEN

Dublin University Harriers and Athletic Club met the United Hospitals Hare and Hounds over the Blackheath Harriers' course of about five miles at Hayes yesterday, when the United Hospitals had the first five men home and won easily by 24 points to 55.

The order of finishing was:—

H. B. C. Sandiford (St. Thomas's), 32min. 27sec., 1; J. E. Billington (St. Thomas's), 32min. 50sec., 2; J. R. Strong (St. Bartholomew's), 33min., 3; R. H. B. Snow (St. Thomas's), 33min. 10sec., 4; H. C. Harley (St. Mary's), 33min. 20sec., 5; D. G. Harpur (Dublin), 33min. 25sec., 6; W. C. Wisdom (Dublin), 33min. 30sec., 7; R. A. French (Dublin), 33min. 47sec., 8; R. S. Morris (St. Thomas's), 34min. 2sec., 9; H. F. Deane (Dublin), 34min. 4sec., 10; J. W. Craig (Dublin), 34min. 12sec., 11; H. B. Lee (St. Bartholomew's), 34min. 20sec., 12.

CRICKET

GOOD BATTING BY M.C.C.

AUCKLAND, Feb. 17.—The M.C.C. took advantage of the third representative match against New Zealand being reduced to one day to give a crowd of 4,000 spectators an entertaining and instructive display of forcing cricket to-day. They scored 330 for four wickets and declared at the tea interval, Duleepsinhji and Bowley both making centuries. Between tea and the close of play New Zealand scored 96 for one wicket, the match being drawn. Owing to the spoiling of this match by rain the M.C.C. itinerary has been rearranged to include a fourth representative match at Wellington on Friday, Saturday and Monday next. Duleepsinhji, who made 117, gave a fine exhibition of batting.

Score:—

M.C.C.

Bowley, st. James, b. Merritt	109
E. W. Dawson, b. Merritt	23
K. S. Duleepsinhji, c. and b. Allcott	117
Woolley, run out	59
G. B. Legge, not out	19
Nichols, not out	1
Byes, &c.	2
Total (4 wkts.)	330*

A. H. H. Gilligan, M. J. C. Allom, Barratt, Worthington and Cornford did not go in.

* Innings declared closed.

NEW ZEALAND—First Innings

C. S. Dempster, not out	62
J. E. Mills, l.-b.-w., b. Barratt	3
G. Weir, not out	27
Byes, &c.	4
Total (1 wkt.)	96

T. C. Lowry, R. C. Blunt, M. L. Page, K. C. James, C. F. W. Allcott, H. M. McGirr, F. T. Badcock and W. E. Merritt did not go in.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

M.C.C.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.		O.	M.	R.	W.
McGirr	12	2	46	0	Page	5	1	16	0
Badcock	11	2	22	0	Allcott	22	2	89	1
Merritt	28	1	119	2	Weir	4	0	20	0
Blunt	6	2	16	0					

NEW ZEALAND—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.		O.	M.	R.	W.
Nichols	5	0	18	0	Legge	5	0	34	0
Allom	6	4	3	0	Worthington	6	1	11	0
Barratt	12	3	26	1					

—*Reuter.*

VICTORIA WIN SHEFFIELD SHIELD

ADELAIDE, Feb. 17.—Victoria, having virtually won the Sheffield Shield by leading South Australia on the first innings, won the match decisively to-day, for, having scored 438 in their second innings, they dismissed South Australia a second time for 223.

Score:—

VICTORIA

First Innings		Second Innings	
H. L. Hendry, b. Wall	0	st. Walker, b. Grimmett	29
W. H. Ponsford, c. Pritchard, b. Grimmett	10	l.-b.-w., b. Grimmett	54
J. Ryder, st. Walker, b. Grimmett	37	l.-b.-w., b. Carlton	20
L. Darling, c. Pritchard, b. Whitfield	14	c. Walker, b. Whitfield	21
C. Scaife, c. Pritchard, b. Grimmett	8	c. Hone, b. Grimmett	1
A. Oakley, c. Walker, b. Grimmett	0	c. Walker, b. Grimmett	43
E. L. a'Beckett, c. Pritchard, b. Wall	4	c. Richardson, b. Grimmett	152
A. Davidson, c. Richardson, b. Lee	31	b. Carlton	26
J. Ellis, c. Carlton, b. Grimmett	2	b. Wall	68
W. C. Alexander, c. and b. Lee	1	c. Richardson, b. Whitfield	17
H. Ironmonger, not out	0	not out	0
Byes, &c.	11	Byes, &c.	7
Total	118	Total	438

SOUTH AUSTRALIA

First Innings		Second Innings	
G. W. Harris, c. Ellis, b. Alexander	26	c. Ryder, b. Ironmonger	31
B. W. Hone, l.-b.-w., b. Alexander	23	l.-b.-w., b. Ironmonger	47
D. E. Pritchard, st. Ellis, b. Davidson	19	c. and b. a'Beckett	30
V. Y. Richardson, st. Ellis, b. Ironmonger	1	l.-b.-w., b. a'Beckett	18
H. C. Nitschke, c. Ironmonger, b. Davidson	27	c. Ryder, b. Ironmonger	5
H. E. P. Whitfield, run out	3	b. a'Beckett	0
P. K. Lee, c. Ellis, b. Ironmonger	7	b. Ironmonger	37
C. V. Grimmett, c. Ponsford, b. Davidson	1	c. Darling, b. Ironmonger	0
C. W. Walker, l.-b.-w., b. Ironmonger	0	c. Hendry, b. Davidson	15
T. Carlton, b. Davidson	0	l.-b.-w., b. Hendry	25
T. Wall, not out	0	not out	2
Byes, &c.	3	Byes, &c.	12
Total	110	Total	222

BOWLING ANALYSIS

VICTORIA.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.		O.	M.	R.	W.
Wall	8	1	24	2	Whitfield	10	1	24	1
Grimmett	15	1	55	5	Lee	4·5	0	13	2

Second Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.		O.	M.	R.	W.
Wall	16	2	54	1	Carlton	19	2	82	2
Whitfield	12·1	3	40	2	Lee	9	0	82	0
Grimmett	31	0	155	5	Pritchard	3	0	18	0

SOUTH AUSTRALIA—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.		O.	M.	R.	W.
Alexander	10	0	43	2	Ironmonger	15·7	1	37	3
a'Beckett	8	0	21	0	Davidson	7	4	6	4

Second Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.		O.	M.	R.	W.
Alexander	7	0	32	0	Davidson	10	1	61	1
a'Beckett	13	6	20	3	Hendry	2	0	10	1
Ironmonger	25	3	88	5					

—*Reuter.*

M.C.C. v. BRITISH GUIANA

GEORGETOWN, Feb. 17.—British Guiana were all out to-day for 264, their last three wickets adding 52. The M.C.C. began batting with Sandham and Gunn, and at the luncheon interval they had each made 33, the total being 67 for no wicket.—*Reuter.*

CRICKET IN THE SOLOMON ISLANDS

Reuter's correspondent in Auckland suggests that slow-scoring batsmen should be sent to the Solomon Islands, where the brightest cricket in the world is played. The time-limit for two innings a-side matches is two-and-a-half hours, and there is no such thing as playing for a draw.

In one match recently 56 runs were scored from one stroke. The ball was hit into the sea, and the square-leg fieldsman, strongly objecting to wetting his skin in the cause of cricket, was finally thrown into the water after it by the other members of the side. Meanwhile the batsmen were darting to and fro, and when the ball was eventually recovered they had run 56. On another occasion a ball was hit into a tree, and the lost ball rule not applying, and the tree being unclimbable, the fielding side procured an axe and cut the tree down, the batsmen meanwhile piling up the runs. The Islanders are magnificent fieldsmen.

The Honourable Artillery Company Cricket Club has decided to give a trial to the larger wicket in all home games at Armoury House.

GOLF

LADIES' MATCH AT WEST HILL

Camberley Heath and West Hill Ladies played a halved match at West Hill yesterday, each side winning four matches.

The results were:—

SINGLES

WEST HILL		CAMBERLEY HEATH	
Miss Liversidge	0	Miss M. Gourlay (2 holes)	1
Miss J. Hill	0	Miss D. Chambers (6 and 5)	1
Mrs. Crombie (1 hole)	1	Mrs. A. E. Johnstone	0
Mrs. Clapham (halved)	0	Miss P. Bayliss (halved)	0
Mrs. Dudley Charles (1 hole)	1	Mrs. Foley	0
Mrs. Boyd (2 and 1)	1	Mrs. Yates	0
Mrs. G. N. Foster	0	Mrs. J. M. Jelf (2 holes)	1
Mrs. Bristowe	0	Mrs. Oldman (6 and 5)	1
Total	3	Total	4

FOURSOMES

Miss Liversidge and Miss Hill (halved)	0	Miss Gourlay and Miss Chambers (halved)	0
Mrs. Crombie and Mrs. Clapham (2 holes)	1	Mrs. Johnstone and Miss Bayliss	0
Mrs. Dudley Charles and Mrs. Boyd (halved)	0	Mrs. Foley and Mrs. Yates (halved)	0
Mrs. Foster and Mrs. Bristowe (halved)	0	Mrs. Jelf and Mrs. Oldman (halved)	0
Total	1	Total	0

CLUB COMPETITIONS

CREWS HILL.—Stroke Competition.—Senior.—J. Lewis, 82—12=70. Junior.—L. C. Stanilas, 91—16=75.

NORTHWOOD.—Monthly Medal.—Senior.—L. T. Sewell, 86—7=79; G. W. Winter, 95—10=85.

NORTHWICK PARK.—Monthly Medal.—Senior.—L. C. Godwin, 84—4=80; A. Dack, 91—10=81. Junior.—A. G. Davies, 98—24=74; H. Tours, 104—24=80; W. C. Morton, 98—18=80.

SUDBURY.—Junior Bogey.—J. N. Stirton (15), 3 down.

EFFINGHAM MANOR.—Denison Cup.—F. D. Donovan (12) beat J. Godfrey (16) by 3 and 2. Ladies' Monthly Medal.—Mrs. Newman, 108—26=82.

FENCING

THE OXFORD TEAM

The following have been selected to represent Oxford in the University match to be fought in London on February 21:—

FOIL.—C. W. N. C. Twite (Charterhouse and Brasenose), F. J. Walter (Stowe and Christ Church), and J. F. J. M. F. de Amodio (Stowe and Lincoln).

SABRE.—C. W. N. C. Twite and B. Nash (University of Chicago and Jesus).

LAWN TENNIS

NICE TOURNAMENT

NICE, Feb. 17.—G. L. Rogers, the Irish Davis Cup player, who played W. T. Tilden in the final of the Singles to-day, took the game to five sets and only lost after a match of 49 games by 4—6, 8—6, 6—1, 5—7, 6—0. Rain began to fall shortly after the players left the court. Fräulein C. Aussem, the German player, easily won the Women's Singles, beating Mrs. Gerson Hirsch by 6—0, 6—2.—*Sports Reporting Agency.*

BILLIARDS

LINDRUM INCREASES HIS LEAD

The second half of the match between Lindrum and McConachy was begun at the Memorial Hall in Farringdon-street yesterday, when Lindrum was leading by 2,440. The play in the afternoon was interesting, although it did not reach the high standard that is expected of such players. Lindrum increased his lead to 2,831, scoring 1,311 for an average of 87, while McConachy made 920 for an average of 66.

Without making any very large breaks Lindrum increased his lead to 3,000 in the course of the first hour's play. He scored so easily and played with such confidence that his display was an object lesson of perfect control. In increasing a small unfinished run to 456 Lindrum made a sequence of 79 cannons, but his play in other departments of the game was just as convincing.

McConachy was not at his best. He made a little run of close cannons on the opposite side of the table to Lindrum, and showed good form in a break of 123 before he missed a run-through loser, but this was the highest break he made for some time, his only other runs of any note being 51 and 40. Lindrum was not consistent, but he increased his lead with a break of 247, which included runs of 42 and 36 close cannons. In the second of these runs, with which the break was terminated, the marker credited Lindrum with a cannon, but Lindrum walked away from the table, having missed the first object ball in making the stroke.

The scores at the interval were:—Lindrum, 13,991; McConachy (in play), 11,160.

The scoring in the evening was close, Lindrum making 1,115 for an average of 93, while McConachy scored 1,106 for an average of 92.

The play was most interesting and although he was outpointed, McConachy scored with a confidence which had been lacking in the earlier part of the day. He began by increasing his unfinished run to 247, when he missed a red winner, but he had another chance much sooner than he might have expected. Lindrum had scored only two points when he failed to make a little cushion cannon, and McConachy, except for the fact that he misjudged the strength of two strokes, played extremely well while making a break of 271. When he had scored 67 McConachy left both balls in balk, but he made a cannon off the side cushion without any difficulty and continued to play well, at the top of the table chiefly, until he missed a red winner again.

The closing scores were:—Lindrum, 15,106; McConachy (in play), 12,266.

SMITH v. NEWMAN

Newman reduced his arrears by 287 points in his match with Smith in Edinburgh during yesterday afternoon's session, when he scored 996 against Smith's 709.

Smith had the better of the first hour's play. He first took his unfinished run of 500 to 682, and a little later made 167, Newman, in the meanwhile, having runs of 91 and 89. Afterwards Newman had a run of 34 close cannons in a break of 226, which was followed by a break of 107 by Smith. Newman then played well in a break of 557, which ended when he unaccountably failed at a red winner.

The scores at the interval were:—Smith (in play), 12,889, Newman, 10,070.

The closing scores were:—Smith (in play), 14,247; Newman, 10,261.

INMAN v. FALKINER

When the second half of the match between Inman and Falkiner was begun yesterday at Thurston's Hall in Leicester-square Falkiner was leading by 3,668. Although Inman had the better of the play in the afternoon, his task is a particularly difficult one.

Inman played very well in the early part of the afternoon. He increased a run of 101 (unfinished) to 208, and at his second visit he played a sound all-round game while making a break of 296, at the end of which he missed a run-through cannon. Falkiner, however, did most of the scoring afterwards, making runs of 148, 91, 76 (66 off the red), and 141, while his opponent's only other breaks were 50 and 53. Inman scored 614 altogether, for an average of 47, while Falkiner made 538 for an average of 45.

The scores at the interval were:—Falkiner (in play), 11,073; Inman, 7,481.

The closing scores were:—Falkiner (in play), 11,980; Inman, 8,002.

MOTOR-BOAT RACING

THE WORLD'S SPEED RECORD

The successor to the famous Miss England is being built at Cowes, where also Estelle V., Miss M. B. Carstairs' new vessel, is taking shape. Although these craft are primarily intended as challengers for the British-International Trophy, which is to be contested at Detroit on August 30 and September 1 next, it is probable that they will be seen at many of the European International meetings, which this season are unusually numerous.

Sir Henry Segrave's Miss England II. is 38ft. long with a beam of 9ft. 6in., so that she is a considerably larger vessel than her famous predecessor, which measured 26ft. long with a beam of 7ft. 6in. The power unit of Miss England II. has also been greatly increased, two Rolls-Royce engines of the latest pattern being fitted in place of the single Napier Lion of the earlier vessel.

As in Miss England II., the power unit of Miss Carstairs' vessel will also consist of Schneider Trophy type aero engines, although in Estelle V. these will be Napier Lions. Estelle V. is a smaller vessel than her rival challenger, being a single-step hydroplane of only 28ft. in length. Since the Detroit contest will be held on a fresh-water course, it is desirable that the challengers should be tuned-up in fresh-water, and plans have been made for Estelle V. to be practised on Lake Windermere in May or June before being shipped abroad.

The importance attached to the British-International Trophy is due partly to the fact that it is the oldest-established motor-boat racing trophy, but its main interest arises from the fact that because it is open to boats of unlimited power it attracts as entrants the fastest vessels in the world, so that the world's water speed record, if it is not actually broken at the contest, is always in jeopardy. It was first instituted in 1903, when Mr. S. F. Edge, the well-known pioneer racing motorist, established a world's record of 16.9 knots. In 1920, when America gained the Trophy which she has since held without a defeat, the speed had increased to 53.42 knots.

The present world's water speed record, established by Miss America VIII. last year at Detroit, is 92.86 miles an hour. Thus Sir Henry Segrave's speed at Venice of 92.8 miles an hour failed by the slightest margin, although it constitutes the European record.

The question as to whether speeds should be measured by knots or by miles an hour has recently aroused some controversy. The International Motor Yachting Union adopted the knot, or nautical miles per hour, as its official unit of measurement, but the majority of American racers and a considerable body of English drivers strongly prefer the statute mile—outboard speeds, for example, are persistently so referred to. It has been pointed out that French yachtsmen might with equal logic press for the adoption of the kilometre as the unit of measurement. Undoubtedly "miles an hour" has the advantage of familiarity to those British and American owners who are comparatively new to the water, yet from an international point of view that appears to be a slight justification for abolishing a convention understood by all maritime nations.

The following are the principal European International Motor-Boat Racing fixtures for the coming season:—

CANNES, April 1 to 10; HOLLAND, May 18; BELGIUM, May 24; GERMANY, May 29 to June 2; LAKE GARDA, May; BRUSSELS, June 14, 15; ENGLAND, June 26, 27, 28 (Duke of York's Trophy and Outboard Championships); PARIS, July 7 to 14; STOCKHOLM, July 20 to August 3; BELGIUM, August 14 to 24 (Antwerp, Ostend, and Liège).

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE RESULTS

OXFORD

RUGBY.—CUP-TIE.—Oriel 8 points, Worcester 5.

ASSOCIATION.—Jesus 7 goals, St. Edmund Hall 3; Merton 6, Hertford 1. CUP-TIES.—Pembroke 2, Magdalen 0; Trinity 2, St. Catherine's 2.

HOCKEY.—Pembroke 4 goals, Isis 2.

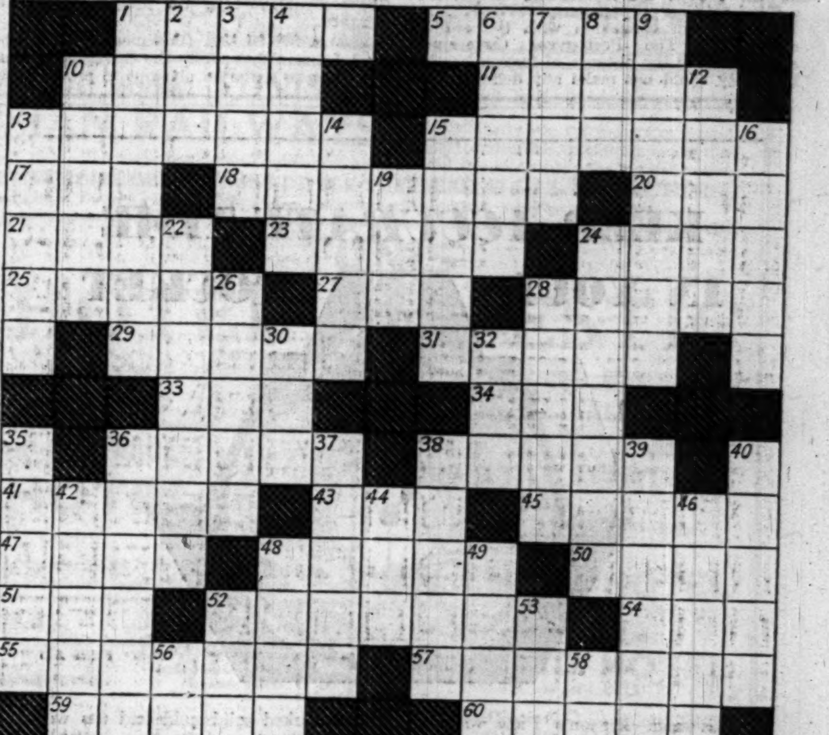
CAMBRIDGE

RUGBY.—Pembroke 35 points, Corpus Christi 0; Christ's II. 36, Selwyn II. 0; Queens' II. 9, Clare Unemployed 0; Cheshunt 18, Trinity Trojans 3.

ASSOCIATION.—KNOCK-OUT COMPETITION.—Christ's 3 goals, St. Catharine's 2. OTHER MATCHES.—Queens' II. 3, Pembroke III. 3.

HOCKEY.—Sidney Sussex 7 goals, Emmanuel 2; Christ's 1, St. John's 0; King's 2, Corpus Christi 0; Clare 3, Pembroke 1; Fitzwilliam House 9, St. Catharine's "A" 5; Corpus Christi II. 3, Fitzwilliam House II. 2; Jesus II. 3, St. John's II. 2; Peterhouse II. 4, Trinity III. 3.

THE TIMES CROSSWORD PUZZLE No. 15



ACROSS

1 This may be fired or pressed, and in either case a ferment may be expected to follow.
5 On the stage they pretend not to hear it.
10 I mean a state.
11 This is very stupid and as you see there's nothing in it.
13 There is not money in this after all, as the musician may have found, though it sounds as if there might be.
15 You may find this on the bristles supplied by the first syllable.
17 "Ah, what can —— thee, wretched wight, Alone and palely loitering?"
18 This is straightforward enough.
20 It may take a parent to translate this properly.
21 This will be the only time you will be glad to strike it.
23 This hill is celebrated for its beauty.
24 Gets pulled out, but in dentistry it may save that operation.
25 May help with 13 across.
27 Take shelter here.
28 This vestment might have been pinched.
29 This suggests fear, and we might have dared.
31 Should win with the ace in the middle, though the vehicle is in reverse at the start.
33 This may get a laugh on the stage, though it's anything but a laughing matter elsewhere.
34 North at sea.
36 Perhaps this explains why a frock is sometimes said to make its wearer look a poem.
38 Make reparation just after noon.
41 This unwelcome day should be prepared for.
43 This may be a sweep.
45 A few coppers may help you here.
47 Chills are, reasonably enough, a variety of these.
48 There are times when he does care a straw.
50 You will need to search for anything like this.
51 A great deer.
52 Men ride (anag.).
54 Its underground in London.
55 Mind the ditch in this ancient road.
57 Diet may solve the difficulty here.
59 Sign here, please; you want the Scots to know.
60 Coarse meal.
61 Funereal fires.
62 Hinder.

DOWN

1 Floral wreath.
2 Edge.
3 In an instant.
4 Pertaining to punishment.
6 It has changed.
7 It's the Dean to a T for colour.
8 Not very bright.
9 Has the last word after all and it's a cross.
10 Same as 10 across.
12 A sort of joiner's job.
13 Paradoxically reputed to have a retarding influence.
14 Produce.
15 He means to fizzle out.
16 Patterns.
19 Something competitive in view.
22 One look from one of them was enough to render you absolutely stony.
24 Renters (anag.).
26 One of the cash terms.
28 You can get this from co-ops. if you see it there.
30 This is in easy stages—hidden as it usually is.
32 An industrious hill-dweller.
35 The vis-à-vis of smiling Patience.
36 This is little less than a shuffling representation of Skimpole.
37 A sort of soil.
38 A slightly enlarged area.
39 This looks like a love affair; it's a pity the man's backward.
40 Humorous artist.
42 The distribution in this case seems to be generous.
44 A friend in France.
46 You will find this at the top.
48 This is uplifting.
49 Shelf.
52 Jugged sheep.
53 It would save spring-cleaning if you found it only here.
56 You won't see it if you look down.
58 Wrote shockers.

SOLUTION OF PUZZLE No. 14

G	O	S	S	A	M	E	R	■	S	C	R	E	A	M
O	■	C	■	V	■	I	■	■	■	O	■	X	■	A
C	O	R	V	E	T	T	E	■	I	N	S	E	C	T
A	■	A	■	N	■	H	A	N	T	S	■	M	■	U
R	A	P	T	U	R	E	S	■	S	T	U	P	O	R
T	■	S	H	E	A	R	E	R	■	R	■	T	■	I
■	■	■	U	■	I	■	D	O	C	U	M	E	N	T
O	■	F	L	O	S	S	■	B	R	E	A	D	■	Y
B	L	U	E	B	E	L	L	■	E	■	J	■	■	■
S	■	G	■	S	■	Y	U	L	E	L	O	G	■	S
O	P	I	A	T	E	■	R	I	P	A	R	I	A	N
L	■	T	■	A	W	A	I	T	■	A	■	R	■	O
E	V	I	N	C	E	■	D	A	U	G	H	T	E	R
T	■	V	■	L	■	■	■	N	■	E	■	O	■	E
E	L	E	V	E	N	■	H	Y	D	R	A	N	T	S

The sixteenth crossword puzzle in this series, together with the solution of puzzle No. 15, will appear in *The Times* to-morrow.

Parliament

RUSSIA AND RELIGION

MORE QUESTIONS IN THE COMMONS

MENTAL TREATMENT BILL

HOUSE OF COMMONS

MONDAY, FEB. 17

The SPEAKER took the Chair at a quarter to 3 o'clock.

AFGHAN FRONTIER DISTURBANCE

Replying to LIEUTENANT-COLONEL HOWARD-BURY (Chelmsford, U.) Mr. HENDERSON, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs (Burnley), said that a certain section of the Shinwari tribe captured the Afghan frontier post of Spina Kotha, on the Kabul-Peshawar road, on February 10, but this post was recaptured by Afghan regulars on February 13. Communication on the road was suspended during this disturbance, but, so far as he was aware, would now be restored. His Majesty's Minister had left London that morning and it was expected that he would be able to reach Kabul some time in March.

RUSSIAN MEN-OF-WAR

COMMANDER SOUTHBY (Epsom, U.) asked the Secretary for Foreign Affairs if he had had any information from the Soviet Ambassador regarding the transfer of Russian men-of-war from the Baltic to the Black Sea; and whether he was communicating with the other signatories to the Treaty of Lausanne in relation thereto.

Mr. HENDERSON said that the answer to both parts of the question was in the negative.

MEXICAN BONDS

Mr. SMITHERS (Chislehurst, U.) asked the Secretary for Foreign Affairs whether, in view of the change of Government in Mexico, he would renew his efforts to obtain payment of capital and interest on debts owing to investors in this country.

SIR A. KNOX (Wycombe, U.) asked the Secretary for Foreign Affairs if he had received any communication on behalf of the British bondholders of Mexican national debt bonds and of bonds of the national railroads of Mexico upon which the Mexican Government had defaulted; and whether, in any case, he had notified the organization representing such bondholders that he was prepared to take up their case with the Mexican Government.

Mr. HENDERSON.—No such request has reached his Majesty's Government and, as I have stated on other occasions, his Majesty's Government would not be in a position to take any steps in regard to these defaults unless requested to do so by the properly qualified agents of the British bondholders concerned. I consider that, in the first place, it is for the agents of the bondholders, who are fully qualified to decide their course of action, to put forward a request if they see fit to do so, rather than for his Majesty's Government to invite one.

THE ZAMBEZI BRIDGE

Replying to COMMANDER WILLIAMS (Torquay, U.), Mr. HENDERSON said that on July 2 last his Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires at Lisbon informed the Portuguese Government that his Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom had, for some time past, been considering the question of the construction of a bridge over the River Zambezi, and that they were contemplating the possibility of guaranteeing from Imperial funds the sums necessary for the building of such a bridge. Mr. Osborne expressed the hope that in the event of his Majesty's Government deciding to participate in the venture, the Portuguese Government would facilitate the construction of the bridge and would in general extend their good will towards the scheme. In a reply, dated August 1 last, the Portuguese Government pointed out that proper guarantees had already been given in connexion with the existing concession. The Portuguese Government added that, in the absence of further particulars, they could not make any definite statement, but they gave an assurance that they were anxious to facilitate the projected enterprise in every way possible.

SOVIET AND RELIGION

QUESTIONS TO MR. HENDERSON

SIR K. WOOD (Woolwich, W., U.) asked the Secretary for Foreign Affairs whether he could state the subjects he had now discussed with the Soviet Ambassador other than those arising out of the proposed treaty.

Mr. HENDERSON said that, as he had already mentioned to the House the subjects discussed with the Soviet Ambassador, he was not in a position to make any further statement at present.

SIR K. WOOD.—Will the right hon. gentleman state whether he has yet raised with the Soviet Ambassador the question of religious persecution in Russia?

Mr. HENDERSON.—Before I raise such a subject, I shall have to do my best to ascertain the facts. (Ministerial cheers.)

Mr. A. M. SAMUEL (Farnham, U.) asked if they were to understand that it was left to this Government to depart from the glorious traditions of Britain.

Mr. SHAKESPEARE (Norwich, L.) said that last July it was promised in the House that, as soon as diplomatic relations were resumed, the right hon. gentleman would take up the case of persecution of 100 Baptist pastors and teachers, exiled or imprisoned. Seeing that the facts were not in dispute last July and that names could be given, would the right hon. gentleman implement the promise? (Opposition cheers.)

Mr. HENDERSON.—Yes, if the hon. gentleman will give me any names, I shall be delighted to do what I can.

Mr. SAMUEL.—Are we to understand that the right hon. gentleman is going to make no attempt to protect men who are trying to worship God according to their own consciences?

Mr. HENDERSON said that that question was not justified by his answer.

THE POPE'S PROTEST

LIEUT.-COL. HENEAGE (Louth, U.) asked the Secretary for Foreign Affairs whether any communication had been received through the British Legation to the Holy See from the Pope in regard to the recent persecution of Christians in Russia, and what reply had been made by his Majesty's Government.

Mr. HENDERSON said the answer to the first part of the question was in the negative. The second part, therefore, did not arise.

LIEUT.-COL. HENEAGE.—Is it to be assumed that the public appeal made by the Pope was not communicated to the British Legation? No answer was returned.

BRITISH AMBASSADOR'S DISPATCH

"A REPORT IN NEAR FUTURE"

Replying to VISCOUNT ELMLEY (Norfolk, E., L.), Mr. HENDERSON said that he had as yet received only a preliminary dispatch from the British Ambassador in Moscow on the religious situation in Russia. The Ambassador was furnishing him with a report in the near future.

Replying to SIR K. WOOD, Mr. HENDERSON said that he could not commit himself to any course such as publication of the report until he had received that document.

Mr. HAYCOCK (Salford, W., Lab.) asked if all these statements turned out to be lies whether there would be any protection in future against this kind of lying propaganda? No answer was given.

RUSSIA AND INDIA

SIR K. WOOD asked the Secretary for Foreign Affairs whether his attention had been called to recent publications of the Soviet official newspaper *Pravda*, containing adverse statements in relation to this country and the Government, asserting that 320,000,000 population of India were now marching under the Red flag towards freedom from British rule, and that in the Near East was rapidly approaching a revolution which would make an end of the imperialistic plans of the Labour Government; and what action he had taken?

Mr. HENDERSON said:—My Department has been unable to identify the article described by the right hon. gentleman. But even if such an article has been published in the Russian Press, I do not consider that it calls for any action on my part.

SIR K. WOOD asked if the right hon. gentleman was going to take no action whatever and still permit the agreement to be flagrantly broken as it had been? (Opposition cheers.)

Mr. HENDERSON.—I have already stated the Government's position to the House. The Government must be the judge in the first instance.

SIR A. SINCLAIR (Caithness and Sutherland, L.) said that surely the Government was not going to make an attempt to prevent the Russian Government saying that millions of workers in India were marching under the Red flag any more than they were going to prevent English newspapers saying that millions of Russian peasants were——

The remainder of the hon. member's sentence was not heard in the Press Gallery owing to cheers on the Ministerial benches.

LONDON INDUSTRIAL COUNCIL

SIR R. GOWER (Gillingham, U.) asked the Secretary for Foreign Affairs whether he was aware that the Comintern, the executive committee of the Red International in Moscow, had recently secured the formation in this country of a body called the London Industrial Council, which had entered into an agreement with the Moscow Council of Trade Unions for securing the establishment of revolutionary factory organization here; and what action he proposed to take.

Mr. SMITHERS asked the Secretary for Foreign Affairs whether his attention had been called to the formation of the London Industrial Council, in view of its pledge to carry on constant propaganda, and to secure the establishment of revolutionary organizations; and, in view of its connexion with the Comintern, if he would make this a subject of protest to the Soviet Government as a breach of the protocol of last October.

Mr. HENDERSON.—The London Industrial Council is not a recent creation, according to my information. I understand that it was inaugurated in April last, in opposition to the London Trades Council. It is not of sufficient importance to merit undue attention, or to call for a protest.

Mr. SANDERS (Battersea, N., Lab.) asked whether, in making inquiries about this "shadow body," the right hon. gentleman would try to ascertain the extent to which they were promoted by Tory influence and Tory money. (Opposition laughter and Ministerial cheers.)

"REVOLUTIONARY BATTLES AT ONCE"

STALIN'S STATEMENT

Mr. G. LOCKER-LAMPSON (Wood Green, U.) asked the Secretary for Foreign Affairs whether his attention had been drawn to the statement of the head of the Soviet Government that it was the intention of that Government to urge the proletariat abroad to decisive revolutionary battles at once; and what steps he proposed to take.

Mr. HENDERSON.—I have seen reports of statements alleged to have been made in the Soviet Union on the lines suggested. I do not consider that any action on the part of his Majesty's Government is called for in regard to reported statements in another country.

Mr. LOCKER-LAMPSON asked whether the right hon. gentleman considered that Mr. Stalin's statement was in accordance with the letter or the spirit of the Protocol. (Opposition cheers.)

Mr. HENDERSON.—There again it is a matter of debate whether it is in accordance with the Protocol. (Opposition cheers.) But if I were to take notice of all the statements made in this or any other country I should be fully employed.

CAPTAIN EDEN (Warwick and Leamington, U.) asked if the right hon. gentleman did not appreciate that the statement referred to in the question was very much more important than preceding statements. It was not made in a newspaper, but by the head of the Soviet Government.

Mr. HENDERSON.—It may have a certain importance attaching to it, but it is not sufficient for me to interfere.

CAPTAIN EDEN.—Would the right hon. gentleman consider a statement important if it was made by the Prime Minister of this country? (Opposition cheers.)

No answer was given.

BRITISH CONCESSIONS IN RUSSIA

Replying to COMMANDER WILLIAMS (Torquay, U.), Mr. HENDERSON said that he had no information on the question whether the Soviet authorities had made any concessions or were negotiating any concessions to British firms in connexion with the municipal authorities of the larger cities in Russia.

In answer to a further question by COMMANDER WILLIAMS, Mr. HENDERSON said that the Government were doing a great deal to advance the interests of British industry in Russia.

AMERICAN DEBTS

Mr. WARDLAW-MILNE (Kidderminster, U.), asked the Secretary for Foreign Affairs whether any proposals had been made towards the repayment of the loans for industrial purposes incurred by certain Southern States, now forming part of the United States of America, before the Civil War, and the repayment of which was repudiated; and what was the amount of principal, with interest to date, due to bondholders in this country in respect of such debts.

Mr. HENDERSON.—The answer to the first part of the question is in the negative. As regards the second part, I would refer the hon. member to the Council of Foreign Bondholders, who are in possession of such information as is available on this subject.

BRITISH INDUSTRIES FAIR

In reply to Mr. HACKING (Chorley, U.), Mr. GILLETT, Secretary to the Overseas Trade Department (Finsbury), said:—Forty-nine thousand invitation cards have been issued to prospective buyers from oversea to attend the British Industries Fair of 1930. In addition 14,025 invitation cards have been sent to the Department's overseas officers for distribution. These figures were approximately the same in respect of the 1929 Fair. Five hundred and seventy-three acceptances have been received, as compared with 874 acceptances at a similar period last year, and the Department has been informed that 221 buyers have instructed their agents in this country to attend the Fair. This figure compares with 237 at a similar period last year. In addition to these figures, the Department has been informed that organized parties of business men from Denmark, Germany, and the United States of America will visit the Fair. The party from Denmark numbers several hundreds.

Mr. GILLETT, replying to Mr. HACKING (Chorley, U.), said that the following gentlemen had accepted the invitation of his Majesty's Government to serve on the Committee to examine certain matters affecting the organization of the British Industries Fair:—Viscount Chelmsford (chairman), Lord Barnby, Mr. John Beard, Alderman Sir Percival Bower, Sir John Corcoran, Sir Robert Donald, Sir William J. Larke, Mr. Guy Locock, Sir Sydney Skinner, Sir Gilbert Vyle, and Mr. Robert Waddington. The Committee had already held a preliminary meeting.

RUSSIA AND EXPORT CREDITS

Mr. HACKING, asked the Secretary to the Overseas Trade Department whether any applications under the export credit scheme, as applying to Soviet Russia had been refused by his Department.

Mr. GILLETT.—The answer is in the affirmative.

STAFF OF ECONOMIC ADVISORY COUNCIL

THE SALARIES

Mr. MAC DONALD, Prime Minister (Seaham), replying to SIR N. GRATTAN-DOYLE (Newcastle, N., U.), said that, apart from two established Civil servants already on the staff of the Cabinet Secretariat, three appointments had been made to the staff of the Economic Advisory Council on inclusive salaries of £1,500, £700, and £650 per annum respectively. Of these three appointments, one was on an established basis and two were on an unestablished basis terminable on a month's notice.

PAYMENT BY OUTPUT

COMMANDER BELLAIRS (Maidstone, U.) asked the Prime Minister whether, in view of the fact that proposals for payment by output found support in all parties, he would have the various proposals in their application to different industries investigated as soon as possible under the auspices of the new Economic Advisory Council.

Mr. MAC DONALD said he would bear the proposal in mind, but he pointed out that the applicability of such a system to a particular industry must be one for consideration by the employers' and workers' organizations in that industry.

CHAIRMAN OF THE B.B.C.

Mr. LEES-SMITH, Postmaster-General (Keighley), informed SIR N. GRATTAN-DOYLE that he was not able to say when Lord Clarendon's successor as chairman of the British Broadcasting Corporation would take up office. A successor had not yet been appointed.

THE PARKS

MR. LANSBURY AND HIS CRITICS

CAPTAIN CROOKSHANK (Gainsborough, U.) and SIR HILTON YOUNG (Sevenoaks, U.) asked the First Commissioner of Works whether any and, if so, how many trees had been cut down in Regent's and Hyde Parks and Kensington Gardens in connexion with his schemes of playgrounds, &c.

Mr. LANSBURY, First Commissioner of Works (Bow and Bromley).—No tree has been cut down in Hyde Park or Kensington Gardens in connexion with these schemes. One tree was cut down on the site of the boating pond in Regent's Park, but this would have had to come down in any case very soon. I think I ought to add that my Department is compelled to remove from time to time from the parks a considerable number of decayed and dangerous trees. The removal of such trees recently seems to have given rise to some misapprehension as to the object of the work. Several fresh trees are planted for every one which has to be removed.

Mr. O. LEWIS (Colchester, U.).—How does it happen that the trees are removed just where the cinder track is to be laid down in Regent's Park. Mr. LANSBURY.—I think the hon. gentleman is under a grave misunderstanding. No trees have been removed in connexion with the cinder track. COLONEL JAMES (Bromley, U.).—Is the right hon. gentleman aware that the water garden laid out by Sir Joseph Paxton is to be removed in Regent's Park, and will he give the matter his attention? Mr. LANSBURY.—I am not aware of anything of the kind.

SIR N. SANDEMAN (Middleton and Prestwich, U.).—How many trees has the right hon. gentleman got his eye on? (Laughter.)

Mr. LANSBURY.—I have my eye on none. (Laughter.)

CAPTAIN CROOKSHANK asked the First Commissioner of Works if he had received any representations from the National Playing Fields Association in favour of organized games on the old exhibition grounds in Hyde Park in place of the unorganized games hitherto permitted.

Mr. LANSBURY.—Yes, Sir, both the London Playing Fields Association and the association named, urged on me the desirability of arranging for this ground to be so used, and it was a prominent member of the association who provided the funds for carrying out the necessary works of preparation.

CAPTAIN CROOKSHANK.—Would it not be much better to have 200 or 300 small children playing where now there is only space for six elevens of organized players to play?

Mr. LANSBURY.—The hon. gentleman seems to be unaware of the fact that for many years three Army teams have used the ground regularly. We are not preventing any little children or any other people getting the recreation they require. (Ministerial cheers.) CAPTAIN CROOKSHANK.—Will the right hon. gentleman explain how can little children play during a football match? Mr. LANSBURY.—There is plenty of room for little children.

SIR W. DAVISON (Kensington, S., U.) asked the First Commissioner of Works whether he had in mind the erection of any buildings or pavilions either in Hyde Park or Kensington Gardens, or any alterations in their lay-out; and whether he could assure the House that no such buildings or alterations would be put in hand without particulars being first submitted to the House of Commons.

Mr. LEWIS asked the right hon. gentleman whether, in view of the anxiety as to the effect of the alterations he was making or was about to make in the parks, he would have prepared and exhibited in some position convenient for inspection by members of this House a sketch plan of each of the parks affected, so as to show the position and approximate area of each alteration; and to give members an opportunity of judging how far the general amenities of the parks would be affected.

Mr. BROAD (Edmonton, Lab.) asked the right hon. gentleman whether he had satisfied himself that the designs of any structures to be erected in the Royal parks to provide shelter for children or bathers would be such as not to detract from the natural beauties of the parks.

Mr. LANSBURY, answering the questions, said:—I have, in reply to various questions, informed the House of most of the schemes which I have approved not only in Hyde Park and Kensington Gardens, to which the question asked by the hon. member for South Kensington specially refers, but also in the other Royal Parks. I am satisfied that the structures which are to be erected will not detract from the beauty of the parks, and in order that hon. members may judge for themselves I have arranged for the designs of three of them to be exhibited in the Tea Room. I will arrange for the plans asked for by the hon. member for Colchester to be prepared and exhibited.

EARL WINTERTON (Horsham and Worthing, U.).—Does the right hon. gentleman contemplate carrying out any further building in the parks without the authority of the House?

Mr. LANSBURY.—I am entitled to do what every other First Commissioner has done. (Ministerial cheers.) EARL WINTERTON.—Is the right hon. gentleman aware that no other First Commissioner ever erected a single building in any of the parks without the express authority of this House? Mr. LANSBURY.—I think the noble lord is quite misinformed. Each summer one of the ugliest and most unsightly hoardings it is possible to erect is erected on the pathway of the Serpentine, and the noble lord, who must have seen it, I think, has never taken the trouble to call it in question. EARL WINTERTON.—I was referring to permanent buildings of brick and mortar. If the right hon. gentleman looks up the precedents he will find I am correct in stating that no such building has ever been erected without the sanction of Parliament.

Mr. LANSBURY.—I am afraid I cannot trust my memory, and I am not going to take the noble lord's. (Ministerial laughter.)

SIR W. DAVISON.—Am I to understand that it is not in contemplation to erect any permanent building in Kensington Gardens or Hyde Park other than the bathing pavilion in the enclosure to which the right hon. gentleman referred—that no carillon tower or anything of that kind is contemplated?

Mr. LANSBURY.—There is to be a small pavilion at the end of the sports ground for football players to change their clothes. That and the other are the only two.

Mr. J. JONES (Silvertown, Lab.).—Is the right hon. gentleman aware that during the War period all sorts of ugly buildings were erected in the parks without this House being consulted and also during the general strike? (Ministerial cheers and cries of "Answer!") There was no reply.

MR. BARLOW'S DEATH IN NORTHERN NIGERIA

Mr. HANNON (Birmingham, Moseley, U.) asked the Under-Secretary for the Colonies whether he was in a position to make a statement to the House on the circumstances in which Mr. Christopher Matthew Barlow, an Administrative Officer of the Nigerian Political Service, had recently been assassinated in Northern Nigeria.

Mr. LUNN, Under-Secretary for Dominion Affairs (Rothwell), who replied, said:—All the information which has so far been received is to the effect that Mr. Barlow died on February 9 as a result of injuries received in an attack by pagan tribesmen in the Shendam division of the Northern Provinces, and that his death was due to a fracture of the skull following a blow by a stone. Six police constables were also injured at the same time. Shendam is in a remote part of the Protectorate, and some time must elapse before full information can be sent by mail, but in any case there can be no connexion between this occurrence and the disturbances in the Southern Provinces in the month of December.

Mr. HANNON asked whether, having regard to the difficult and embarrassing duties of Political Officers, the Colonial Office took any special precautions to safeguard their lives when serving in remote parts of his Majesty's Dominions. Mr. LUNN.—The Colonial Office take every care possible of officers carrying out such important duties as those which Mr. Barlow was discharging.

MENTAL TREATMENT BILL

MR. GREENWOOD'S SPEECH

Mr. GREENWOOD, Minister of Health (Nelson and Colne), moved the second reading of the Mental Treatment Bill, which has already passed through the House of Lords. In the course of his speech he invited the cooperation of all sections of the House in a measure which did not involve narrow party political considerations. He referred to the unfortunate position of people wandering in the "no man's land" between sanity and insanity and of persons temporarily deranged who, through lack of early care or adequate care, were plunged into permanent insanity, and said that anything which the House could do to deal with that problem and to popularize a new conception of mental disease it ought to do. The Bill sought to carry into law the less controversial proposals of the report of the Royal Commission on Lunacy appointed five years ago, and to deal particularly with urgently needed reforms. The discussions which took place in the House of Lords led him to believe that essentially the Bill could be treated on a non-party basis. In the House of Lords certain amendments were made, and in the House of Commons the Government would be willing to consider sympathetically amendments which would improve the measure and were not inconsistent with its main principles. The main emphasis of the report of the Royal Commission was upon the need of a new conception of mental disorder and its treatment. Emphasis was laid on the view that there should be early treatment, and that mental disease should be viewed much in the same way as we now viewed physical disease.

The Bill made provision for two categories of people—those who recognized the instability of their condition and realized the desirability of taking early preventive measures, and those who were no longer able to realize their condition and who nevertheless might be curable, but who ought to receive treatment different from that of the certified lunatic. At present in England and Wales voluntary boarders could only be received in certain institutions, in licensed houses and registered hospitals under the Lunacy Act, and only in two public institutions, where, as a result of special legislation, it was possible for voluntary boarders to be accommodated—the Maudsley Hospital and the London County Council and City of London Mental Hospital at Dartford. It followed from that, that with very few exceptions treatment of the voluntary boarder was available only for people who were fortunate enough to be able to pay the fees for entering into those places. That, obviously, in these days could not be defended. Most of the public hospitals were not entitled to take in voluntary boarders, and the result was that a vast number of people for whom treatment as voluntary patients would be desirable were debarred from receiving that treatment. Of the 115,000 places in our mental institutions none was available for persons who wanted to go in in the first stage. There were places which were only for those people who went in with the badge of the certified lunatic in their possession, and the object of the first four clauses of the Bill was to make more extended provision for the voluntary boarder, and to provide that such boarders might be received into the other types of public institution whose doors to-day were closed against them. It was clear that if a person voluntarily entered an institution for treatment he could not be permitted to leave exactly when he liked. As the law stood now a notice of 24 hours was required; in the Bill it was proposed that 72 hours' notice should be given. That was in order that there should be sufficient time to communicate with the friends or relatives of the patients and make effective arrangements for their care when released.

THE STIGMA OF CERTIFICATION

Clause 5, on which a certain amount of doubt had been expressed, dealt with the person who had gone a little too far to appreciate that he was a victim of incipient mental disorder and who, while not being a resistant type of case which called for certification, ought to have received some method of treatment. To-day, the moment that a person's mind became temporarily unhinged he was not only branded with the stigma of the Poor Law but of certification. The stigma of certification was a real thing, which had kept from proper institutional treatment many people who might well have benefited from it. He was not sure that in many working-class homes to-day the stigma of judicial certification did not stab deeper than the stigma of the Poor Law. A substantial proportion of people who entered institutions, duly certified, recovered. It was proposed that these people should be subjected to a period of treatment not exceeding six months. Even at the end of six months they were not justified in condemning the patients who still remained to certification. It was therefore provided that there should be a continuance of the treatment for a further period not exceeding six months.

Here, the Government had departed from the recommendations of the Royal Commission. This was done after very mature consideration. The Royal Commission, being anxious to differentiate cases which should be certified from those which need not be certified in the first instance, cast about for a procedure which would be different from certification. They devised the plan of a provisional treatment order, and they proposed, "with reluctance," that the order should be signed by a magistrate, though it was clear from the general tenor of their report that they would be glad to get away from judicial interference. When the Government came to work out what the provisional treatment order would be, it was clear that to the ordinary mind it could not have been distinguished from ordinary certification. He felt this so strongly that if the principle in Clause 5, as it now stood, was destroyed, the heart would have gone out of the Bill. They ought to devise machinery which was distinguishable from certification, and that was the whole point of the clause—to get treatment for the non-volitional case, without having to resort to the intervention of the magistrate, with all that that meant. A number of safeguards had been inserted which would be an adequate protection. First, there must be two medical recommendations to support the application on behalf of the non-volitional patient, one signed by a medical practitioner specially approved by the State, and the other, if practicable, by the usual medical attendant of the patient. This was a further safeguard because it meant that these cases could only go to institutions that were in the public eye and under a measure of public control.

Arrangements were made under Clause 5 for fairly frequent visitations and, in addition, there would be the periodical visitation of the central authority itself. It was already laid down that a patient must be discharged in any case within 28 days of recovery of volition. What they had tried sincerely to do was to protect the individual and at the same time not to introduce the process that was commonly associated with entering into a mental institution. He believed that this clause would mark a great advance in the treatment of incipient mental disorder, but he was equally sure that the intervention of the magistrate in these cases would destroy the whole value of the clause. If they condemned these people to certification they would not get the early treatment that was desired, and one of the main purposes of the Bill would have been defeated. A large body of public opinion was prepared to support this measure and get rid of what had been called the stigma of judicial interference. He might claim that in this matter they had the vast majority of the medical profession behind them. Lord Dawson had spoken warmly in support of the Bill. It was significant that when, in the House of Lords, an effort was made to introduce intervention of the magistrates, two of the Law Lords opposed that view and supported the Bill.

Other clauses dealt with provisions regarding local authorities. Their powers and duties were enlarged and they were enabled to do more in the way of facilities for treatment. They were also given power to provide outpatient clinics, to undertake after-care, and to undertake research. These powers were subject to the approval of the Board of Control and were so drawn on the specific recommendation of the Royal Commission. Objection had been taken to making this a new duty, but it was not so much a new duty as the application of an old duty in a different way. If they modified the law with regard to local authorities, they ought to modify the law with regard to the central authority, and the whole point of the reorganization clauses was to re-establish the Board of Control on a new basis, with a closer contact with the local authorities, and with a procedure and method of administration assimilated to those which were followed now in the Ministry of Health itself. The whole desire behind these proposed alterations in the Board of Control was to adapt that central machinery to the rapidly developing work within the sphere of the Board. It had been stated that the Board of Control was a Star Chamber which was not within the jurisdiction of that House, but nothing could be more untrue. Parliament would have the final say in the matter of the detailed administrative rules. The Royal Commission desired a complete overhaul of the lunacy administration. That had not been possible, but it had been possible to dissociate people suffering from mental disease from the Poor Law. In Committee every effort would be made to accept amendments to the Bill which would improve the measure and provided they did not interfere with the principles upon which it was based.

OPPOSITION SUPPORT

SIR K. WOOD'S SUGGESTIONS

SIR K. WOOD said that he welcomed the main provisions of the Bill because he thought they represented a saner view of insanity. (Cheers.) Provided reasonable opportunity was given for discussion on certain points the Opposition hoped to cooperate with the Minister of Health in the passage of the measure. He believed that it was an advance. Mental illness in this country was not being reduced, and the recovery rate was not particularly good. He was glad that in many respects the old conceptions and unhappy methods concerning mental illness were disappearing, but they died hard. They were still

(Continued on page 9)

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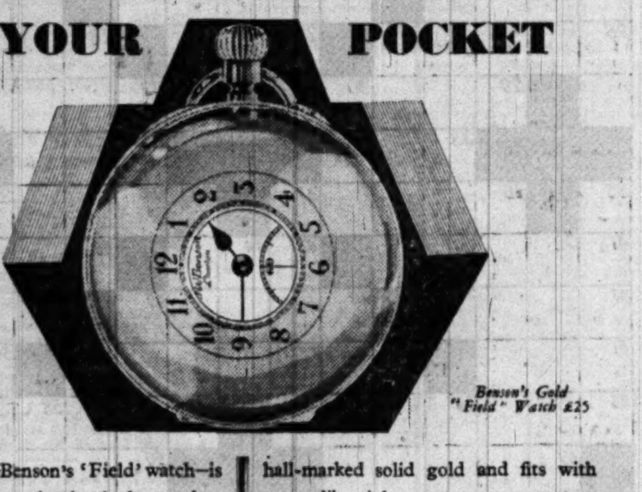

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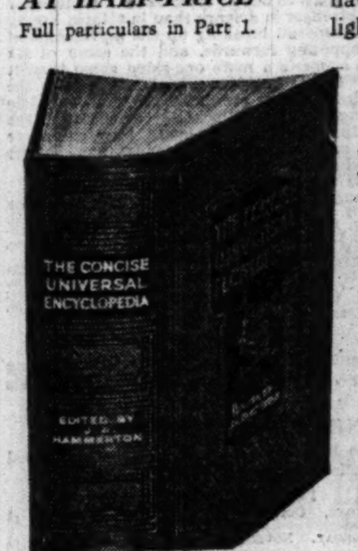

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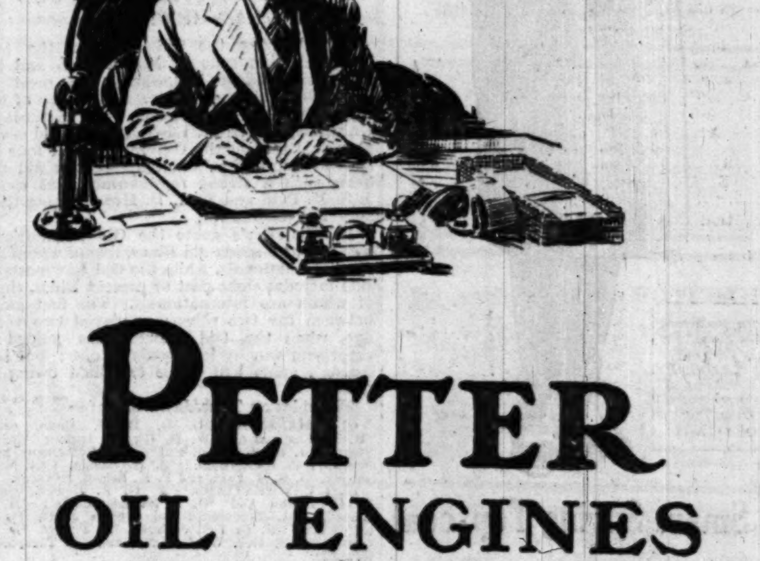

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manufacturing lunatics in this country. There were two grave defects in the present system. The first was that the present law undoubtedly placed many obstacles in the way of early diagnosis and treatment; and the second was that in present circumstances and under the present law there was very little hope of recovery for many poor people in this country. He welcomed the new proposals in regard to what was called the voluntary boarder. He suggested that it might be possible to remove that class of patient altogether from the jurisdiction of the Board of Control and by that means to dissociate that kind of illness from lunacy. (Cheers.)

A good deal of importance was attached by eminent lawyers in the House of Lords to the fact that, inasmuch as minors could be detained in homes of that character for a certain period at the request of parents, the Board of Control would cause the homes to be visited by Commissioners, and this was some measure of protection. How far that protection was substantial could no doubt be considered when the Bill was in Committee.

In Clause 5 provision was made for treatment without certification of persons "temporarily incapable of volition." That was a matter which ought to be carefully considered (hear, hear) to see whether every protection was afforded. For the first time an order was to be made without what was called a judicial authority. If it were possible, subject to proper safeguards, to avoid certification, it ought to be done. Certification raised real apprehension and dread in the minds of large numbers; once a person had been so certified, even if they recovered, it followed them for the rest of their lives. He doubted, however, whether, from the point of view of the liberty of the subject, the intervention of a justice of the peace was any protection. The justice of the peace who did his duty seriously in that connexion would be in a most difficult position if he were confronted with certificates signed by competent medical representatives. If regard were had to the reports of the last two tribunals which had been set up by that House to consider the treatment of lunacy, cases of wrongful detention must be of the rarest occurrence and ill-usage was not deliberately or systematically practised in institutions. He placed a great deal of confidence in the Board of Control and its operations, and the fact that members of the Board could visit those institutions at any time was a considerable safeguard. He hoped that one result of the measure would be that the superintendents of those institutions would have more time to attend to their proper job and would be relieved of many duties which did not apply properly to them. The provisions of the Bill which he thought called for further consideration, were those relating to the medical profession and the local authorities. He had a good deal of sympathy with the plea which was made by many medical men that some further protection should be afforded them in the discharge of their duties under the Bill than its provisions provided. Additional responsibilities were also placed on the local authorities, and he had been asked by the London County Council to put forward on their behalf, and on behalf of other local authorities, a claim for additional financial assistance. The Local Government Act provided that if any new public health services were imposed on local authorities increased contributions should be made to them out of moneys provided by Parliament. The report of the Macmillan Committee also recommended that the local authorities should receive assistance in the way of Exchequer grants in respect of the new duties, involving new expenditure, which would be imposed upon them, and added that the present contributions for services under the lunacy laws were wholly inadequate. The Bill was on the right lines, and was to be particularly commended because it gave every man or woman, in whatever station of life, a chance of recovery in a properly equipped mental hospital. They on that side of the House would be happy to assist in the passage of the Bill.

DOCTORS' VIEWS

DR. JONES (Denbigh, L.) said that at the present time the State put insane persons in two classes, the private and the pauper, and from a legislative point of view recognized the great majority of these unfortunate people as paupers. If the Bill did nothing but remove that classification it would be justified. (Hear, hear.) He heartily welcomed the clauses dealing with the voluntary boarder, though he would prefer the word patient. He hoped the Minister would see his way to make that change, which, though small, would be a great improvement. Clause 5, which provided for the treatment without certification of persons incapable of volition, and which was causing more controversy than any other clause of the Bill, was the very crux of the measure. He welcomed the clause very much indeed. Referring to the protection of medical men, he said that at present they were seriously perturbed and alarmed, and a large number positively refused to certify. He would like to see more protection given by Clause 16 and the amendment moved in the House of Lords adopted. He did not ask for protection for the unscrupulous, but for the medical man who had conscientiously and to the best of his knowledge carried out his duty. He welcomed the Bill, which changed the whole attitude of the Legislature on this matter.

DR. ETHEL BENTHAM (Islington, E., Lab.) supported the Bill. She suggested that the Board of Control should be brought more into the open so that relatives of the patients could get into direct contact with it.

SIR D. NEWTON (Cambridge, U.) said that there would be approval of the general objects of the measure, and the local authorities welcomed the Bill. They did not, however, welcome all its provisions. The powers of the Board of Control were too far-reaching and it should not be their function to interfere with local government and override the interests of locally elected representatives.

DR. HASTINGS (Reading, Lab.) said that one great point about this Bill was that it allowed public money to be spent on the treatment of early cases.

CAPTAIN GUNSTON (Thornbury, U.) supported the Bill, but thought that it might be necessary to put in more safeguards in regard to children under 16.

Other members speaking in support of the Bill were **Mr. LOGAN** (Liverpool, Scotland, Lab.), **Mr. R. J. RUSSELL** (Eddisbury, L.), **DR. FORGAN** (Renfrew, W., Lab.), and **SIR J. WITHERS** (Cambridge University, U.).

At 7.30 the debate was interrupted for the consideration of private business.

POOLE HARBOUR

THE PROPOSED BRIDGE

On the motion for the second reading of the Bournemouth-Swanage Motor Road and Ferry Company (Bridge) Bill,

Mr. GLASSEY (Dorset, E., L.) moved the rejection of the Bill. He said the title of the Bill was a misnomer. The proposed bridge would be neither in Bournemouth nor Swanage, but in Poole. It was opposed by the local authorities of Poole and the Dorset County Council. There was a considerable correspondence in *The Times* in regard to the scheme, out of which only four letters were in favour of it. Poole Harbour, one of the most beautiful sheets of water in the country, was landlocked. It was approached by a narrow channel crossed by a chain ferry, and in place of this it was proposed to erect at a cost of £200,000 a huge bridge of steel and concrete, to the hindering of shipping and disfigurement of the landscape. It was difficult to find words to describe the hideousness of the work that was proposed to be erected on a spot famed for its beauty. There was talk of development, of covering this glorious heathland and these magnificent hills with bungalows. That would be a crime. They opposed the bridge because it was not needed. It was not a vital connecting link with any great main road. All the heavy traffic passed round by other roads, for the simple reason that a heavy toll was charged on all those using the present ferry, and that toll was to be continued on those using the bridge. The bridge was not connected with a great through route, because Sandbanks had been developed for holiday purposes and not for heavy traffic.

They were told that this work would relieve unemployment. No one questioned the fact that in the construction of the bridge a large number of men would be employed, but there was a price which was too high to pay even for the relief of unemployment. It was to be remembered, too, that the carrying out of the scheme would create unemployment of another kind, and whereas the employment in the construction of the bridge would be only temporary the local unemployment it would cause might be lasting. He appealed to the House in the name of the lovers of nature to reject the Bill and save this lovely piece of England for the people who found their delight in it. (Hear, hear.)

MAJOR LLEWELLIN (Uxbridge, U.) seconded the motion for the rejection of the Bill. He said that in the opinion of the Poole Harbour Commissioners the piers which it was proposed to put down would substantially affect shipping. No commercial traffic of any sort was likely to use the road. It would merely take motor tourist traffic.

Mr. THOMAS, Lord Privy Seal (Derby), said that there seemed to be considerable misunderstanding in regard to the certificate that stood in his name. That was merely a certificate that work would be provided; it did not and was never intended to mean, unless expressly stated, that the Government gave any support. The House had no right to prejudice any application which might be before the Committee, and it was not for him to say anything on that side of the question. The Government offered no advice to the House in regard to this Bill. It was the duty of the Government when there was conflict between two interests, unless there was an overwhelming case on one side as against the other, to remain neutral, and in this instance they left the matter entirely to the judgment of the House. There was no doubt about the opposition and about the tremendous feeling which had been aroused. It was not a big scheme; it was certified merely on the ground that it provided work; there was strong opposition, and he said nothing about the grant. That would be unfair to the Committee which would have to consider the Bill on its merits after second reading. So far as he was concerned, he should go with those who opposed the Bill.

Mr. ATKINSON (Altrincham, U.) said the House should not reject a scheme that might bring work to a number of unemployed and would obviously be of great public utility.

SIR H. CROFT (Bournemouth, U.) said he was not going to vote, because he understood that if the bridge was built it would take from the property of a relative of his, and although that might not be a question of private interest it might be one of partial affection. It was only right, however, to say that many persons in the locality held an opposite view to that which had been put forward by the opponents of the Bill, and he hoped therefore that the House would allow the Bill to go through so that the points that had been raised might be examined in Committee.

Mr. J. BAKER (Bilston, Lab.) supported the Bill because of the work that it would give to the steel industry.

SIR M. CONWAY (English Universities, U.) said that one of the great assets of this country was its beauty, and the Bill affected a small portion of the country that was very lovely indeed. If they opened up a piece of land to-day they necessarily spoiled its beauty, and because this bridge proposed to open up for development a beautiful piece of country in the neighbourhood of the lovely village of Studland he would vote against the Bill with the utmost satisfaction.

SIR W. LANE-MITCHELL (Streatham, U.) said he went to Poole that morning and found that Poole Harbour was all right when the tide was in, but when the tide was out it was three parts mud. The reason the bridge was wanted was because the ferry was not able to carry the traffic. He hoped the House would have some common sense and say that a bridge could be beautiful.

BILL REJECTED

The amendment for the rejection of the Bill was carried by 155 to 120—majority, 35 against the Bill. A further division on the main question was called but not persisted in.

LONDON TUBE RAILWAY BILL

On the motion for the second reading of the London Electric, Metropolitan District, Central London, and City and South London Railway Companies Bill,

Mr. CHARLETON (Leeds, S., Lab.) moved the rejection of the measure because, he said, the promoters had refused to allow men who were promoted to a higher grade to retain their trade union membership.

Mr. LATHAN (Sheffield, Park, Lab.) seconded the rejection.

Mr. J. H. THOMAS said there never was a Minister in a more difficult position than he was at that moment. He had to balance the case which had been put forward by his hon. friends, and with which he was in complete sympathy, with the fact that under this Bill a London railway development was proposed which would involve the expenditure of £12,000,000. Not a penny of that money could be spent until Parliamentary sanction had been obtained. Was it surprising that in the circumstances he should come down on the side of this Bill and ask the House to give it a second reading? He asked his hon. friends to withdraw their motion for its rejection.

Mr. J. WILSON (Oldham, Lab.) opposed the second reading.

MAJOR GLYN (Abingdon, U.), speaking for the promoters of the Bill, said that he felt acutely the question as to the supervisory grade. He thought, however, that it had been proved conclusively that the right of the individual to belong to the union was not incompatible with arrangements of good will and understanding between all concerned. Just as the railway companies were proud that the railway unions were now practically a brotherhood and intimately connected with the prosperity of the companies, so the organization that existed in the House of Commons would be used for the purpose of a free discussion. If that machinery was called into use the responsible officials concerned would attend, and there would be a frank and free discussion.

The motion for rejection was then withdrawn, and the Bill was read a second time.

MENTAL TREATMENT BILL

The debate on the Mental Treatment Bill was resumed.

LIEUT.-COL. FREMANTLE (St. Albans, U.) supported the Bill. He said he hoped that in Committee they would be able to extend the powers of the after-care associations and that they would remember that they wanted to get the cases as early as possible with a view to the prevention rather than the cure of insanity.

SIR B. MERRIMAN (Manchester, Rusholme, U.) said that such disagreement as there was with regard to the Bill arose from a fear that, in giving effect to the principle of the substitution of prevention for detention, the second principle, that the liberty of the subject must be duly safeguarded, had been somewhat overlooked. He thought that the unfortunate wording which had been chosen for Clause 5 had given ground for these fears. In one sense the particular form of words was a Committee point, but this clause was at the heart of the Bill. He did not in the least want to destroy Clause 5. On the contrary, he wanted it to be read and worked so as to achieve what was the real object of the Bill. He suggested that the new phrase "non-volitional" really defeated the object of the Bill, because in law it did not merely mean that a patient was incapable of cooperating in his own treatment, but that he was incapable of exercising any volition at all, and was more mad than some certifiable lunatics. He thought that the phrase should be changed to "incapable of voluntarily submitting himself to treatment for mental disorder." He also hoped that it would be possible to give an additional safeguard to medical men on the analogy of those which were provided with reference to poor persons litigation.

Miss LAWRENCE, Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Health (East Ham, N.), said that very seldom had a Bill been received with such general favour by the House. Every point that had been raised in debate could be dealt with in Committee.

After further debate, the Bill was read a second time.

A motion by Lieutenant-Colonel Fremantle to refer the Bill to a Committee of the whole House was defeated by 172 to 60—majority 112.

The financial resolution in connexion with the Bill passed through Committee.

RATING OF RAILWAYS

On the motion for the second reading of the Railways (Valuation for Rating) Bill,

SIR K. WOOD protested against such an important Bill being taken at so late an hour and moved to report progress, but the Speaker would not accept the motion.

Mr. E. BROWN (Leith, L.) moved that the consideration of the Bill be deferred. He said he doubted whether three members had read the measure.

The SPEAKER said that the only motion he could accept was a motion for the adjournment of the House.

Mr. BROWN moved the adjournment, and the motion was rejected by 132 votes to 60—majority 72.

Mr. GREENWOOD said that the principle of the Bill had been accepted by the late Government and was part of the Rating and Valuation Act of 1925. That principle was that in future railway undertakings should be valued as a whole instead of in small parochial sections. Since 1925 agreement had been effected between the various parties interested, and if the House agreed to the principle upon which that agreement was based minor questions could be dealt with in Committee.

Mr. BROWN said the operations of the Bill might unfairly affect the position of dock and harbour undertakings not owned by railway companies compared with such undertakings which were under railway management. Before the Bill went to Committee dock authorities and others interested should be given the opportunity of having their case heard.

The Bill was read a second time.

The House stood adjourned at 10 minutes to three o'clock.

At Chesterfield yesterday a motor-cycle driven by Frank Moore, with George Squires on the pillion, skidded on the frost-bound road. Moore escaped serious injury, but Squires died after being admitted to the same hospital bed in which he had lain for 18 months with a severe injury to his neck.

A NEW PARTY

LORD BEAVERBROOK'S CAMPAIGN

Lord Beaverbrook issued yesterday the following manifesto:—

It is now 10 weeks since I invited all men and women who believe with me to join the Empire Free Trade Crusade. The response has been immediate and overwhelming. Already 200,000 men and women have enrolled themselves as founder members, and day by day I receive from every part of the country and of the Empire letters which reveal how ardent are the hopes and how intense the enthusiasms which that policy has inspired. It has aroused new hopes among a people who were beginning to despair of ever being offered a straightforward constructive policy for our unemployment and bad trade. Men and women of all classes and of all political parties have welcomed the Crusade with all their hearts. The people are flocking to join the Crusade.

But the emergence of a new and live policy has caused nothing but annoyance and dismay among the party leaders. For once the chiefs of the old political machines—Conservative, Liberal, and Labour—have found something in which they can all agree—the necessity of stamping out any new idea. Mr. Snowden has poured out his scorn. Mr. Lloyd George has been moved to put on all his war paint and cut some of his most comical capers. Mr. Baldwin looks another way while some of his lieutenants fulminate and threaten all those who dare to believe in the economic union of the Empire. I am forced to recognize that not only has free imports let us down, but that the old political parties, slaves of tradition—impervious to any new ideas—have let us down too, and that out of these old bottles it is no use looking for new wine.

"SANE INDUSTRIAL POLICY"

The events of the last few weeks have made it plain that no one of the existing political parties is big enough to embrace the doctrine of Empire Free Trade in its entirety, or find room within its tabernacle for the multitude of men and women, drawn from all the political parties, who believe, as I and my colleagues believe, that in this policy and in this policy alone can be found not merely an immediate and effective remedy for our present industrial disorders, but a sure pathway to increased and permanent prosperity for Great Britain and every part of the British Empire.

I am forced to the conclusion that the dominating influence in every existing party is the love of compromise, and the cult of expediency, and that the Empire Crusade must be perfectly free of any tie to existing parties in placing before the electors the policy which we believe is necessary to the salvation of the country.

I have therefore decided, in full consultation with my colleagues of the Empire Crusade, that here and now we will form ourselves into a new party—the United Empire Party—which will seek by every means in its power to place before the electors and to carry into effect the plain principles for which the Empire Crusade was launched, without being shackled by those tactical considerations and temporizing counsels which at the present moment are paralysing British politics. From to-day I ask for no more enrolments for the Empire Crusade. I ask for support for the United Empire Party from all those who believe with me that the fundamental need for Great Britain to-day is a sane industrial policy, the development of the unlimited resources of the British Empire by British brains and British capital for the expansion of British trade and increase of British employment. That can be achieved, and will be achieved, so soon as the British electors will elect a Government unfettered by any ancient fiscal theories, free to pursue a policy of real cooperation with the Dominions, with India, and the Colonies, the policy of the Empire as an economic unit, the policy of Empire free trade.

LORD BIRKENHEAD ON DISARMAMENT

THE IRREDUCIBLE MINIMUM

Lord Birkenhead was the chief guest at the annual dinner of the American Chamber of Commerce in London, held at the Hotel Cecil last night, when the President, Mr. F. E. Powell, was in the chair.

Lord Birkenhead said he was in the United States shortly before the recent financial crisis in Wall Street, and what really astounded him was the large number of wealthy, very successful, and very sophisticated men who, with the best motives in the world, had profoundly miscalculated the whole situation. He found presidents of great banks, of great insurance and guarantee companies, all of them agreed that they had never been so completely wrong at every stage of the American financial crisis.

Referring to a suggestion by the President that Britain should welcome the introduction of American capital, he said that, so far as we were concerned, of course we welcomed the investment of American capital in our concerns. It had been the whole policy of this country to do so. It was the policy even from the benighted lips of the worst of their free-traders, who said: "If you can make the foreigner build his factory here we admit that will be good, but you can never induce him to build a factory here by establishing a tariff."

We had actually or potentially the greatest market in the world. We were not only content with throwing that open to the whole world without any return, but we must now send out an imperfectly equipped Minister to try to stereotype that condition for all time. He was very badly wanted in the House of Commons, and he had gone to Geneva to advocate the stereotyping of the existing tariffs.

He could not see any end to the prosperity of the French Chamber of Commerce in London. He had discovered that we are apparently the only country in the world which had made any serious effort to pay its post-War debts. (Hear, hear.) And the only feeling which all our debtors in the world had for us was an indulgent, and he was bound to add thoroughly justified, contempt, which they seemed to have for us in the economic field.

Now we observed not without satisfaction and great pride the emergence of our late distinguished Ally, France, who, while she had the greatest Army and Air Force in the world, was proposing to equip herself with a Navy which, if you analysed its component parts, would also be one of the greatest navies in the world. He did not criticize France for the conclusion to which she had come for her own safety. Being now divorced from official political responsibility he would allow himself to say, he hoped without offence to anyone or injury to any cause, that the relative strength of navies was not one that could be divided into watertight compartments. He knew the views of his fellow-countrymen upon the matter and he was satisfied that every great extension of naval power in European waters reacted upon any possibility of a great world reduction of the British Navy with all the tasks that Navy had to discharge. He did not believe any country had given such an earnest of its wish to cooperate with the American people, and he was sure it would be realized that we of all people would starve in seven weeks if we failed to protect our sea arteries. There existed in this country, whatever a particular Government might say or do, forces which perfectly appreciated what was the minimum reconcilable with the safety of the sea and with the existence of the Empire, and which would never recede from that figure when it was arrived at.

The Chairman proposed the toast of "The Guests," to which Lord Gainford and Mr. Wickham Steed responded.

Lord Lytton, who was Civil Lord of the Admiralty in 1916 and 1919, speaking at Nottingham yesterday, said that the success or failure of the Naval Conference depended almost entirely upon whether France modified her demands of the last few days. If the world continued in the direction of peace which it was now taking it might be possible to do away with battleships altogether by the end of 1936. But it was impossible to contemplate the figures which France had put forward as a naval necessity without realizing that if accepted they would involve complete rearrangement of all figures that had been obtained as the basis of naval negotiations.

PARLIAMENTARY NOTICES

HOUSE OF COMMONS

At 2.45

Road Traffic Bill, second reading, and Committee stage of money resolution.

Report stage of Mental Treatment money resolution.

COMMITTEES

House of Lords.—Special Orders, Rawmarsh, Halstead, and Padiham Gas Orders, 1930, Chairman's Room, at 3.45.

House of Commons.—Standing Committee A, Children (Employment Abroad) Bill, Room 10, at 11. Standing Committee on Scottish Bills, Education (Scotland) Bill, Room 14, at 11. Capital Punishment, Room 11, at 11.30. Ministers' Remuneration, Room 11, at 4. Public Accounts, Room 16, at 2.30. Selection, Room 13, at 5. Local Legislation, Room 8, at 4.

EFFECT OF MODERN INVENTIONS

BROADCAST BY VISCOUNT GREY

Lord Grey of Fallodon, in a broadcast speech from 2LO last night in the "point of view" series, dealt with the hurry of modern life and its effect on those pleasures and enjoyments, chosen and developed by the individual, which in the past have had so large a part in developing personality.

He said that people sometimes thought modern inventions, had increased enjoyment. He doubted, for instance, whether the telephone did not interfere with rather than help our enjoyment of life. It was an invention which cut up time into fragments instead of giving us spaces of leisure.

The same applied to motor-cars. All motor transport was a very great boon, especially to people who had hard work to do and comparatively little leisure; but motor-cars had made movement so easy that we were always moving about. They were supposed to save time, but it seemed to him, on the contrary, that people were more hurried than they used to be. All these modern inventions were making that quiet in which we could develop our pleasures more rare.

If there had been motor-cars in the days of the Austen family, they would not have been able to afford a Rolls Royce, but they would have had a small car, and if Jane Austen had developed the motor-car habit and perhaps had driven the car herself, he did not believe she could have produced the perfect work she had produced.

In listening to wireless, Lord Grey deprecated the habit of listening idly to whatever came next and advocated studying the programmes and picking out one or two things which would particularly interest. He suggested a similar process of selection in visits to the art galleries and museums.

In conclusion, he said that as one got old one had to correct the tendency, common to old age, always to feel that times were better when one was young, and that there were many things of which one disapproved and which one thought had deteriorated. "When I think of the changes that have come in my own lifetime, it seems to me that the conscience of the community has developed very greatly. There is a community conscience now which feels a responsibility for poverty, weakness, and misfortune and does not take it as much a matter of course as our predecessors did; which makes real efforts to remedy it. The conscience of the community of civilized nations is more alert, more sympathetic, more merciful than ever before. That is evidence of progress."

STAFFS OF EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES

CLAIM FOR HIGHER SALARIES

(FROM OUR CIVIL SERVICE CORRESPONDENT)

On behalf of the staff associations concerned, the Staff Side of the Ministry of Labour Departmental Whitley Council has put forward the following claims for improvements in the basic salaries of the junior grades employed in administering the Employment Exchange service:—

—	Present Scale	Proposed Scale
	£	£
Employment clerks ..	60-180	60-250
Employment officers ..	200-250	200-350
Third-class officers ..	200-400	300-450

The view of the Official Side is that the proposed alterations of scales amount in effect to proposals for a substantial reorganization with which it is undesirable to deal until the Royal Commission on the Civil Service has reported and the Government has decided what action is to be taken on their report. It is pointed out that the claims, if conceded, would alter the relations of the Treasury and Departmental Classes, and so would involve dealing in advance with a subject to which the Royal Commission must necessarily give consideration.

The Staff Side points out that the Chancellor of the Exchequer has stated that there was no intention of leaving salary claims in abeyance pending the Report of the Royal Commission or of reserving for the Commission questions which could more suitably be dealt with through the agency of the Whitley Councils and the Arbitration Court. Discussions are still proceeding on the claim.

ROAD ACCIDENTS

NINE SCHOOL GIRLS KNOCKED DOWN BY MOTOR-CAR

While a party of girls from Southlands private school, Harrow, were walking along the greensward at Sudbury Hill, Harrow, yesterday afternoon, a motor-car ran into them from behind. Nine of the girls were knocked down, one being carried some distance on the bonnet of the car. One girl had a leg broken, another received concussion, and the others suffered bruises and abrasions. They were taken by ambulance to Harrow Hospital, and afterwards removed to the private hospital at the school.

Thirty passengers had a narrow escape near St. Albans yesterday morning when a motor-coach, which was taking them from Luton to London, came into collision with a motor-hearse belonging to an Ilford firm. The motor-hearse, which was on its way to Manchester and contained a coffin with the body of a woman, skidded, with the result that the rear part of the vehicle swung across the road in the path of the motor-coach. Only the presence of mind of Wilfred George Every, of Luton, the driver of the motor-coach, prevented a more serious accident, as he managed to bring about a glancing blow, which forced his vehicle into a ditch at the side of the road, a foot or two from a telegraph post.

FINANCES OF A PLAY

SENTENCE FOR FRAUD ON WOMAN

Sentence of three years' penal servitude was passed by the Common Serjeant (Sir Henry F. Dickens, K.C.) at the Central Criminal Court yesterday on Bernard Myer Weiner, 42, traveller, who was found *Guilty* of obtaining money by false pretences and fraudulent conversion. The defendant pleaded "Not Guilty." Mr. H. D. Roome and Mr. R. H. Blundell appeared for the prosecution; Sir Walter Schwabe, K.C., Mr. C. G. L. Du Cann, and Mr. Granville Smith were for the defence.

It was alleged in the evidence for the prosecution that Weiner obtained from Mrs. Frances Mary Hales a large sum of money to finance a musical comedy called *Open Your Eyes*, and that he converted a portion of the money to his own use, and consequently the run of the play had to be curtailed.

In the witness-box Weiner denied that he, at any time, told Mrs. Hales that he was investing the same amount as she advanced for the production of the play. He alleged that she consented to provide the money on the understanding that her daughter was given a part in the musical comedy. The defendant also declared that all the money he received from Mrs. Hales he paid into the enterprise.

The trial lasted three days.

Detective-sergeant Greenacre proved several previous convictions against Weiner, who, he said, was born in Russia, but was brought to England when he was less than a year old. He was educated in Dublin. The witness described Weiner as a very plausible, cunning, and ostentatious rogue, who in recent years had preyed largely on women, and defrauded them of large sums of money.

In passing sentence, the Common Serjeant said that counsel for the Crown (Mr. H. D. Roome), in opening the case, characterized Weiner as a plausible swindler. The details of his career showed that he was. He won the confidence of women and fleeced them, and he had done that in this case.

HUMANE SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS

Miss Susan Lawrence, in a written reply to a question addressed to the Minister of Health by Lieutenant-Colonel Moore, states that the total number of local authorities in England and Wales who had adopted the Ministry's model by-law 9b, in regard to the humane slaughter of animals, up to January 31 was 349.

Sir Robert Gower asked the Minister whether he would consider the desirability of issuing a circular to local authorities urging them to frame by-laws making the use of the humane killer for the slaughter of animals in their respective districts compulsory. Miss Susan Lawrence replied that the Minister did not consider the present time opportune for a circular.

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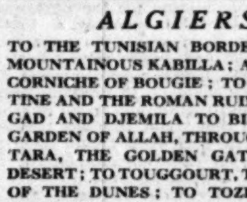

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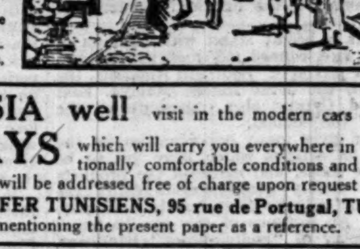

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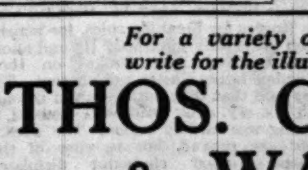

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BRITISH FAIR AT OLYMPIA

THE OPENING DAY

SIX MILES OF STAND FRONTAGE

The British Industries Fair, which began yesterday, has in the new Olympia a setting worthy of its importance. During the years when the Fair was held at the White City sections were as much as a mile apart, and to make a round of the exhibits was like walking through a succession of draught-swept streets. There was a splendid array of articles on the stands, but the lay-out of the exhibition, owing to the limitations of the site, was inconvenient and tortuous.

At Olympia the Fair is a spectacle as well as a business display, and well-controlled heating, lighting, and ventilation provide comfort alike for buyers and exhibitors. A slight curtailment of space has been necessary as compared with a year ago, but the restriction is only temporary, and the completion of the Empire Hall will make available another 100,000 square feet for the next Fair. The wonder is that so much has been done in 11 months to prepare the new permanent exhibition buildings. After the severe weather which held the country frostbound during the last White City Fair the exhibitors at meetings held in March decided unanimously that the event must be transferred to Olympia.

TWO STOREYS COMPLETED

By the end of March housebreakers were at work clearing the site for the new hall, and by the middle of last month two completed storeys were handed over to the management. These two floors of what is known as the Empire Hall, with the main hall, the annexe, and the small hall, provide 420,000 square feet of space, of which 250,000 square feet, or 10,000 fewer square feet than were applied for, can be used for the actual exhibits.

The various sections are in close touch with one another and are so arranged that the exhibits of allied trades come together. The least accessible stand is only 130 yards from the nearest entrance, and, while there are about six miles of stand frontage, every exhibiting firm can be easily and quickly found.

Business began briskly yesterday. There was no opening ceremony, as the speech-making was deferred until the dinner given by the Government at the Mansion House last night. Invitations to the Fair had been sent to 50,000 oversea buyers and more than 150,000 home buyers, and there was a good attendance for the first day. The visitors were at once attracted by the marked improvement in the appearance of the exhibition. Each section has its own distinctive colour scheme, and the roofs of the halls have been gracefully draped with red, white, and blue cloth cut in varying widths.

EMPIRE PRODUCTS

The Empire note of the Fair is struck by the placing of the exhibits of the Empire Marketing Board immediately inside the main entrance to Olympia. The Board has a big section, in which 16 exhibitors have separate stands. There is an instructive and fascinating display of the chief food products and raw materials exported by the Dominions and colonies, and a good show of home products, in which prominence is given to National Mark beef, eggs, flour, and malt.

Northern Ireland exhibits a novelty in tinned whole chickens, and the Irish Free State has a model egg-packing store where the public are informed that all eggs sent from the country are now tested for freshness before packing and branding. Canada shows apples, canned fruits and vegetables, and cereals for cooking. Australia is represented chiefly by exhibits of sultanas, currants, raisins, canned peaches, and wines; New Zealand, the second biggest dairy-produce exporting country in the world, specializes in mutton and dairy products; and South Africa has an attractive display of fresh peaches, grapes, plums, and other fruits which are now at their best.

Mauritius shows native preserves such as lemon pickles, paw paw jam, banana jam, and guava cheese, articles upon which the island may have to depend in the future, for it is stated that the sugar industry of the colony will be doomed if the existing preference is lost.

India has a bright stand with exhibits of tea, spices, rice, canned mangoes, guavas, and many other products. Southern Rhodesia, the Gold Coast, the West Indies, Malaya, East Africa, and Cyprus also contribute to the interest of the section.

The Fair gives many opportunities for the inspection of articles which have yet to be seen in the shops, and many of the products show how closely manufacturers study the markets not only to meet but to anticipate demands. An instance of this can be found in the display of "snatch-proof" handbags, by which a new form of petty theft can be foiled by slipping the hand and wrist through a stout loop by means of which the bag can be held firmly and opened without the hand being detached.

Secrets of the leather trade disclosed for the first time include "tweed" calfskin and "tortoiseshell" leather, from which women's shoes, belts, scarves, and other articles will be made in the coming months. Fancy leathers for the gramophone and wireless trades are a feature, and there is a new finish to leathers for upholstering furniture and motor-cars which enables them to be cleaned by the simple process of wiping them over with a damp cloth.

TOYS AND SPORTS GOODS

Toys and games occupy the largest area of any section in the Fair. It is claimed that the section last year beat the Leipzig Fair in certain lines for quality and price, and there is again a remarkably good and varied display, with mechanical toys, stuffed animals, and toy cycles and motor-cars predominating.

Sports goods are also prominent, and the manufacturers demonstrate that they are unsurpassed in the production of equipment for almost every game and sport in the world, including some that are not played in this country. Golf clubs with steel shafts have been shown before for use abroad, but now make a first appearance, with official approval for use, on British courses.

Birmingham is strongly represented in the fancy goods section, which is prolific in new ideas. There are lampshades with a revolving shade which can be arranged to shed a full light in one direction and a shaded light on the other, while many novelties may be found among small articles like toilet sets, powder puffs, cigarette boxes, ash trays, and lamps to hang on the backs of armchairs.

The furniture section covers more than 17,000 square feet, and is much larger than a year ago. There is sharp competition now between English and Continental design, and the exhibits reveal the latest moves of the British manufacturer.

The pottery and glassware section is on the ground floor of the Empire Hall, and the exhibitors thus attain a long-held wish to have one large hall of their own at the Fair. The show of chinaware is particularly fine, and there is a stand for the display of a new lighting glass. Oval tea-cups are a revival of an old fashion.

The section for jewelry, silver, electro-plate, and cutlery is also larger than last year, and many delightful examples of craftsmanship may be seen. Birmingham and Sheffield are in rivalry for orders for silver and plated goods. The chemicals section is perhaps restricted in its general appeal, but includes many important exhibits the manufacture of which before the War was drifting largely into German hands.

The Fair will remain open until February 28. It is to be visited to-day by the Queen and the Duke of York.

BIRMINGHAM SECTION

LORD MAYOR AND SALE OF BRITISH GOODS

As in previous years there was no ceremonial opening yesterday of the Birmingham Section of the British Industries Fair at Castle Bromwich.

The Lord Mayor (Alderman Lancaster), with other civic representatives, attended a luncheon given by the Birmingham Chamber of Commerce and the Fair Management Committee, and submitted the toast of "The Fair." He referred to the growth of the Fair and its wide appeal, and commented on the great business advantage that must accrue from the present practice of many firms of putting in charge of their stands representatives who had the authority to complete a deal on the spot. He hoped the result would be a great increase in the sale of British goods. By that means the Fair would make its contribution to the solution of the unemployment problem.

EFFECT ON BRITISH TRADE

THE DUKE OF YORK'S TRIBUTE

The Duke of York attended a Government dinner held at the Mansion House last night to mark the opening of the British Industries Fair. Mr. Arthur Henderson, M.P., Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, was in the chair. The large gathering comprised diplomatic representatives and commercial men of many foreign countries and of the Dominions and the Colonies. The Lord Mayor and the Sheriffs were also present.

THE DUKE'S SPEECH

The Duke of York said:—

For the second time I welcome the opportunity to propose the toast of the British Industries Fair. On the last occasion, at the banquet held here to inaugurate the Fair of 1928, the tide of prosperity was turning, and we were all hopeful for the future. We asked ourselves whether a permanent improvement had set in. Since then, as we all know, there have been fluctuations, and we are all conscious of the sad burden of unemployment and of our individual duty to work for its removal. But the state of trade is not a subject on which I shall dwell to-night, not because I am depressed by present conditions or unhopeful for the future, but because the occupation of tide-watching is uncongenial to me. I make no doubt it is uncongenial to you—we are all too busy. It is better to work than to watch.

It is working, not watching, which has created the British Industries Fair. Much thought and much labour have gone to the making of this great cooperative enterprise. Much is being learned to-day from adverse conditions. Perhaps the chief lesson, and one peculiarly difficult for the people of this country to learn, is the advantage of cooperation. We hear increasingly of association in manufacturing enterprise and of combination for selling. I believe myself that there is not enough of it, but whatever may be lacking elsewhere, it cannot be said of those who participate in the British Industries Fair that they lack the will to associate together in selling their goods.

I congratulate every man who participates in the Fair on his foresight and vision. He is sensible and he is scientific. Lacking, perhaps, an elaborate sales organization of his own, he has determined to use one provided by cooperative effort.

THE FAIR AS A SELLING UNIT

Consider for a moment the extent and power of the Fair as a selling unit. It is an enormous showroom with an area of half a million square feet, where more than 2,000 exhibitors display the products of some 60 industries. It has his Majesty's Government and a great organization, official and unofficial, behind it to make it known in the four quarters of the world.

The buyer finds himself positively unable to stay away. Nothing is left undone to make the Fair known to him. Apart from a great quantity of advertising in all the important newspapers of the world, a special series of letters in the language of the recipient is dispatched to great numbers of buyers in oversea countries. An advance catalogue in nine languages is issued six weeks before the opening date of the Fair. I would like to say how delighted we are to have so many buyers from overseas enticed to our Fair by a knowledge of nine languages.

But I wish to ask a question about the home buyer. I always wonder whether he is snowed under by an avalanche of propaganda written in his own language. Does he take full advantage of the wonderful opportunity to buy of the best which the world can produce and at his own door? Surely this is a most important point in making the Fair an even greater success. (Cheers.) Chambers of commerce, trade association, the banks, the great shipping and insurance companies, and other private organizations, lend their services in making the Fair known. I understand also that the Fair is advertised in the railway carriages and restaurants of the great Continental railway systems. It is safe to say that at no time during the year does this activity entirely cease. The Fair is always being advertised and a great deal of the advertising is given free.

GRATIFYING RESULTS

The exhibitor has thus at his disposal an organization for attracting customers to his door more extensive and powerful than any he could hope to build up for himself. The results have been gratifying. The number of visitors to the Fair—serious visitors, I mean, with money in their pockets—is increasing. There is no manner of doubt that, apart from the benefit to individual exhibitors, the Fair has a very important effect, and one which is perhaps greater than we are able to measure, on the volume of our overseas trade. This fact entirely justifies the hopes of those who first thought of the enterprise, all the work which has been put into it, and the support given to it by his Majesty's Government through all these years.

I note this fact, that whatever happens to British trade, the Fair grows. It grows in London, it grows in Birmingham. This year I am told, the Birmingham section will break all its records in respect of size, and it has been necessary to provide additional buildings at Castle Bromwich. I believe that we may regard this growth as a proof of genuine activity at any rate in those trades which are represented at the Fair. The man with goods to sell would not make use of the Fair if it were not successful, for business men do not as a rule persist in useless methods. May we not ask ourselves, therefore, whether the scope and utility of the Fair might not be extended? Might not other trades avail themselves of its advantages? I am glad to learn that his Majesty's Government have appointed a committee to go into these questions. The committee begins its work with our good wishes, and we hope that it may suggest some means of guiding the Fair to still more brilliant success.

THE NEW HOME

I turn now to another aspect of my subject. I have noticed a tendency on the part of great and successful enterprises to flower in fine buildings. Perhaps this year the outstanding event on which we have to dwell is the removal of the London Section to its new home—Olympia. The hard weather last February, among other things, made it imperative that more comfortable lodgings should be found. Negotiations were begun accordingly, and difficulties were faced. Finally the suggestion was made that the Fair should go to Olympia. This suggestion was very quickly put into effect, and I desire to congratulate both parties to the transaction on their expedition. I further compliment the chairman and directors of Olympia, as well as the contractors and workmen, on the astonishing speed with which the new building has been put up.

We hope that the overseas buyers will find it comfortable. The amenities which will be found at Olympia were devised as much for them as for the exhibitor. When the seller makes what the buyer wants a state of mutual satisfaction arises. The state of satisfaction is increased when business can be done in agreeable surroundings. The spirit of modern business demands them. The days of the dingy secret office, the dark, unhealthy workshop, are passing. We demand space, light, air, and all that modern inventiveness can supply in the way of convenience and ease. It is also necessary that what is offered for sale should be attractive, solid, and adapted to necessity. The manufacturer must think, not of what his machines can turn out, but of how he can adapt his machinery to what the world asks for.

A SIMPLE TRUTH

It is healthy to remind ourselves from time to time of simple truths. A simple truth from which we must always take our start is that in this country we live by selling goods and that a large part of our customers live abroad. If we cannot satisfy those customers we perish. Every manufacturer and every one engaged in selling British goods has, therefore, a solemn duty, not only to himself or to his wife and children, but to every member of the population. That solemn duty is never to risk the slightest harm to the export trade of his country by selling an article that will not give lasting satisfaction to the buyer.

It is with these thoughts that I give you the toast of the British Industries Fair.

MISS BONDFIELD'S SPEECH

Miss Margaret Bondfield, Minister of Labour, replying, said the interest of the Royal Family in the industrial life of the country as represented by the Fair was shown by the Queen, who had visited the London section every year since 1915. The King had visited the Fair every year since 1920 until his illness last year, the Prince of Wales had spoken on three occasions at the banquet, and this was the second occasion within three years when the Duke of York had been principal guest. The King and Queen, the Prince of Wales, and the Duke of York also visited the Birmingham section on several occasions since it started in 1920 under the auspices of the Birmingham Chamber of Commerce. (Cheers.) Where the Royal Family had led the way statesmen and Civil servants had followed. All now recognized the vital place trade occupied in the national life. After referring to the Canadian exhibit she expressed the hope that the Fair would thus become not merely a British Industries Fair but a market place in which the whole range of manufactures and produce of the British Empire could be surveyed.

Mr. J. C. Nicholson and Mr. G. N. Guest also replied.

MR. HENDERSON ON ARMAMENTS

Mr. Arthur Henderson, the Foreign Secretary, proposed the toast of "The Guests." Referring to the Naval Conference, Mr. Henderson said very few realized the magnitude of the burden of armaments and its serious effect on national finance. The world expenditure on armaments at the present moment was £900,000,000 a year, of which £520,000,000, or 60 per cent., was expended by European countries. Let them consider what that meant for this nation, which had an expenditure on armaments last year of £115,000,000. In 1913 it was £77,000,000. Allowing for the change in price, the burden of this unproductive expenditure was at least as great as it was then.

Nor was that all. The War had left us with a debt of over £7,000,000,000. It took the whole-time labour of 2,000,000 workers, the Chancellor of the Exchequer calculated, working year in and year out to produce the means to pay the annual cost of our debt service. If they added what we spent on our fighting Services, on preparation for the next war, it meant that we were spending a total of £520,000,000 a year, or £1,000 a minute, in paying for past and future wars. Let them think what those figures meant in social waste and what they could do in carrying through industrial reconstruction and social reforms of many kinds if they could save any portion of that cost. With such facts before them they were bending all their energies on the task, and they were making progress.

He regarded the British Industries Fair as a means of promoting international friendship. (Cheers.) They trusted that those who took back British goods when they returned home would take away with them also the feeling that we were glad to see them and some deeper understanding of our desire for friendship with all the world.

The Spanish Ambassador and the High Commissioner for Australia acknowledged the toast.

Mr. G. M. Gillett, M.P., proposed the health of the Lord Mayor.

Those present included:—

The Spanish, French, Brazilian, Portuguese, Turkish, Italian, Argentine, the United States, Belgian, and Japanese Ambassadors, the Norwegian, Swedish, Netherland, Danish, Chilean, Peruvian, Finnish, Latvian, Bulgarian, Venezuelan, Greek, Hungarian, Cuban, Panamanian, and Iraq Ministers, the Estonian, Colombian, and the Yugoslav Chargés d'Affaires, the High Commissioners for India, Australia, and New Zealand.

Lord Clarendon, Lord Herbert Scott, Lord Monk Bretton, Lord Riddell, Lord Camrose, Baron de Souza, Sir Edward Crowe, Sir William Bull, Mr. J. G. Nicholson, Mr. W. R. Smith, M.P., Sir Horace P. Hamilton, Señor Atanasio Iturbe, Sir Edward Davson, Sir Charles J. Howell Thomas, Sir Edward Harding, M. Louis Rosengart, Sir Robert Vansittart, Mr. G. Selfridge, Sir Ralph Wedgwood, Sir Josiah Stamp, Mr. W. Barrow, Commander H. G. Campbell, Sir Charles Mander, Sir William Currie, Sir Woodman Burbidge, Mr. E. W. Bache, Mr. P. E. Hill, Sir Robert Donald, Sir Gilbert Vyle, Mr. James Milne, Mr. H. Skinner, Sir Horace J. Wilson, Señor Don Jorge Buchanan, Sir James Carmichael, Signor Giovanni B. Ceccato.

Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Henry Cole, Sir John Corcoran, Sir William Crawford, M. T. de Sonnenberg, Major Gilbert Dennison, Senator J. C. Dowdall, Mr. R. B. Dunwoody, Lieutenant-Colonel K. Edgcumbe, Mr. Theo. Feilden, Sir Harry H. Fox, Colonel Sir George Fuller, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir William T. Furse, Mr. F. W. Goodenough, Mr. Harry Gregg, Mr. J. G. Henderson, Brigadier-General P. W. Hendry, Sir Charles Higham, Sir Francis Joseph, Mr. H. Judd, Commander Kemble, Sir William Larke, Señor Dr. Don Eduardo Lameda, Brigadier-General Mowat, Mr. W. D. Noakes, Mr. W. C. Noxon, Count Joseph Potocki, Señor Pablo Ramirez, Sir Charles H. Rafter, M. Clement Rezzonico, Señor Dr. Don Juan E. Richelet, Sir John T. Rowland, Alderman S. J. Sandle, Mr. C. S. Shapley, Dr. Roderich Schlubach, Lieutenant-Colonel N. G. Scorgie, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir R. Eccles Snowden, Mr. W. Street, and Mr. W. J. Waterlow.

NATURAL SELECTION IN MODERN LIFE

THE GALTON LECTURE

The annual dinner of the Eugenics Society in commemoration of Sir Francis Galton's birthday was held at the Hotel Rembrandt, South Kensington, last night, when Professor S. J. Holmes, Professor of Zoology, University of California, delivered the Galton Lecture, taking for his subject "Natural Selection in Man." Professor E. W. MacBride, F.R.S., vice-chairman of the society, presided.

Professor Holmes said that most discussions of natural selection in man, as in lower animals and plants, had been concerned with the ability of Darwin's theory to offer an explanation of evolutionary changes. Few attempts had been made to demonstrate that natural selection actually operated, or to measure the extent of its action. The most important of the earlier efforts to remedy that deficiency in our knowledge were due, directly or indirectly, to Professor Karl Pearson. Long life and good health were found to be associated with fertility and to run in families. Consequently, family strains possessing those characteristics would be most apt to survive in the struggle for existence and to increase in numbers.

The attempt was also made to show that a high infant mortality was associated with a relatively low mortality in the same group a few years later, thus affording evidence that the death of infants left a stronger group of survivors. While not denying the selective character of infant mortality, Professor Holmes pointed out that this conclusion did not necessarily follow from the data, because several common causes of infant deaths, such as measles, whooping cough, and diphtheria, produced an immunity in the survivors; hence a severe epidemic of such diseases in infancy would leave an unusually large percentage of immunes and would, therefore, lower the death-rate in subsequent years, whether the mortality in infancy were selective or not.

Although the progress of medicine and sanitation had reduced the selective elimination of individuals having various forms of hereditary defect, it would be quite unwarranted to infer that the action of natural selection had been mainly set aside. To whatever extent we might preserve our defectives and encourage them to multiply, natural selection would always tend to eliminate those individuals whose heredity predisposed them to infectious diseases or the various constitutional maladies which so frequently led to death. In one respect the action of natural selection was probably increased as a result of the development of civilization, and that was in relation to intelligence.

After referring to various American statistics, the lecturer said that in general the death-rate tended to be high in proportion as the occupation required little intelligence or skill, and if those intelligence levels depended upon heredity, as there was much evidence that they did, it indicated that natural selection was tending to eliminate the mentally subnormal elements of our population. As compared with a primitive age, when people followed much the same pursuits and lived in much the same way, our present industrial régime, which tended to place people of different intelligence levels in very different situations of life, was probably much the more selective on the basis of hereditary mental endowment. That tendency was, unfortunately, more than counteracted by the higher fecundity of those subnormal types. If there could be an equalization of the birth-rates among the various intelligence levels of the population natural selection would then be working effectively towards the improvement of the intellectual qualities of the race.

On the motion of Sir Walter Fletcher, chairman of the Medical Research Council, seconded by Sir William Beveridge, of the London School of Economics, Professor Holmes was accorded a vote of thanks for his lecture.

Among those present were:—

Lady Buxton, Lady Bryce, Baroness Palmstierna, Brigadier-General Sir Samuel Wilson and Lady Wilson, Sir Andrew Balfour, Sir Lawrence and Lady Jones, Lady Chambers, Major Darwin (hon. president), Mrs. Alec Tweedie, Mrs. MacBride, Mrs. Holmes, Mr. D. Ward Cutler, Dr. R. A. Fisher, Mrs. Grant Duff, Mr. B. S. Bramwell, Dr. C. P. Blacker, Mr. C. J. Bond, Professor Julian Huxley, Professor Ruggles Gates, Mr. R. Langdon-Down, Mr. E. J. Lidbetter, Mrs. E. E. Potton, Mr. W. Gun, Professor Lindsay, Miss E. Corry, and Mrs. Collyer.

MAGISTRATES AND CANING OF SCHOOLBOY

At the Eastbourne Police Court yesterday Frederick G. Rogers, headmaster of Meads Council School, was summoned for assaulting Arthur Standen, aged 14. Standen was caned by Rogers for breaking rules, for which he had been previously punished. He and another boy each received four strokes on the hands. Standen fainted after punishment. The other boy said that they both received the same. He did not cry. The headmaster denied that the caning was unduly severe. The Bench found the case proved, but in view of the headmaster's good character dismissed the summons.

The Prince of Wales is offering a challenge cup at the Royal Cornwall Show for the best heifer, the progeny of one of the Ministry of Agriculture's Cornish premium bulls.

THE WOOL TEXTILE INDUSTRY

EXPERT'S HOPEFUL SURVEY

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

BRADFORD, Feb. 17

Mr. William Hunter, a former president of the British Wool Federation, gave an address to-night to the Bradford Textile Society on wool and its uses.

It was disappointing to note, he said, that the wool retained for consumption in this country in 1928 was 1,338,000 bales (assuming the quantity of wool per bale as being 330lb.), compared with 1,497,000 bales in 1913. The reduction was more serious than appeared at a first glance, although it accounted for a certain amount of the unemployment and lack of machinery activity. But considering it in conjunction with the great increase which had taken place in the exports of Australia, New Zealand, and the Cape, between 1913 and 1928, amounting to 1,700,000 bales, one asked why the wool textile industry here had not absorbed its due proportion of the increase. That it had been absorbed in the main by Europe and Japan suggested that no efforts should be spared to eradicate the cause of the disparity and put the industry here in the pre-eminent position in which it was before the War. We could not afford to operate machinery only eight hours out of 24 when there was such a large consumption.

They had been told on many occasions that the wool trade was "down and out"; that in consequence of the fierce competition of rayon and other synthetic fibres there was no prospect of a revival in the wool industry. They should not be disheartened. The total world production of wool, 3,300,000,000lb., changed hands once a year and was consumed in various forms by the white and yellow races, and the carry-over from last season in this country was not more than sufficient to run Bradford's machinery for a month. This showed to what extent the wave of pessimism had swept over the whole of the wool textile industry of the world and made it feel that the future was without hope. The steps which the growers and pastoralists in Australia had now taken to stabilize values, by a slight extension of the season and the withdrawal of any wool which did not realize prices equal to those ruling during the second half of January, were an excellent corrective, and would be an assurance to all wool buyers, yarn buyers, and cloth merchants, the world over, that they could buy confidently to-day with the feeling that they were not likely to lose money on their purchases. This would have the effect of allowing buyers to anticipate their requirements over a longer period and should assist in creating more machinery activity.

Accepting American figures as the yardstick for measuring the requirements of modern civilization (America being the only country which issued reliable statistics), one found that, in spite of the prejudice against wool in America, resulting from her tariff on wool imports (other than those used for "carpet" purposes, which were duty-free), she consumed about 5¾lb. of wool per head of population, of which 1¾lb. was represented by "carpet" wool. It would be justifiable to assume that 5¾lb. was the minimum quantity used per head of population by the wool-consuming countries. The sheep population of the world was 689,000,000, and 637,000,000 persons wore wool fabrics, so that within a small decimal point there was one sheep per head of the wool-consuming population.

The breaking up of the stations in Victoria and South Australia was changing entirely the character of the wool grown in those States. A larger percentage of crossbred wool was being grown, as the farmers were now breeding both for the frozen mutton trade and for domestic consumption, and the contents of the bales from many stations varied more in quality than had ever previously been found in Australian wools. In New South Wales the change was not so marked; in Queensland, where it was impossible to cater for the frozen mutton trade, farmers had been obliged to concentrate on the production of wool suitable for the industry's requirements, and for that reason the character of the wool had not changed.

ARTIFICIAL SILK COMPETITION

Referring to the work being done by research scientists Mr. Hunter said that Dr. Dry, at Leeds University, had been experimenting over a period of five years, with the result that at Catterick to-day there was the first white Wensleydale flock of sheep that ever existed in this country. At Torridon, Leeds, the headquarters of the British Research Association for Wool and Worsted Industries, wool fibre had been made from dyers' croppings by a similar system to that obtaining for the production of artificial silk. There were great possibilities in that direction. Physicists had evolved a machine which would produce woollen yarn at half the present cost. "Artificial wool" was being made in Germany from horses' hoofs.

Analysing the figures of production and consumption of artificial silk, Mr. Hunter showed that, apart from America, where the consumption was about 1 1-6lb. per head of population (the import duties of the United States on artificial silk being only one-fifth of those on wool), the wool-using community consumed just a little more than a quarter of a pound per head in 1928, compared with about 6lb. of wool. It must not be overlooked that the fibre did not entirely displace wool, but in an equally large measure displaced cotton. It was a truly wonderful fibre, and the effects which had been obtained by blending it with wool were pleasing. Wool, however, was coming into its own again, and those who had been able to survive the recent period would have reason to congratulate themselves as financial and economic conditions in the world improved. A rough calculation showed that of the 10,000,000 bales of wool produced in the world as much as 3,000,000 were used for floor coverings of various descriptions and about 2,000,000 bales for other incidental purposes. So long, therefore, as the westernizing of the East continued and so long as the extensive building operations undertaken by the civilized races went on the demand for floor coverings would continue. Wool, indeed, had more properties than other fibre, and this enabled it to be used for a multitude of purposes other than those of clothing, so that the industry was one which still held great possibilities.

LANCASHIRE COTTON TRADE

FEARS OF INCREASED INDIAN DUTIES

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

MANCHESTER, Feb. 17

Sir William Clare Lees presided to-day at the first meeting of the Cotton Trade Development Committee, set up by the Joint Committee of the cotton trade organizations in accordance with its policy for the cotton industry announced on February 4. To-day's meeting was devoted to a discussion of the general lines on which the development committee is to do its work. One of the aims will be to provide a channel for the exchange of ideas and information between the various sections so that the trade as a whole shall be kept informed of and be able to profit by the results of research, both technical and economic. It will endeavour to co-ordinate the knowledge and experience of all sections of the industry and so to develop the technical knowledge of the trade as a whole.

The Cotton Spinners' and Manufacturers' Association has had under consideration the question of the Indian import duties on cotton goods, with the result that an influential deputation will to-morrow visit London to interview the Secretary of State for India and also, if possible, see Mr. Philip Snowden, the Chancellor of the Exchequer. There is increasing anxiety in the Lancashire cotton trade circles owing to the rumours that the India Government will increase the import duties on cotton cloth, and that telegrams from India during the week-end have accentuated the situation, Manchester merchant houses having been warned that an increase in duties is to be expected.

The present duty on cotton cloth entering India is 11 per cent., and the Bombay Millowners' Association is agitating for an increase to 20 per cent. If the duties are raised on March 1 when the Indian Budget is introduced there will be a storm of indignation throughout Lancashire.

MARKING OF BROOMS AND BRUSHES

The Standing Committee appointed by the Board of Trade will hold an inquiry at 11.30 a.m. on Monday, March 10, and at 10.30 a.m. on Tuesday, March 11, as to whether imported brooms and brushes of all descriptions other than tooth brushes, shaving brushes, or brushes for oil and water-colour painting of the type used by artists and students, should be required to bear an indication of origin. The inquiry will be held at the Board of Trade Offices, Great George-street, London, S.W.1. Communications should be addressed to the Secretary, Mr. E. W. Reardon, at that address.

AEROPLANES FOR SALESMEN

EMPIRE TRAVEL FOR SHELL COMPANY

(FROM OUR AERONAUTICAL CORRESPONDENT)

The formal opening last week by the Director of Civil Aviation (Sir Sefton Brancker) of a new aircraft petrol filling station for the use of private owners at Croydon aerodrome was made the occasion for an interesting announcement of the way big business men are using the light aeroplane as a means of quick travel by their representatives within the Empire. Four light aircraft, Moths and Avians, all flown by ex-officers of the Royal Air Force who had held Short Service commissions, drew up to the station, which has been set up by Shell-Mex, Limited, and filled up with petrol. They are some of the future Empire salesmen of this world-wide concern.

It was explained later by Mr. G. N. Wilson, of the Shell Company, that the firm had engaged as a start five of these ex-officer pilots, were training them in business salesmanship, and were then sending them out with their machines to Egypt, India, and Australia to act as their travelling representatives. At present, it was explained, much time was necessarily lost in many parts of the world in travelling owing to the distances to be covered, and Shell, which had pioneered the business aeroplane movement in this country, having used light aeroplanes for the past four years to transport its officials about the country, was now extending that system to the Empire and ultimately to the world itself. Mr. Wilson added: "These machines will be operated by us in the same way as we now operate our fleets of motor-cars in the various countries throughout the world. Routes will be planned and journeys will be made in such a manner as to render the use of these aeroplanes both economical and efficient."

This new form of enterprise, it is worth pointing out, will also tend to assist the export of British aircraft, for the ease with which these Shell representatives will cover a large area in a few hours must bring home to the people oversea the advantages of air transport for business purposes. Sir Sefton Brancker, in commending the action of the company, said that not only was it another demonstration of how aviation could help big business combinations, but it would also have the further advantage of showing the air flag in various parts of the Empire and eventually in other parts of the world as well. An extension of this movement by other firms would be a valuable outlet for officers with Short Service commissions when they left the Royal Air Force.

The new filling station is situated on the edge of the aerodrome near the A.D.C. works, and there is a neat little hut and measuring station with underground pipes to two chambers on the aerodrome itself. From these a 40ft. flexible hose is run out from a drum below the ground level, and this is sufficient for filling any type of aeroplane.

INDUSTRIAL SUNDAY

APPEALS FOR OBSERVANCE ON APRIL 27

Appeals for the observance of Industrial Sunday on April 27, issued by the Industrial Christian Fellowship, have been signed by the Prime Minister, members of the Cabinet, and leading business men and trade unionists.

The Archbishop of Canterbury writes:—"The desire of employers and representatives of labour who have expressed themselves as supporters of the observance of Industrial Sunday is an indication of the spirit which ought to govern our industrial relations. They recognize fully the place of Christian principles, and the Church ought to show its sympathy and its desire to do all that it can to make the rule of Christian principles prevail. This, I understand, is the aim of Industrial Sunday, and I commend its observance wherever possible this year."

The Archbishop of York says:—"I trust that Industrial Sunday will be kept in churches throughout the Northern Province. We all agree that nothing is so much needed as the bringing of the Christian spirit to bear upon the problems of industrial life, whether in town or country; and the observance of this Sunday is one of the most effective ways of helping forward that great cause."

LONDON SLUMS

SUGGESTED SURVEY OF NEEDS

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT)

Although there are many practical objections to the proposal of the Bishop of Southwark that there should be a national survey of housing needs, consideration is being paid to a proposal that London should carry out a limited housing survey on the same lines as was made in Birmingham in 1926.

Accurate information is seriously needed as to London's slums. In Birmingham it was decided that there should be a survey of all families who applied for municipal houses. It extended to 25,000 families who were on the corporation's waiting list, while preliminary inquiries were made in respect of some 3,000 applications received later. Visitors called at each applicant's house, and filled in a detailed form which recorded, among other details, the ages and sex of all residents; the employment, work place, and earnings of the applicant and his family; particulars of present accommodation and of accommodation needed; and classification of applicants as regards cleanliness and rent-paying capacity. In order to check the statements made each applicant's employer was invited to cooperate by giving confidential information as to earnings paid and an opinion as to his suitability as a tenant. The information received has been very valuable in selecting tenants for the houses in Birmingham, which are let at rates which vary from 11s. 2d. a week to 15s. 6d.

Up to the present in London little is being done for those families who cannot afford the high rents of municipal dwellings, except by the Sutton Trust and in the simplified flats which are now being erected by the London County Council. But in Birmingham the Estates Department have helped many a poor family to secure accommodation in pre-War dwellings in the central areas in place of overcrowded families removed to the corporation dwellings. Local landlords are apparently cooperating by agreeing to accept the council's nominees as tenants.

COOPERATIVE INSURANCE STRIKE

PARTIES' NEGOTIATIONS WITH T.U.C.

For four hours yesterday the General Council of the Trades Union Congress negotiated with representatives of the Cooperative Insurance Society and the National Union of Distributive and Allied Workers at the Congress headquarters, Transport House, Westminster, with a view to arriving at a settlement of the strike of over 3,000 agents of the Insurance Society which has been in progress since February 7. The mediators, led by Mr. John Beard, chairman of the T.U.C., found that there was a sharp cleavage between the parties.

Soon after 7 o'clock last night it was announced that a small sub-committee from each side had been appointed to meet the General Council's representatives and that the full joint conference of all parties would resume discussion an hour later. The conference lasted until 10.30 and was adjourned without a settlement. The following official statement was issued:—

"Certain proposals were under consideration. Both parties have agreed to submit those proposals to their respective governing bodies with a view to arriving at a settlement of the dispute and have arranged to meet again on Thursday in London, together with the Finance and General Purposes Committee of the T.U.C."

SIGNAL SCHOOL PASSES

The undermentioned officers have passed the 98th Regimental Signalling Instructors' Course at the School of Signals, Catterick:—

Lieut. E. J. Foord, 1st Bn. The Queen's R.; Lieut. F. M. Woolmer, 1st Bn. The King's Own R.; Lieut. L. H. Bean, 2nd Bn. Somerset L.I.; Lieut. T. H. Salt, 2nd Bn. D.C.L.I.; Lieut. P. J. Kinston Blair Oliphant, 1st Bn. Border R.; Lieut. A. R. J. Scott, 5th Inniskg. D.G.; Lieut. H. R. Mackeson, The Greys; Lieut. J. P. Archer-Shee, 10th H.; Lieut. C. G. Hendley, 5th Field Bde., R.A.; 2nd Lieut. A. G. Proudlock, 9th Field Bde., R.A.; 2nd Lieut. J. M. A. Chestnutt, 18th Field Bde., R.A.; 2nd Lieut. R. L. D. Weber, 21st Field Bde., R.A.; 2nd Lieut. R. H. Walter, 3rd Medium Bde., R.A.; 2nd Lieut. P. D. Miller, 1st Bn. Gren. Gds.; 2nd Lieut. A. C. C. Peebles, 1st Bn. Suffolk R.; Lieut. W. A. H. Forbes, 1st Bn. Cameronians; Lieut. B. J. Mahon, 1st Bn. Inniskilling Fus.; Lieut. A. L. Mitchell, 2nd Bn. R. Berks. R.; Lieut. D. Y. Cubitt, 1st Bn. Middx. R.; Lieut. A. T. Roper-Caldbeck, 2nd Bn. A. and S. H.

NAVAL, MILITARY, AND AIR FORCE

FLOTILLA COMMAND CHANGE

Captain R. J. R. Scott, A.M., who has recently been employed on special duty at Gibraltar, for which he was appointed to the Mediterranean Fleet Flagship in September last, has been appointed to the VALENTINE, in command, in succession to Captain F. R. Barry. He will thus be second-in-command of the Second Destroyer Flotilla, Mediterranean Fleet, and leader of the 4th Division in that force. Captain Scott specialized in navigating duties, and when the late War began was navigator of the HECLA, destroyer depôt-ship. In January, 1915, he joined the armed merchant cruiser COLUMBELLA, and in July, 1915, the cruiser TALBOT, in which he served until 1918, the latter part of the time as acting commander. He was promoted to commander in June, 1922, after a commission as first lieutenant-commander of the DAUNTLESS, and in 1924-25 qualified at the Staff College, Greenwich, after which he served in the Training and Staff Duties Division, Admiralty. He was commander of the battleship RAMILLIES in 1926-28. His promotion to captain was in the New Year List.

EAST INDIES SQUADRON

Rear-Admiral Eric J. A. Fullerton, C.B., D.S.O., the Commander-in-Chief, East Indies, will leave Trincomalee on Thursday in the ENTERPRISE, in which his flag is flying temporarily during the absence from station of the EFFINGHAM, for a cruise to Madras, where he will be from February 21 to 28. He will return to Trincomalee from March 1 to 3 and will then go to Colombo until April 24. The ENTERPRISE will then proceed on an East African cruise, and will meet the EFFINGHAM at Seychelles on May 7, when the Rear-Admiral will rejoin his regular flagship. The EMERALD, Captain H. P. Boxer, is ordered to leave Trincomalee on April 1 for a cruise in Indian waters.

ROYAL MARINE RIFLE SHOOTING

The annual central meeting of the Royal Marines Rifle Association will take place at Bisley between June 30 and July 5. Each unit will select a period not exceeding seven working days between March 31 and June 14, during which its non-central meeting will be held. For the purpose of these meetings the Corps is divided into seven units, consisting of the three Divisions at Chatham, Portsmouth, and Plymouth, the Depôt at Deal, and *personnel* from each of the three Divisions serving afloat. Results of the non-central meetings are to be forwarded as soon as each match is shot to the hon. secretary, R.M. Rifle Association, R.M. Small Arms School, Browndown, Gosport, Hants.

A BRITANNIA TERM, 1883-85

Captain H. T. A. Bosanquet, R.N., has compiled for private circulation a record of his term in the BRITANNIA, from July, 1883, to July, 1885. Of the 34 cadets in this term the only two remaining on the active list to-day are Admiral the Hon. Sir Hubert Brand, Commander-in-Chief at Plymouth, and Admiral Sir Reginald Tyrwhitt, late Commander-in-Chief in China. The top boy of the term in passing for lieutenant was the late Rear-Admiral the Hon. Sir Horace Hood, killed at Jutland. Captain H. J. Savill, who was also killed in action, when in command of the HAMPSHIRE, with Lord Kitchener, joined the term from the WORCESTER training ship. The brochure should interest many naval officers apart from those connected with the term.

ADMIRALTY CIVIL ENGINEERS

Mr. G. D. Callow, F.S.I., has been appointed chief surveyor, Civil Engineer-in-Chief's Department, Admiralty. Mr. H. M. Setchell, M.Inst.C.E., has been appointed superintending civil engineer, higher grade, in the same Department. The following other civilian appointments are also announced:—

Mr. G. Peach, assistant accounts officer, Accountant-General's Department, Admiralty; Mr. F. Montgomery, acting naval store officer, junior grade, Portsmouth; Mr. W. H. Webster, acting deputy naval store officer, Portsmouth; Mr. J. T. Smith, acting assistant naval store officer, Portsmouth.

COMMANDER OF THE BERWICK

On the arrival at Devonport of the cruiser BERWICK, which is on her way home from the China Station to recommission, Commander R. C. Woollerton, whose two years have expired, will be succeeded as executive officer by Commander Richard Shelley, who last year qualified at the R.N. Staff College, Greenwich. Commander Shelley entered Osborne College in September, 1904, and in 1912-14 was sub-lieutenant of the destroyer ACASTA. He became a lieutenant in August, 1914, and for the greater part of the War served in the IRON DUKE, flagship of Admiral Jellicoe in the Grand Fleet. In 1919 he was appointed to the staff at Dartmouth College, and in 1923 to the battle-cruiser HOOD, in which he made the cruise round the world. He joined the Royal yacht VICTORIA AND ALBERT in January, 1926, and after two years in her was promoted to Commander.

SECOND DESTROYER FLOTILLA

The STUART, ship of the Captain (D), Second Destroyer Flotilla, Captain W. J. Whitworth, D.S.O., left Portsmouth on Saturday for the Mediterranean. The Second Flotilla has been home for refit and recommissioning, and left Portland on January 20 for Gibraltar, but the STUART remained behind to finish her refit, which was not completed until February 8. The Flotilla should be at full strength when it leaves Malta with the Mediterranean Fleet on March 8 to take part in the combined exercises with the Atlantic Fleet off the Balearic Islands.

NEW LIEUTENANT-COMMANDERS

Twelve Lieutenants, R.N., have become due for promotion to the rank of lieutenant-commander, on completing eight years' seniority. Retirements from the latter rank have fallen off considerably since the special scheme ended on November 3 last. The February official Navy List records four retirements in the month ended January 18. In that ended December 18 there was one retirement; whereas in that ended November 18 there were 25 and in that ended October 18, 13, a total of 38 in the last two months of the special scheme as compared with only five since. In the absence of special inducement to retire, it is clear that the numbers of lieutenant-commanders must continue to increase. The 12 due to receive automatic promotion now will bring up the total to about 961. Two years ago it was 949, and in 1927, 926; 1926, 878; and 1925, 841. The officers now reaching their turn for promotion to lieutenant-commander are those who entered immediately before or during the War.

IMPERIAL DEFENCE COLLEGE

The following officers completed the 1929 Course at the Imperial Defence College, London:—Lieutenant-Colonel A. P. Y. Langhorne, D.S.O., M.C., Royal Artillery; Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel W. G. Lindsell, D.S.O., O.B.E., M.C., Royal Artillery; Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel H. J. Simson, M.C., The Royal Scots; Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel T. S. Riddell-Webster, D.S.O., The Cameronians; Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel B. C. T. Paget, D.S.O., M.C., The Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry; Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel H. E. Weeks, O.B.E., 5th Royal Gurkha Rifles (F.F.); and Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel A. B. Haig, M.C., 4/14th Punjab Regiment.

MOVEMENTS OF SHIPS

ANGUILLA, Feb. 13.—Wistaria arrived and left.
ANTIGUA, Feb. 14.—Wistaria arrived.
BRIXHAM, Feb. 14.—Forres arrived, left for Dartmouth, Feb. 15, and arrived Feb. 16.
BASIDU, Feb. 15.—Ormonde arrived.
CAMPBELLTOWN, Feb. 15.—Odin left for Portsmouth.
DARTMOUTH, Feb. 15.—Forres arrived, and left Feb. 16.
GREENOCK, Feb. 15.—Anthony left for Chatham.
HAVANA, Feb. 13.—Champlain and Vancouver arrived.
MUSCAT, Feb. 15.—Crocus left for Bombay.
MALTA, Feb. 15.—Effingham arrived.
PORTSMOUTH, Feb. 15.—Caradoc arrived; Feb. 16.—Stuart left for Gibraltar.
PAGODA ANCHORAGE, Feb. 14.—Marazion left for Keelung.
PERNAMBUCO, Feb. 14.—Delhi arrived.
PORT SUDAN, Feb. 14.—Clematis arrived.
SHANGHAI, Feb. 15.—Teal arrived.
SYDNEY, Feb. 15.—Canberra left for Hobart.
ST. KITTS, Feb. 13.—Wistaria arrived and left.

NAVAL APPOINTMENTS

The following appointments were made by the Admiralty yesterday:—

LIEUT.—G. R. Fuller, to Victory, for short course at P. and R.T. School (Feb. 20).
SURGN. LIEUTS.—M. J. Brosnan, to Cumberland; and T. S. Osborne, to Constance (Feb. 18).
GUNNER.—A. E. Stanley, to Dauntless (March 25).
SCHOOLMASTER.—W. E. Tomlinson, to St. Vincent (Feb. 28).

PROMOTIONS

CD. WRITER.—C. Coney, to rank of Paymr.-Lieut. (seny. Feb. 17).
WT. WRITER.—H. H. S. Batten, to rank of Cd. Writer (seny. Feb. 17).

ROYAL AUSTRALIAN NAVY

LIEUT.—H. M. Burrell, to Winchester (Feb. 14).

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS

Colonel B. J. Lang, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., has been appointed Assistant Quarter-master-General, Army Headquarters, India, and Colonel J. L. Buxton, C.M.G., D.S.O., Assistant Adjutant-General, Aldershot Command, has been appointed Assistant Adjutant and Quarter-master-General, i/c Administration, Gibraltar, both with effect from April 15.

A Royal Warrant published with Army Orders provides that a non-commissioned officer appointed troop deck sergeant on board a transport shall receive additional pay of 6d. a day.

The Estate Market

"OVID OF WALES"

BUSINESS PREMISES

Residential properties on the North Wales coast have been recently dealt with by Messrs. Whiteman and Co. (Brompton-road), who issue illustrated details of Glan-y-Mawddach, a Georgian house and 68 acres, near Barmouth. The views embrace the estuary and Cader Idris. The climate there is very mild. The property has associations with the 14th-century bard, Daffyd ap Gwylim. Of him, Mr. A. G. Bradley, in "In Praise of North Wales" (Methuen), says:—

> He was the Ovid, the Petrarch, of Wales, the poet of love, and nature and human nature, an aristocrat too, in his way, of gentle birth and upbringing.

Among many quotations from the poetry of the Welsh Ovid or Petrarch Mr. Bradley gives two lines about the salmon:—

> The fairest creature of the Sea,
> A chieftain of the wave.

Millfield, an old residence and 30 acres, at Stoke D'Abernon, near Cobham, will be sold on April 7 by Messrs. Knight, Frank and Rutley at Hanover-square. Portions of the house are over 400 years old. The furniture sale opens on April 9.

Bristol corner premises, in White Ladies'-road and Queen's-avenue, for sale on March 20, by Messrs. William Cowlin and Son, Limited (Clifton), and Messrs. Geo. Nichols, Hunt and Co. (Bristol), were originally known as The Queen's Hotel, and are now called Beacon House.

Blackpool freeholds, a restaurant and shop on the Promenade, opposite the entrance to the North Pier, with adjoining shops, Nos. 2-8, West-street, will come under the hammer of Messrs. Hillier, Parker, May and Rowden (Maddox-street) locally on March 13. A recently renovated freehold bakery in Milbourne-street, Blackpool, is for sale. A plan of the Promenade premises was published in *The Times* yesterday (p. 26).

Bournemouth auctions, to be held by Messrs. Fox and Sons, include Westlands, nearly seven acres, at Branksome Park, on March 20; and the Y.M.C.A. premises, on April 3. The firm has just sold six shops, in Old Christchurch-road and Commercial-road, for £22,000.

The late Sir Robert Woolley Walden's Surrey residence; and The Locks, Hurstpierpoint, 32 acres, as well as, for £4,850, an Essex house and 36 acres, are among current offers by Messrs. Harrods, Limited, who will this afternoon, at their Brompton-road mart, offer, in conjunction with Messrs. Sidney Spray and Co., a house in Mayford-road, Wandsworth Common.

The sale of Templeton, Priory-lane, Roehampton, effected by Messrs. Penningtons, Limited (Richmond), and Messrs. Lofts and Warner (Mount-street), by order of Mr. F. E. Guest, will be followed by an auction of furniture and other items, beginning next Monday.

AUCTION SUMMARY

PROPERTY (TOWN, SUBURBAN, AND COUNTRY) SALES THIS DAY

Auctioneers	Place of Sale	Description
Harrods, Ltd.	Estate Sales Room, S.W.1. (—)	Town Residence
C. E. Maney	St. David's, Thurleigh-road, Clapham Common (—)	Furniture and Freehold Residence
G. Webb and Co.	Masonic Hall, Rochester (—)	Old Tudor Residence, Freehold and Leasehold Residential & Business Premises
Stanley F. Prior	The London Auction Mart, E.C. (2.30)	Freehold and Leasehold Properties
R. Cheke and Co.	The London Auction Mart, E.C. (2.30)	Freehold and Leasehold Properties
Garrett, White and Poland	The London Auction Mart, E.C. (2.30)	Freehold and Leasehold Properties
FURNITURE, WORKS OF ART, &c. SALES THIS DAY.		
Fuller, Horsey, Sons and Cassell	Merchants' Hall Baltic Exchange, St. Mary Axe, E.C. (11.0)	Contractors Plant and Machinery
Debenham, Storr, and Sons	26, King-st., Covent Garden (12.0)	Silver and Jewels
Tooth and Tooth	187 and 189, Oxford-street, W.1. (12.0)	Furniture
Maple and Co.	Tudor Lodge, Parkside, Wimbledon Common (1.0)	English, French, and Dutch Objects of Art
Christie, Manson and Woods	8, King-street, S.W. (1.0)	Chinese Porcelain
Sotheby and Co.	34-5, New Bond-street, W.1 (1.0)	Rare Books
Miller, Paxton, and Fairminer	13, Arkwright-road, Hampstead (1.0)	Antique and Modern Furniture
Phillip, Son, and Neale	73, New Bond-street, W.1. (1.0)	Antique and Modern Silver
Killick and Davies	12, Granville-road, Eastbourne (2.0)	Contents of a Residence
Glendining and Co., Ltd.	7, Argyle-street, Oxford-circus (2.30)	Postage Stamps
Thake and Paginton	Fosbury Manor, near Hungerford, Berks (—)	Contents of the Manor

THE CHESHIRE REGIMENT

ANNIVERSARY PARADE OF 2ND BATTALION

At Aldershot yesterday the 2nd Battalion, The Cheshire Regiment, held a ceremonial parade for the purpose of trooping the Colour in the presence of the Colonel of the Regiment, Lieutenant-General Sir W. Hastings Anderson, K.C.B., Quartermaster-General. The ceremony served to commemorate the battle of Meeanee, which was fought on February 17, 1843, when, with some 2,000 troops, Sir Charles Napier, the conqueror of Scinde, defeated enemy forces numbering 22,000, and the 22nd Regiment, now the Cheshires, under Pennefather, led the attack.

The battalion paraded under Lieutenant-Colonel A. W. Stericker. Captain R. H. Griffiths commanded the Colour escort. Lieutenant-General Sir W. Hastings Anderson took the salute. With him at the parade were Major-General F. F. Ready, G.O.C. 1st Division, and the following retired officers of the regiment and officers who have been connected with the regiment:—

Lieutenant-General Sir H. F. Cooke, Major-General Sir T. O. Marden, Major-General M. R. W. Nightingale, Colonel A. Crookenden, Colonel C. M. Stephen, Colonel M. R. D. Turton, Lieutenant-Colonel H. S. Adair, Lieutenant-Colonel A. Grey, Lieutenant-Colonel H. Huiseberg, Lieutenant-Colonel H. F. Smythe, Major Lyman Dixon, Major F. R. Savage, Major V. R. Tahourdin, and Mr. Ramsay Nares.

RUNAWAY TRAIN AT BATH

CONTROL LOST THROUGH FUMES IN TUNNEL

Fumes in the tunnel were blamed by the Coroner's jury at Bath yesterday for the railway accident at Bath in November, when a Somerset and Dorset Railway goods train ran away and overturned, and the driver, Henry Jennings, Inspector Isaac Norman, and Sydney Jack Loader, a clerk, were killed.

Dr. Scott White, who made blood tests, found that Jennings's blood was saturated to the extent of 75 per cent. by carbon monoxide, and in his opinion he was more or less unconscious at the time of the accident.

The fireman of the train is still in hospital, and in his evidence, given to the coroner, he stated that he found the tunnel bad and covered his head with a coat. He remembered nothing more.

Guard Wagner, who, when he saw the crash was inevitable, jumped out of his van, breaking his legs, was carried into Court by colleagues.

The jury returned verdicts of "Accidental death." In the case of the driver they said that his death was caused by his losing control of his train through being rendered helpless by gas fumes in the tunnel through which the train had just passed.

THE MISSING IRISH POSTMAN

A diver from Liverpool arrived yesterday at the mine shaft at Ballinasisla, Bonmahon, Co. Waterford, which is being searched for the body of Laurence Griffin, the missing Stradbally postman. The diver was lowered twice in a boatswain's chair for an examination of the sides of the shaft. He reported that it was highly dangerous to go down to the bottom of the mine shaft, and he left for Dublin last night.

BRITAIN'S FUTURE DOCTORS

THEIR TRAINING AT BARTS.

EVERY BARTS man is endowed with the strength and the distinction of a long and honourable tradition. Behind him is the weight of eight centuries of learning, eight centuries of the study, prevention and cure of disease. It is not a small thing to be the heir to forty generations of devoted men. That is a part of the strength of the present generation of four thousand men who have learned at Barts what their predecessors have handed on to them, and who are now rendering direct and vital service to the nation and to humanity in every quarter of the world as doctors or surgeons and as professors or lecturers at the Universities and other medical schools.

TEACHING or instruction of some sort has always been a part of St. Bartholomew's hospital work. From the beginning the apothecary, the doctor's "man" as he was called, and the Barber Surgeon's apprentice were ordered to attend the physician on his rounds and while he gave prescriptions; as it is written for later days in the sixteen Regulations drawn up by HARVEY for the Hospital, "in order that they may fully conceive his directions, and what is to be done."

More than four centuries ago, JOHN MIRFIELD, eminent physician and surgeon and clerk of the Priory of St. Bartholomew's, published his famous *Breviarium Bartholomei,* one of the earliest English manuscripts on medicine and surgery, largely compiled from his observations and experience at the hospital. And it should be recorded that the art of medicine, as expounded by ST. ISIDORE in his *Liber Etymologiarum* (the text book of the Master and Brethren of St. Bartholomew's in its early days), included "All the seven branches of a liberal education." *Doctors at Barts were educated, as they are to-day, not merely trained.*

When Henry VIII reconstituted St. Bartholomew's the *scientific* treatment of patients was secured by the enactment that "the poor, sick and impotent people shall be helped by persons sufficiently *learned* in the art of physic and other persons having sufficient knowledge of surgery."

William Harvey

Teaching by exposition and demonstration at the Hospital must have been soon inaugurated, as we have early records of students being *in the habit* of attending the doctors for this purpose; and a *Medical Library* was provided for "the young University Scholars." PEPYS mentions having listened to a lecture there, "after which we had a fine dinner and good learned company, many doctors of physic, *whom we used with extraordinary great respect.*"

Modern medicine owes its existence to WILLIAM HARVEY (34 years Chief Physician at Barts) and his revolutionising discovery of the circulation of the blood, which he expounded to his students fifteen years before it was given to the world.

The spontaneous and valuable teaching of such outstanding men in course of time received formal recognition, and was instituted by authority. Various anatomical and chirurgical collections that had been made in the Hospital by doctors engaged upon research were housed together in the College *Museum,* in charge of a Curator. These were supplemented at various dates by important collections of pathology and morbid anatomy—parents of the present general medical museum for study, which is one of the finest attached to any teaching institution in the world.

The syllabus of the first official course of twenty lectures on Anatomy, delivered by EDWARD NOURSE, for thirty years Surgeon at Barts, is preserved in the British Museum The well-known PERCIVAL POTT—of Pott's Fracture and Pott's Disease—who "served Barts as a man and boy for half a century," among whose pupils was the famous JOHN HUNTER, followed NOURSE; and, about the same time WILLIAM and DAVID PITCAIRN, both celebrated Barts physicians, gave lectures on medicine.

It was, however, JOHN ABERNETHY, virtual founder of the modern College as we know it and its greatest benefactor, who altered the whole condition of things by his own ability. He gave the College a world-wide reputation it has maintained ever since, transforming it to a great teaching institution of academic proportions and methods, and giving an impetus to all-round medical training, that marked an epoch in the history of education and established the methods still accepted as the model in Great Britain and other countries. The rapid developments of the College consequent upon his zeal and gifts for organisation, many years ago necessitated the appointment of Professors, Lecturers and Demonstrators, who give their whole time to teaching.

Sir James Paget

Many famous men have served the Hospital in modern times, but professional etiquette unfortunately forbids our mentioning the names of the living. SIR JAMES PAGET, for example, the chief surgeon of the Victorian age, Serjeant Surgeon to the Queen, was, after ABERNETHY, the greatest benefactor of the College. He was a student at Barts, apprenticed to a Barts man at Yarmouth, and associated with the Hospital throughout his life. As curator of the Museum, first Warden of the College, demonstrator and lecturer, he became so attached to the place that he named his eldest son after the founder, RAHERE.

The Pathological Institute at Barts, thoroughly well equipped and up-to-date, owes its inception to the immense ability and enthusiasm of DR. A. A. KANTHACK, *the first professional pathologist* appointed, as Lecturer *and* Pathologist to any London hospital; who, at Barts *founded* the Study of *Clinical* Pathology.

In addition to which the beneficence of SIR WILLIAM DUNN has provided special laboratory accommodation for an important complete clinical, medical and surgical professorial unit of Pathology.

Barts was the *first* General Hospital to set up an Orthopædic Department, with the brilliant young surgeon, ALFRED WILLETT, in charge; and in association with which the *first* Children's Hospital for Hip Disease was established.

The purchase of a *machine for electrical treatment* nearly two hundred years ago, and subsequent developments, prove astonishingly early pioneer activity in a direction elsewhere only pursued in quite modern times. Scientific, organised work began with the appointment of DR. W. E. STEAVENSON as medical electrician to the Hospital. His able successor, DR. LEWIS JONES, the Father of Medical Electricity, created a tradition which has elevated medical electricity in England from empiricism to its present position as a recognised branch of scientific medicine. Treatment by sinusoidal currents, the "condenser method" of testing reactions, and diathermy, were first practised in this country at Barts, *which still maintains its leadership in the development of electrical therapeutics.*

Safeguarding Maternity

Barts was one of the first of the great General Hospitals in London to institute on a thoroughly organised and scientific basis, antenatal treatment for out-patients and maternity wards in complex cases. Its Medical College was one of the first in London to provide special scientific instruction and training in *Obstetrics and Gynæcology.*

It was DR. JAMES MATTHEWS DUNCAN, the famous authority on Midwifery and Women's Diseases, physician and lecturer at Barts from 1877 till his death in 1890, who built up and established this pioneer department. Barts shortly after became the *first* Hospital to send out medical men, specially and fully equipped with sterilised gowns, dressings and towels in aseptic drums for aseptic treatment of maternity cases in the patients' homes, throughout the local London districts for which it is, officially, responsible.

The post-war revolution that has taken place in the administration of anæsthetics was largely due to Barts. A machine for the administration of gas, oxygen, and carbon-dioxide was invented by a Barts specialist, and is widely used to-day both here and abroad.

Barts was among the first to recognise the need to provide for certain classes of neurasthenic and other mental cases in general hospitals; and to establish a definite out-patient Department of Psychological Medicine.

In the fight against cancer St. Bartholomew's Hospital has played and is playing an important part. It is largely due to the brilliant radium research carried out there by a group of devoted workers that the present hopeful position of radium treatment for cancer has been brought about. The department to-day possesses over £18,000 of radium. But this is insufficient. A substantially larger quantity is needed to pursue the investigations now in hand.

Handicaps to Progress

Such are a few of Barts most outstanding achievements in the advancement of medical scientific progress and the training of medical men; but the finest system and the highest ideal of training, however skilfully and loyally carried out, cannot maintain its historic record, for lack of accommodation in important departments, which rapid discovery and advance in science are day by day making so highly specialised. The College has struggled on heroically to provide for 700 students in surroundings designed for no more than half that number. Many of the lecture and demonstration theatres are quite unsuitable for modern requirements, and much of the equipment is out-of-date.

The site for new college buildings immediately necessary for Anatomy, Chemistry and Biology has been acquired, adjoining the Harvey Laboratories for Physics, Physiology and Pharmacology, but no progress can be made towards their erection until funds are forthcoming for this purpose, which forms part of the present great reconstruction appeal.

No less urgent is the need for a *Residential College,* to create and foster the spirit of *esprit de corps,* so fundamental a part of education and college life. Without such provision, the most intimate psychological influences of corporate existence cannot be realised, or are largely dissipated outside the classroom; the love and veneration of the *alma mater* must suffer.

Meanwhile, not one of the present six Chairs of Medicine, Surgery, Pathology, Physiology, Anatomy and Physics, or the Readership in Chemistry, is endowed; and new Chairs are urgently needed, especially in Obstetrics, Bio-Chemistry, Clinical Pathology and Bacteriology.

Finally, there is one vital fact which every reader should fully realise and never forget. Whether or no he is ever likely to become a patient at any of our great hospitals, the skill and experience of his own medical advisers (celebrated specialist and general practitioner alike) must depend upon the comprehensive knowledge acquired during their medical training. This, in its turn, must directly depend upon the hospital—(1) being highly efficient, (2) treating a great variety of complicated—and even obscure—cases in every department, and (3) being completely equipped with the latest apparatus whatever the cost; all of which can only be provided and maintained in great *national* medical teaching institutions. Nor does Barts vital importance to the reader end there. For it is only by keeping *au fait* with the research work, developments in treatment, and technical advances evolved therein, that its doctors can ensure remaining up-to-date.

Every man, whatever his power, position, or wealth, must at least twice in his life, be served by doctors and nurses trained in *national* teaching hospitals, and must depend on the training these hospitals provide. And what *they* give us comes from what we, in our turn, give them. If we make for ourselves efficient *national* teaching hospitals, we shall have efficient doctors and nurses: if we do not, we cannot secure efficiency. That is the position in a nutshell.

Highly trained medical men are of vital necessity to the nation. Their training obviously demands the provision of the most advanced, up-to-date laboratories, lecture and demonstration theatres, equipment, apparatus and all facilities. Periodically these must be reconditioned and improved to keep step with progress.

Surely the nation will never be content that the Hospital of her great Capital City, the Mother-Hospital of the English-speaking people, should take a second place in the provision of the most advanced facilities for medical teaching, research and discovery.

The Scotland Yard of Medicine

Endowment, finally, does not exist—and is badly needed for Research, the "Scotland Yard of Medicine." Barts students are *trained* in research, and so go forth to their subsequent careers with the minds of expert detectives. But the enormous strides recently accomplished at such great national hospitals as Barts in the *advance* of medical science, and the new achievements that have almost miraculously revolutionised surgery, prove the paramount importance of endowment for research to be beyond dispute, as they reveal no less clearly the limitless possibilities that remain to be investigated. *In the busy life of a big institution it is obvious that research requires the exclusive attention of men appointed for the purpose, for whom an Endowment Fund must be formed.*

Here direct service is manifestly rendered to mankind through every doctor in the world. Every man has his share in the benefits derived from every new discovery or invention. Should some advance be made, as well it may, through the peculiar circumstances of a "cure" at Barts, new avenues of hope will open at once to the millionaire of Chicago, the merchant of Marseilles, and the mine-magnate of Johannesburg.

A Man of Vision

When Rahere, early in the 12th century, began building his hospital, with its attendant Priory and Church, he was establishing a Home of Medicine whose flame was to glow brightly and still more brightly through the coming ages. His original appeal was made to his own people. He was a man of vision; he knew that such an appeal would not fall on deaf ears. It did not. The Royal Hospital of Saint Bartholomew—a place of succour for the sick, a place of learning for the studious—is the flower and the fruit of his pleading. And while Barts remains the City's own hospital, its service extends to the length and breadth of the Kingdom; indeed, to all mankind.

Never once since its foundation has Barts let the nation down in any way. But to-day great reconstruction and additional blocks are an imperative need that can be no longer delayed. The appeal of the Royal Hospital of St. Bartholomew is to the whole of the English-speaking peoples. The Hospital is cramped, the Medical College is pinched—a Medical College whose traditions, whose records of pioneer activities and constant progress, entitle it to fulfil its aspiration of attaining the status of a Medical University. Once more Rahere goes forth with pleading voice.

"Will you give?" he asks. And then, with a compelling smile, he drops into his accustomed ecclesiastical Latin, *"Tangat vos Bartholomœus, Bis dat qui cito dat."*

FORM OF CONTRIBUTION OR PROMISE.
To the Honorary Treasurer,
THE RT. HON. LORD STANMORE, C.V.O.,
St. Bartholomew's Hospital, Smithfield,
London, E.C.1.

I ENCLOSE __________ for £ : :
towards Barts Great Reconstruction Fund.
I will contribute a further sum of £ : :
spread over __________ equal annual payments.
Signature __________
Address __________
____

A printed official receipt will be sent to all contributors.

Given by a king, built by a monk, trusted by citizens, sustained by public charity, and dear to the people as a holy refuge: for eight hundred years, aided by all the monarchs of the realm, The Royal Hospital of St. Bartholomew has held and nourished the Heart and Spirit of the People.

The ROYAL HOSPITAL *of* ST. BARTHOLOMEW

Patron: HIS MAJESTY THE KING. President: H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, K.G. Hon. Treasurer: THE RT. HON. LORD STANMORE, C.V.O.

Please apply for "101 Ways of Aiding Barts," and booklet entitled "Barts Great Reconstruction"; address all communications and proposals regarding the Appeal to A. F. Shepherd, Esq., Appeal Director, St. Bartholomew's Hospital, Smithfield, E.C.1. Appeal Office Tel.: Nat. 2860.

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Barts sympathisers have generously contributed to the cost of this announcement. Others who appreciate the value of such educational publicity are earnestly urged to proffer similar help.

Letters to the Editor

THE POWERS AT THE CONFERENCE

CLAIMS TO CRUISERS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Now that the five Powers at the Naval Conference have stated their policy and the tonnage of the various classes of vessels required, it has become evident that France, Italy, and Japan are following the lead of the United States in demanding an increase rather than assisting in that policy of limitation of armaments in which Great Britain has already played so large a part.

For example, take the cruiser question. If France is allowed 10 large cruisers carrying 8-in. guns, and Italy demands parity (*i.e.*, the same number) and Japan insists on seven-tenths of 18 (the minimum U.S.A. demand), that is 12-13, then, dangerous as the position is for us at the moment, it will be much worse in 1936. In that year, all those nations will be equipped with new cruisers, probably of an improved Ersatz Preussen type; whereas we, as we are not laying down any new cruisers, shall have to rely on the 15 large cruisers now allowed us, some of which will by that time be becoming obsolete. Moreover, the conditions of our Empire responsibility render it essential that our cruiser force should be distributed over the seven seas; the other Powers, owing to the concentration of their national interests in a comparatively narrow sphere, will always have a very large local superiority of cruiser force. Such superiority, greatly assisted by large numbers of destroyers and submarines now building and projected, will at any time and in any such place enable them to dominate the situation whether in peace or in war, and so our trade and food supplies will be at their discretion.

If the Five-Power Conference is to be used merely as a method for reduction in the size of the British fleet, leaving the other fleets of the world as strong as, or even stronger than, before, then it is time that the British public woke up to a realization of this position, especially in view of the most striking historical examples cited by your correspondent "Historicus" in your issue of to-day.

Yours faithfully,
CYRIL S. COBB, Chairman.
H. M. DENNY, Commander, R.N., General Secretary.
The Navy League, 13, Victoria-street, S.W.1, Feb. 17.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—The issues before the Five-Power Conference appear to be crystallizing, and the time to be opportune for a brief comment from one of those who believe that a powerful British Navy is an essential necessity, first as the principal insurance for the continued existence and prosperity of the British Empire, and, secondly, by its enhancement of British power and prestige, as the most effective contribution to European, if not to world, peace which it is in our power to make.

The fundamental principle which we advocate is that the strength of the British Navy should be decided by the British Empire alone, and not by international agreement. It should be the business of the Government of the day, which is responsible to the country for national security, and should be determined solely by our own requirements and our own obligations. This principle, that nations should be their own judges of the strength necessary to them, has been upheld by the French in their clear and logical statement; it is implicitly supported by the Italians; it has not been seriously controverted by the Japanese.

By word and deed we submissively concede this principle; America does so by word, but not by deed. The very calling of the Conference, the apathetic interest shown by the country in the vital issues at stake, and the general, though somewhat vague and unenthusiastic, desire expressed in the Press for the success of the Conference (a success which appears to be obtainable only at the cost of successive British sacrifices), seem to indicate that our first trench has been lost, and that in the future the strength of the British Navy is to be the result of a co-ordinated opinion of the delegates of five nations whose naval needs and obligations vary widely among themselves and differ radically from our own, and none of which has, as we have, been founded, developed, and maintained by sea power.

No conclusive answer has been given to the question why, if the Government of the day in 1927 considered that 70 constituted our minimum requirement in cruisers, they are now content with 50. Admittedly as risk of war diminishes, insurance premiums can be reduced. One great event only, the Briand-Kellogg Pact, has in the past two years affected the risk of war. But the pact includes no guarantees for its enforcement, and its originator is building a fleet for which it is difficult to conceive an object other than that of supporting her policy. If 23 cruisers in the Indian Ocean and 17 in the South Atlantic were required to locate and bring to action a single cruiser in each of those seas, how can it reasonably be contended that a strength of 50 is not ludicrously insufficient for the needs of reasonable safety of our manifold trade routes in the Seven Seas together with the scouting service of the main fleet of capital ships?

Apparently we are to be content with approximately 150 destroyers. In the Great War some 140 destroyers were required solely for service with the Grand Fleet and its advanced element of light forces based at Harwich. Another 20 or so were required at Dover, an indication of the strength in light craft which will always be required for warfare in narrow seas. We finished the Great War with 390 destroyers, yet we never had enough, and at one time were losing for want of them one ship in every four of those maintaining the communications of the Salonica Army. Had our destroyer force not been reinforced at a critical moment by a most efficient flotilla from the United States, nothing could have averted a serious crisis in our fortunes. There seems little chance that the submarine will be abolished; if there were, possibly our destroyer requirement might be considerably reduced. But no agreement as to the use of submarines is likely to prevent an enemy from doing his utmost to drain the life blood which flows to us from overseas, our food, our oil, our raw materials.

In conclusion, may I remind your readers in the words of Lord Fisher that an initial naval disaster in war is irreparable, irretrievable, and eternal, that naval strength, whether in *personnel* or in material, cannot be extemporized, and that injudicious reductions of our Navy have invariably been succeeded by panic building programmes to the detriment both of national economy and naval efficiency.

Your obedient servant,
SYDNEY R. FREMANTLE,
Admiral.

PIGMENTS OF THE OLD MASTERS

SOURCES FOR BLUE

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—May I be allowed to supplement the very interesting letter you publish on the use of woad, from the pen of the late Dr. Hurry? There can be no question that the blue scum from the woad-dyer's vat was used as a pigment from very early times. References are made to it by both Pliny and Vitruvius, and, as Dr. Hurry states, recipes for its preparation are given in the Bolognese Manuscript and also in the later manuscript in the library of St. Mark. The word "Azure" was used indiscriminately for any blue.

Another blue pigment which was widely used, both for illuminated manuscripts, and pictures, was the native blue carbonate of copper which appears under more than one name according to its source and purity. Probably an earthy variety was used all through the history of painting until recent times as a cheap blue for painting large surfaces (where it has been used in Italian frescoes large patches have often changed to a magnificent green), but, occasionally, in some copper mine crystals of such purity and splendour would be discovered as for a time to rank among the finest pigments and replace even ultramarine from its throne. Something of this kind took place towards the close of the 15th century, when we find ultramarine displaced in illuminated manuscripts by a gorgeous blue of a greenish tint—which is a crystalline blue carbonate of copper.

Through the 16th century it was undoubtedly the principal blue used by painters and illuminators. The blue carbonate of copper is occasionally found in earlier manuscripts and Cennino Cennini refers to it, but the variety that came into use towards the close of the 15th century was of an unrivalled brilliancy. Looking up my notes on illuminated manuscripts, I find my first notice of it on an illuminated manuscript in the Advocates Library, Edinburgh, known as the Culross Psalter of about 1470.

The disappearance of this fine variety of azurite is as abrupt as its appearance. It is used on the Coram Rege rolls up to 1621 and is present on the Venetian Ducali up to 1647. Azurite mixed with smalt is used by Velazquez on the Rokeby Venus. The latest date for azurite found by de Wild on Dutch pictures is 1660.

It is evident from what I have said that any particular source of a fine copper carbonate might well become exhausted and the blue go out of favour, because other varieties in the market were poor in colour. I have myself a beautiful azurite, obtained by selecting the finest crystals from a specimen of the mineral and grinding them. But a curious light is thrown on this problem of the abrupt disappearance of the blue from the artist's palette by Pacheco, the father-in-law of Velazquez. He says:—

> Philip, Count of Flanders, ordered Michael Coxis of Malines to make a copy for him of the celebrated picture by Van Eyck of Ghent: he copied it extremely well, and, because they could not procure any azure so fine as that used in the original, they sent to Titian, who was at Venice, for some of the natural azure which is found in Hungary, which was formerly very easy to procure before the Turks were masters of the Province, and the blue for the drapery of the figure cost 30 ducats.

I am, &c.,
A. P. LAURIE.
22A, Buccleuch-place,
Edinburgh, Feb. 14.

KINGSWAY TUNNEL

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—The sins of the fathers are—alas!—oft-times visited upon the children, and it is saddening to read this morning that the use of the Kingsway Tunnel by all vehicles, which might have given us an unblockable road across the crowded waist of London, is now declared impossible. The tunnel, we are told, can be deepened, but it cannot be widened. So it must be reserved for tramcars alone.

If only our civic leaders of those earlier days had not been obsessed with the idea that tramways were everything because they were municipal, they might have given us, under the fine street which they were driving north and south, a great tunnel like that in Rome, wide enough, deep enough, and well enough ventilated to permit of every kind of traffic using it. Think of the advantage, not only for London south of the Thames, but for Westminster, to be able to communicate with North London, with Euston, St. Pancras and King's Cross, without one single cross-traffic block! For, of course, such a tunnel should have gone under Theobalds-road also, avoiding that ridiculous congestion by the L.C.C. Central School.

Perhaps this last could be arranged still, and the tramways at least taken due north; but what a chance is missed.

Imagine! A by-pass road across London's blocked centre, used only by 30 vehicles per working hour—and carrying nothing but passengers! But we so seldom use our imagination.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
GEORGE S. C. SWINTON.
45, Sussex-gardens, W.2, Feb. 17.

THE BLASPHEMY LAWS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Every religious man or woman, whatever their faith, must be seriously concerned at the apparently easy passage of the Blasphemy Laws (Amendment) Bill through the House of Commons, in view of the possibilities which may arise if it is passed, which I need not particularize. But it does not seem to be generally realized in religious circles what it is which the Bill aims at doing. The old law is obsolete. Under it a Nonconformist minister, a reverent agnostic, and a Christian Scientist could be prosecuted for any sort of public proclamation of his beliefs or want of them. Obsolete laws are a public peril, and this one not least so. But "blasphemy" which outrages the feelings and convictions of the great majority is another matter altogether, and it seems to me that all that is required is the removal of that one word from the single clause of which the Bill proper is composed, and the insertion in the schedule of a definition of "blasphemy," such as "any expression or pictorial representation calculated to bring into contempt or to ridicule any form of religious belief." Surely the law which prevents physical indecency should protect us from what would outrage our tenderest feelings even more.

Yours, &c.,
H. MARTYN SANDERS.
Office of *S. Paul's Review*, 33, Bedford-square, W.C.1, Feb. 15.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Your correspondent the Vicar of Lewisham is very much mistaken in supposing that the Blasphemy Laws (Amendment) Bill is promoted by "people who want to be blasphemous," if by "blasphemous" is meant scurrilous or obscene. The purpose of the Bill is to remove the last remaining fetter on the free expression of opinion in England. Those members of this society who are not Christians claim the same right to present their case to the public as Christians have to present theirs; and those who are Christians hold that it is a distinct injury to Christianity to assume that it cannot hold its own against anti-Christian propaganda without the help of the law.

Yours faithfully,
J. M. BRIDGE, Secretary, the Society for the Abolition of the Blasphemy Laws.
5, Johnson's-court, Fleet-street, E.C.4, Feb. 17.

BURDENS OF TAXATION

INDUSTRY AND SUBSIDIES

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—The coming Budget is dreaded. New commitments must be liquidated by new taxes. Income-tax is 4s. and super-tax up to 6s. in the pound. The Exchequer shares in every business gain, it escapes every business loss. When the gain is from 10s. to 16s. and the loss is a full pound, with prospect of further Exchequer inroads, enterprise is paralysed; yet employment depends upon enterprise.

Since the Armistice our panacea for war waste has been subsidies of public money. Houses could not be built to let at economic rents, so we assisted them with a subsidy. Unemployment cannot be financed by contributions; again a subsidy. Rates were burdensome: we relieved them with a subsidy. Subsidies can only be provided by taxes. The national wealth is estimated at about £4,000,000,000 per annum. Rates and taxes absorb about £1,000,000,000. The recipients of rates and taxes broadly are consumers, and must be maintained by the producers. The wage-earners are producers. They are deluded by the idea that the rich alone pay taxes. There is no greater fallacy. High taxes mean high interest rates; capital can take care of itself

Roughly speaking the 4lb. loaf to-day costs 8½d. In pre-War days it cost about 5½d. Wheat is about 1s. per bushel above pre-War prices, but the loaf is 3d. more. Assuming that the extra cost of the wheat is 1d., then to the housewife's budget is added 2d. each loaf for rates and taxes. There is a great gap between what the producer receives and the consumer pays. Producers are in despair and the consumer is indignant, but in the manufacture and distribution of every commodity the rate is there and the tax is there.

Now some Press pundits tell us that if we impose more taxes and call it Empire free trade we shall prosper. Others, that if we tax all imports, subsidize agriculture, and call it protection all will be well. More taxes, more subsidies—are we not surfeited already?

Trade declines and unemployment grows. Rates and taxes increase the cost of making and distributing every commodity we produce. The world hungers for our goods. It does not buy them because they are too dear; consequently we have a growing army of unemployed. In America taxes have been reduced. In England they have been increased. In America wage rates are double and taxes less by more than a half of those levied in England—an object-lesson for our wage-earners. New taxes, whether tariff taxes or income taxes, will add to the costs of production and lower the standard of life of the working producers. Low taxation is the secret of good government.

Yours faithfully,
GEORGE LAMBERT
House of Commons, Feb. 17.

MR. LANSBURY AND THE PARKS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Apart from Mr. Lansbury's not unnatural desire to leave his finger-prints on his office during a term which may prove short, I fancy that his past membership of the London County Council may be responsible for his pressing desire to dedicate our central parks to "kiddies."

The area of some 10,000 acres of the parks and open spaces of London is roughly equally divided as to management between the Office of Works and the L.C.C., and for the 12 years during which I served on the Parks and Open Spaces Committee of the L.C.C. one of our chief aims was to provide playgrounds for our elementary schools in populous and poor districts, while leaving ample space for the restful enjoyment of adults. Omitting smaller playgrounds, a glance at the map will show Hampstead Heath, Parliament Fields, Finsbury Park on the north-west, Victoria Park, Wanstead Flats, the 5,000 acres of Epping Forest owned and maintained by the Corporation of London on the east, several large commons in the south, Wormwood-scrubs on the west, all provided with opportunities for organized games.

The central parks under the control of the Office of Works are situate in entirely different conditions. There are practically no children in their neighbourhood who desire gymnasia, sandpits, and the like. North Paddington may have a quota, but there is Paddington Recreation Ground, and the north-west corner of Kensington Gardens has recently been furnished with swings and other apparatus for their use.

Every one must desire open air and recreation for the less fortunate children of London, but some consideration must also be shown to the larger population of those who are no longer children, some rest and quiet from the noisy and unbearable traffic of the streets, some respect to the stately trees in our parks, so easy to destroy, so increasingly difficult to propagate in an atmosphere progressively fouled by power stations and other emitters of smoke and acid fumes.

As Lord Crawford justly points out, our central parks, at present unspoiled, form a source of admiration and pleasure not only to ourselves but to our numerous foreign guests who frequent them. May Mr. Lansbury have mercy upon them!

Yours faithfully,
STUART SANKEY.
35, Queensborough-terrace, Hyde Park.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—The letter from Sir Vivian Henderson in your issue of February 8 is written in a tone of party malice. Why blame Mr. Lansbury for what has been a growing practice on the part of the parks authorities for some years past? I have lived in North London for 25 years, and this road connects two London parks, Clissold and Finsbury. I can say from personal observation that the withholding of ground from the general public in order to provide amenities for a small section of the public, footballers, lawn tennis players, and swimmers, has increased and is increasing. The policy probably originated in the report, now forgotten, of some obscure committee or sub-committee; why blame Mr. Lansbury? If the political party to which Sir Vivian Henderson belongs had displayed any foresight 50 years ago, London need not have grown so big, and a public-spirited old gentleman over 70 would have been spared the impossible and heartbreaking task of trying to make a limited amount of land serve an unlimited number of uses.

I am, Sir, yours faithfully,
H. W. ARMSTRONG.
108, Queen's-road, Finsbury Park, N.4.

DISABLED MOTOR DRIVERS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Seeing that the second reading of the Road Traffic Bill is down for Tuesday, may I draw your attention to a clause which seriously affects all men disabled through War service? Frequently through the very nature of their wounds the only means of conveyance open to these men is the motor-car, and they have learnt to drive carefully and well; indeed, they perhaps drive with more care than the ordinary motorist, fully realizing the greater responsibility which is theirs.

Under the Bill it is necessary for them to sign a declaration to the effect that they are physically fit, and should an accident occur, this declaration can, and will always, be brought up against them. Many members of the public may say that disabled men should not be allowed to drive at all, or, at any rate, without a test, and it is for this test I wish to press. We are willing to submit ourselves to any sort of test, and I would suggest a committee of, say, the R.A.C., a member of the Ministry, and a representative of the Disabled Motor Drivers' Association. The last would know exactly what to look for, and would certainly not err on the side of leniency, as if an incompetent driver got through and had an accident it would reflect on all disabled drivers. After such a test had been passed the declaration of fitness should be unnecessary, and the driver would be in the same position as all other motor-drivers. Personally I foresaw this some time ago, and went in for the ordinary R.A.C. test, which I passed. We are a small community, but are vitally interested.

J. B. BRUNEL COHEN.
Cannes, Feb. 15.

Points from Letters

WAR BOOKS

Now that War books have started to appear in cheap editions, may I appeal to publishers to come to some agreement as to the production of them? Most people, I suppose, like to have books of kindred character grouped together, and nothing is more disgruntling to a booklover than to have books of all shapes and sizes jostling together higgledy-piggledy on his shelves, each one flaunting some pretentiousness contrived to make the others look insignificant. Would it be impossible for the publishers at the same time to gratify those who read, and buy, War books, and to solemnize the communion of those who write them, by banding themselves together, as in the case of "The Travellers' Library," in the production of a "War Library"? A collection of books of "Travellers" size, uniformly bound, if I may make a suggestion, in black cloth with gold lettering for the title, author, and publisher, with the addition of "War Library," if the title is thought desirable and suitable, would find an honoured place on at least one set of shelves.—Mr. STEPHEN CHAPMAN, The Manor House, Ware, Herts.

PERSECUTION OF RELIGION

A sensible comment on the hopeless nature of any dealings with the Soviets was made by Aristophanes in his *Acharnians* more than 2,000 years ago (lines 307, 8): "How can you any longer say you acted well, since you have made a truce with men who have no respect for altar, oath, or faith?" οἷσιν οὔτε βωμὸς οὔτε πίστις οὔθ' ὅρκος μένει. We may well ponder this.—Mr. W. J. HARDING, Lyme Regis.

TRADE WITH ARGENTINA

Argentina does an annual foreign trade of just on £400,000,000 sterling, of which imports are about £190,000,000. You have already pointed out that the British share of this trade is only about £30,000,000, but is it realized that even of this small enough amount at least a half is protected business composed of purchases on behalf of British-owned interests—railways, &c.—so that in the open market our share of business is a little more than £10,000,000, and yet the U.S.A. can get about £70,000,000 in the open market.—Mr. M. E. GUERMONT, 46, Kingsway, W.C.2.

SALE OF POULTRY

Your correspondent Lieutenant-Colonel F. A. Le P. Trench asks: "Does not the poulterer receive his turkeys already drawn and trussed in the great majority of cases?" The reply is in the negative. The birds begin to deteriorate from the moment of trussing and would not reach him in good condition for sale. The bulk are killed some two to three weeks before marketing—this in addition to the impossibility of packing the tens of thousands bought by the public for the Christmas table. The poulterer would be only too pleased to be relieved of the work of trussing, but the consumer would not be pleased with the turkey trussed in Ireland, or even nearer home. There is no need to trust the poulterer, but as to the remedy—"the cooks to do their own trussing"—your correspondent ventures to doubt whether it is either practical or convenient. To have a turkey weighing 9lb. when properly dressed as against the 12½lb. charged for would seem to prove that in trusting his poulterer he has not gone astray and that his trust has not been misplaced.—Mr. W. RICHARDSON, 18, Wellesley-road, Ashford, Kent.

DR. BRAY'S SCHOOLS

Your article on the Rev. Dr. Bray, who died 200 years ago last Saturday, is of much interest to us parishioners of Over Whitacre, for he was rector here from 1686 to 1690, and here, probably, he began his work of building Church schools, for we have adjoining the churchyard and facing on to the main road a 17th-century building, 30ft. long by 15ft. broad, constructed of massive stone blocks and with a cross 2½ft. high deeply incised in the gable end over the door. Moreover, all the neighbouring parishes have their Church schools; a fact perhaps traceable to Dr. Bray's activities.—Mr. J. W. SWINNERTON-WESTON, Over Whitacre House, near Birmingham.

DIET AND THE TEETH

I do not think it needs expensive foods to produce good sound teeth. I am the father of 11 children, all of whom had excellent teeth, which were the remark of their relatives and friends. And most of them still retain them, although approaching middle life. Their food consisted of bread and milk, oatmeal porridge and milk, butter, cheese, rice and beef suet puddings, home-made jams, fruit, vegetables, beef and mutton, very little bacon and lard, very few eggs and bottle sweets, such as are sold in the sweet shops, the latter being responsible, I believe, for stomach trouble and decay of the teeth. As Shakespeare says, "Things sweet to taste prove in digestion sour," *Richard II*. Act I., Scene II.—Mr. EDWARD PARKE, Rosslyn, Stansted, Essex.

RELIEF OF THE POOR

An important function of the Boards of Guardians transferred to the County Council lies in their power, with the consent of the Minister of Health, to contribute by way of an annual subscription towards any institution calculated to render useful aid in the administration of the relief of the poor. It is usual, I think, for applications for these subscriptions to be considered by the Guardians at one of their December meetings. This would be much too late to apply for any immediate grant from the London County Council. Executive officers of institutions should ascertain from the clerk to their Board of Guardians if the subscription has been included in estimates now being submitted to the London County Council. If application is not made and included in the Guardians' estimates for 1930-31 before March 31, 1930, application should be made to the appropriate Local Area Committee of the London County Council.—Mr. T. HANCOCK NUNN, London Council of Social Service, 1, Lincoln's Inn-fields, W.C.2.

DR. JAMES'S POWDER

Might I be allowed to elucidate the point of interrogation put by Lord Spencer after the word "Boerhaeme's" in his interesting letter in *The Times* of February 11? It should read Boerhave. Boerhave (1668-1738) was a medical authority of Dutch extraction and author of many a treatise on such-like matters as those mentioned in the letter addressed to the Right Hon. Stephen Poyntz. He practised at Leyden and at Vienna, where a street still commemorates his renown.—Mr. EDGAR DE SPIEGL, Vienna.

BIRD LIFE IN THE PARKS

A point not mentioned by other correspondents on the "playground policy for the parks" is the perpetual interference with the remnant of wild bird life which struggles for existence in our parks. Till within the last two years one of the chief attractions of Kensington Gardens to many residents was the number and variety of wild birds to be seen there. Since the pastures at each side of the Albert Memorial have been turned into playing fields most of the interesting birds have left the shrubberies which adjoin them. There were several pairs of misselthrushes always to be seen there, but now there is none. Fly-catchers and greenfinches no longer nest there, and other birds seem to have been reduced in numbers by at least two-thirds. It is true that many more species of ducks, which are well looked after, have come to the London parks, but neither these nor the existence of the sanctuaries occasionally visited by a few migrants can compensate for the loss of the familiar birds, driven away by unnecessary disturbances.—Mrs. MACALISTER, Kensington, W.8.

STATISTICS OF EMPIRE TRADE

The need for up-to-date statistics of Empire trade, to which you called attention in a leading article last Wednesday, is certainly a very real one. The publication of final detailed figures of annual trade must, of course, involve considerable delay, but there seems no obvious reason why a summary of provisional returns, at least for the Colonies and Protectorates, should not be made available with much greater dispatch. This would afford a reasonably accurate indication of the general trend of current events.—Mr. I. L. EVANS, St. John's College, Cambridge.

THE COCKNEY'S "R"

The correspondence on the subject of the *r* must amuse phoneticians, who know that in standard Southern English, which certainly has a better claim than any other form of the language to be regarded as the principal dialect of educated Englishmen, the *r* disappeared generations ago except before a vowel, just as the final *t* (as in *mot*) and the final *n* (as in *bon*) have disappeared, the first with rare exceptions, in standard French. The fact that the final *r* in English and the final *n* in French are still pronounced in some regions does not alter that fact, however reluctant some of us may be to recognize it. Many now living can testify that people of precise and careful speech and recognized social position who were born four generations ago dropped the *r* as we do now in such words as *sore* (when not followed by a vowel) and *sort*, its sole effect being to alter the nature of the vowel from that in *so*. In the same way the educated Parisian drops the *n* in *bon*, but nasalizes the vowel.—Mr. R. GRANT BROWN, Morton Hotel, Russell-square, W.C.1.

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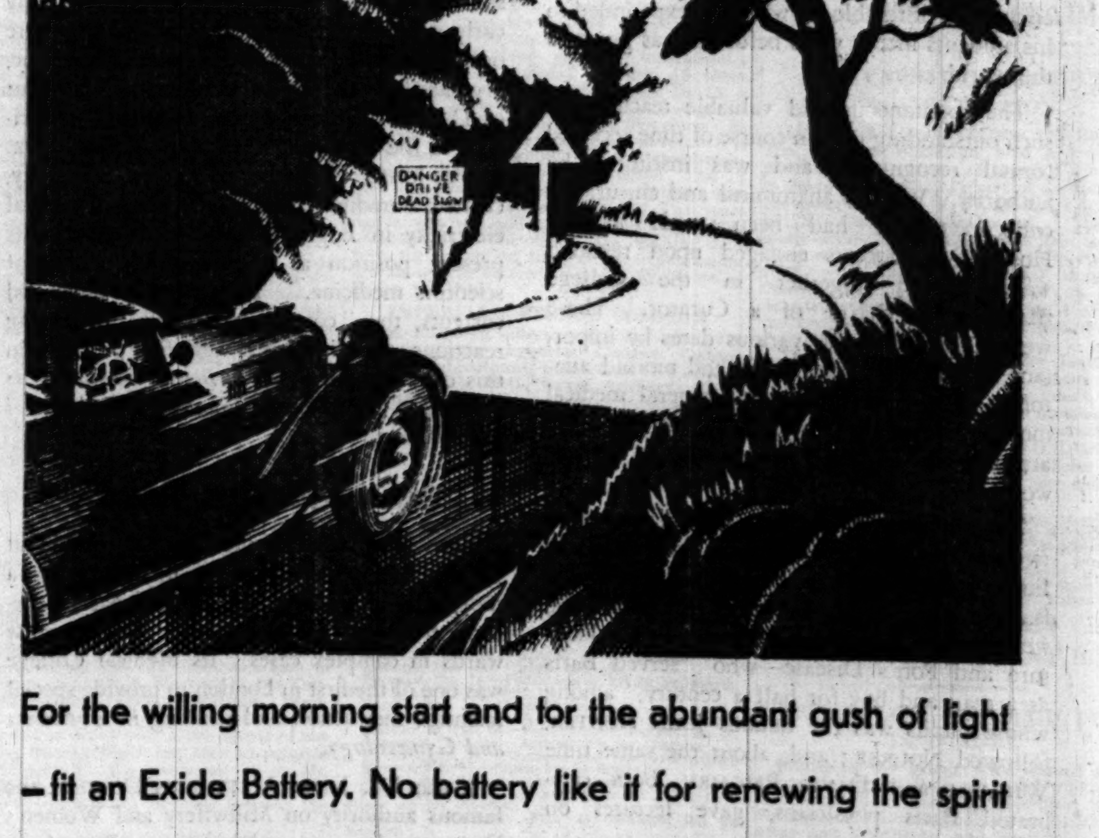

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OPEN-AIR ZOOS

SCHEMES AT OXFORD AND BLACKPOOL

PROGRESS AT WHIPSNADE

The idea of arranging zoological gardens so that animals may be seen in natural surroundings, which has been developed by the London Zoological Society, is to be adopted by Blackpool and Oxford. Blackpool is to make an "open-air jungle" as part of new pleasure grounds, and Oxford is to have a small zoological gardens near a new housing estate just outside its northern boundary, where the animals for the most part will not be caged. A move has also been made towards opening the new zoological park at Whipsnade, which has inspired these schemes, to the public, and towards providing facilities for picnics and the supply of refreshments.

The Zoological Society of London has applied to the licensing magistrates at Luton for a full licence for the refreshment buildings in the new park at Whipsnade. The transformation of the park so as to fit it for animals and visitors is proceeding rapidly. The boundary fence is complete and a lodge has been built at the Whipsnade entrance. A staff of over 50 men in the direct employment of the society and 150 men nominated by the Ministry of Labour, as well as contractors' staffs, are at work making roads, enclosures for animals, drains, water mains, and other necessary works. On plans prepared by Mr. E. Guy Dawber, A.R.A., the old Hall Farm buildings have been transformed into a restaurant, with kitchens, terraces, and walled gardens, as provision had to be made for refreshments of all kinds for visitors.

The magistrates, who had previously inspected the premises, received the application favourably, and there was no opposition. Mr. A. M. Trustram Eve, who represented the society, and Sir Peter Chalmers Mitchell, secretary of the society, explained that it was proposed to provide on the estate a number of places where visitors who brought their own provisions could picnic, and that on crowded days an attendant would be in charge of these places to keep order and to see that litter was not left about. It was also the intention of the society to forbid picnicking in other places, so as to secure the tidiness of the estate. Under the Zoological Society of London Act (1928) there was power to make by-laws, subject to the approval of the Home Office, for the regulation of visitors, and the society proposed to submit a copy of the draft of these for the consideration of the magistrates.

At the suggestion of the Bench the application was adjourned until March 10 to give the society an opportunity of submitting a plan of the proposed picnicking areas and a drawing of pavilions to be erected on them, so that these might be included in the licence. As applications for new licences can be made only once a year, the society has made its application now, although it is extremely improbable that the park will be ready for visitors this year.

BLACKPOOL'S £350,000 PROJECT

At Blackpool it is proposed to transform the 200-acre aviation ground at Squire's Gate, on the southern boundary of the borough, into a park and pleasure ground, including an open-air jungle showing animals and birds in their natural surroundings, an aviation ground, speedway track, with provision for open-air ice skating. The scheme is estimated to cost £350,000. Plans have been prepared and submitted to the Lytham St. Anne's Council for approval.

Arrangements have been made with Carl Hagenbach, the well-known German zoologist, for the laying out of the "Animals' Paradise," which is to include mountains, rocks, caves, and pools, separated from the public by means of sunken fences and water, but offering an uninterrupted view of the hundreds of animals and birds. There is also to be a children's pleasure park, with nurses in attendance, where the amusement will consist of riding on elephants, camels, and ponies. There will be a miniature railway, and open-air ice skating, snow-shoe racing, ski-ing, curling, and tobogganing will also be provided for. In front of the present large concrete stand, which has accommodation for 50,000 spectators, there will be a speedway track one-third of a mile in circumference and grass sports ground, which will be available for gymkhanas, football, boxing, and other sporting events. There will be an aviation section also.

GARDENS AND PLAYING-FIELDS AT OXFORD

In the Oxford project, the zoological gardens will occupy a wooded area of about eight acres, and here the use of cages for the animals will be avoided wherever possible, and the aim will be to show the animals in natural surroundings. This, however, is only part of a scheme for the development of about 200 acres of land to the north of Oxford. This area lies near the main road to Banbury, about half a mile beyond the city's boundary. The scheme, put forward by Mr. Frank Gray, the former Liberal member for Oxford, embraces zoological gardens, botanical gardens on a large scale, an arboretum of English trees, playing-fields, and the erection of 300 houses. The scheme seeks to attain its objects, particularly housing and open spaces, without incurring financial loss. It is now before the Oxford City Council and the Woodstock Rural Council, and is dependent upon their sanction and cooperation.

For the zoological gardens a wooded site of more than eight acres has been bought, at a cost of £400, and a Zoological Gardens Society has been formed. The use of cages for the animals will be avoided, so far as this can be done without danger or damage, and the animals will be placed under ideal conditions. The gardens will be begun on a small scale, and it is intended that they shall set an example along the lines of originality of treatment rather than attempt to imitate the spectacular aspect of the national Zoological Gardens. In the arboretum will be placed specimens of all English trees, and perhaps some foreign specimens will be added.

An option has been obtained on about 200 acres of land, having a mile-and-a-half frontage along the Banbury-road, for building purposes, which area has been offered to a London firm of builders with the provisos that frequent intervals of at least 80 feet shall be left along the whole frontage; that the design of all the new houses shall be approved by those who now control the land; and that the back land shall be dedicated as an open space for ever. The object of leaving inlets of 80 feet is, in the first place, to give access to the back land, and, secondly, to allow these inlets to be planted with trees, so that, instead of having a ribbon of houses along the whole length of the road, each group of houses would be hidden from the others and from the road as a whole. It is intended that the land behind the houses shall be laid out as playing-fields and recreation grounds. The Oxford Preservation Trust is understood to be in full sympathy with the scheme.

PERSECUTION IN RUSSIA

IRISH ARCHBISHOP'S CALL FOR PRAYER

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

DUBLIN, FEB. 17

The Most Rev. Dr. Gregg, Archbishop of Dublin, preaching in St. Patrick's Cathedral, spoke at some length about the persecution of the Christian religion in Russia. He expressed the hope that the Church of Ireland would follow the example of the English Church and join with her in a "day of corporate prayer on behalf of our brethren in Russia."

Last week at Maynooth the Roman Catholic Hierarchy passed a resolution protesting against the Soviet's action and calling upon the Christian States of the world to take steps "to put an end to this barbarous persecution." It is expected that, now that Maynooth has added its voice to that of the Pope, the Free State Government will take an early opportunity to raise the matter in Dail Eireann.

BOOKMAKER'S MISTAKE

William John Holmyard, bookmaker, of Tachbrook-street, Pimlico, pleaded "Guilty" at the Westminster Police Court yesterday to permitting his premises to be used as a betting house. Mr. Raphael, counsel for the police, stated that the defendant carried on a legitimate commission agent's business, but, in addition, illegally received bets from appointed agents, who took them from customers in the street. Mr. S. P. Kerr, for the defence, said he could not resist the charge in view of a High Court decision, but the defendant was certainly under the impression that he was immune as long as he arranged to have bets taken elsewhere than his own premises. Mr. Boyd ordered the defendant to pay a fine of £50 and £10 costs.

THE SALE ROOM

DR. JOHNSON'S CIRCLE

Books and manuscripts, the property of Viscount Ridley, of Mr. H. W. S. Francis, of Surbiton, the Rev. A. S. Hoole (great-grandson of the translator of Tasso), and from other sources, brought £3,629 at Sotheby's yesterday. The interest of the day's sale was largely Johnsonian.

Mrs. Todhunter's autograph Latin prose exercise, signed "Sam: Johnson," two full pages octavo with 30 lines on the theme "Malos tueri Laud tutum," and written probably about 1736, fetched £60 (Tregaskis). Among the Hoole letters, the dictated version of Dr. Johnson's famous and oft-quoted letter to James Macpherson, on one page folio, with autograph attestation at the foot, brought £21 (Maggs); the autograph manuscript of Dr. Johnson's dedication of John Hoole's Tasso to the Queen, 2½ pages octavo, with a number of erasures and alterations—£37 (Tregaskis); a similar manuscript dedication to the Duke of Northumberland of the same translator's version of Metastasio, 2½ pages quarto—£35 (Michelmore); a fine letter from Dr. Johnson, September 4, 1784, to John Hoole, written within three months of his death and referring to their long friendship, two pages large quarto—£48, and another to Mr. Barclay, September 16, 1784, concerning a projected life of Scot the Quaker poet—£27 (both bought by Messrs. Edwards); and a mulberry-wood box, bearing an inscription engraved on a silver plaque beneath the lid:—

Behold this fair casket! 'twas carved from the Tree
Which, O my sweet Shakespeare, was planted by thee;
As a Relick I kiss it, and bow at the Shrine;
What comes from thy hand must be ever divine.
D. G.

—£52 (Wells). A copy of the first edition of Dr. Johnson's dictionary, 1755, fetched £61 (Maggs). Mr. Carlyle's series of letters from James Boswell to John Johnston, of Grange By Langholm, included a fine one dated May 9, 1772, referring to Dr. Johnson: "I am now sitting in Mr. Samuel Johnson's Study," &c.—£52 (Loder); in another property a letter from Boswell to his agent, "Andrew," April 23, 1793, brought £30 (B. F. Stevens).

WRITINGS OF DAVID GARRICK

A remarkable series of autograph manuscripts of David Garrick mostly fell to Mr. Gabriel Wells, the highest single price, £42, being paid for the epitaph on Charles Holland, the comedian, one page folio. A presentation copy of the first edition of E. Burke's "Reflections on the Revolution in France," 1790, to Sir Philip Francis, the reputed author of the Letters of Junius, with an autograph letter from Burke, fetched £200 (Quaritch); a first edition of Adam Smith's "Inquiry into the Nature and Causes of the Wealth of Nations," 1776—£78 (Joseph); a contemporary report from notes taken by a student of Adam Smith's lectures on jurisprudence, delivered at Glasgow *circa* 1763, on 360 pages quarto—£40 (Maggs); and a copy of the first edition of Lord Chesterfield's "Letters," 1774—£56 (Marks); and R. B. Sheridan's *The Rivals*, 1775, first edition, with half-title—£70 (Pickering and Chatto).

The more noteworthy of the other items included a fine autograph manuscript of Rouget de Lisle's "Hymne de Marseillaise," signed, two pages quarto—£170 (Maggs); a letter from P. B. Shelley to Mr. Teasdale, May 6, 1814, one page quarto—£150 (Quaritch); one from A. Pope, in which he mentions Dean Swift—£33 (Maggs); R. L. Stevenson, "A Child's Garden of Verses," 1885, first edition in the original cloth—£35 (Spurr); and a copy of the Second Folio Shakespeare, 1632, with slight defects—£310.

At Christie's, pictures and drawings from various sources brought £2,038, a Rembrandt charcoal drawing of a group of Rabbis, 4⅞in. by 6⅛in., selling for 130 guineas (Duits).

CLOSING OF PRISONS

STATEMENT BY THE HOME SECRETARY

The following was issued by the Home Office yesterday:—

The Secretary of State for the Home Department thinks it desirable to correct certain misunderstandings which appear to have arisen about the closing of prisons. The prison population has declined considerably in recent years and 25 local prisons have been closed since 1914. The only prison to be closed shortly is the small prison at Plymouth. The reference made by the Secretary of State to the sale of unwanted prisons was to prisons which had already been closed for some time and discontinued as such. So far as can be foreseen there is little likelihood of any considerable number of prisons now in use being sold or closed in the near future.

The Secretary of State said in Parliament last week that he would be prepared to consider an offer from a housing authority to purchase Pentonville Prison, and he has also been approached by the Kent County Council with an offer to purchase Maidstone Prison, but it is too early at present to say whether either of these proposals will fructify or what will be their ultimate effect on the total number of prisons in use.

INCOME-TAX LIABILITY

INSPECTOR AND ALLEGED DEFAULTER

At the Justice Room, Guildhall, yesterday a man named Read was summoned for default in payment of income-tax, but when the case was called on, the collector, Mr. V. M. Bailie, said all he was asking for was 6s., the costs of the summons. Read originally made no income-tax return, and ignored all applications for information. The tax and costs were due, but the inspector of taxes had agreed to give him the benefit of the doubt provided Read paid the costs of the summons.

Mr. Beeston (the Chief Clerk).—But the authorities have apparently decided that he is not liable?

Mr. Bailie.—Not exactly that; they have chosen to give him the benefit of the doubt. (Laughter.)

Sir Alfred Bower (the magistrate) said he did not think the inspector of taxes would give anybody the "benefit of the doubt" if he could prove any claim against him. If he could not do so, there should have been no summons.

Mr. Bailie persisted that there were grounds for a claim, but admitted that he had no proof. He declared, however, that it was the defendant's fault that a summons was issued, and he therefore pressed for the 6s.

Sir Alfred Bower.—I think, on the whole, it will be better to have the defendant here. I shall therefore adjourn the summons to enable him to come.

BEAUTY IN BRICKS

MR. A. SEARLE'S ADDRESS

Mr. Alfred Searle, addressing the Royal Society of Arts last evening on "Recent Improvements in Brickmaking," said that so many changes had occurred during the past 20 years that it was somewhat surprising to those unacquainted with the technicalities of the subject that bricks still remained the most popular, as well as the most pleasing, of artificial building materials. During, and shortly after, the Great War, many ingenious attempts were made to use substitutes of various kinds for bricks, and for a short time great interest was taken in these novelties. With two exceptions they were now seldom noticed, and out of the medley of suggestions and "inventions" of 1916-1925, only bricks, hollow blocks—sometimes known as cavity bricks—and concrete in various forms remained.

The erroneous idea, prevalent for several years, that houses could be built of concrete more cheaply than of bricks had now almost disappeared, and with an increasing demand for beauty in the colour as well as in the form of modern houses, the use of bricks had correspondingly increased. Even in large quantities, houses could be built more cheaply of bricks than with concrete, and brick houses were far more comfortable.

A result of the ever-increasing demand for beautiful bricks, as distinct from the uniformly-coloured ones or the cheap "clots" of pre-War days, had been the production of bricks with a rustic surface which, at a little distance, gave a pleasing effect, though very different from the hand-made multi-coloured bricks made by old-fashioned methods in small country brickyards. Notwithstanding the extensive use of machinery for shaping bricks, the old hand-moulding method was still used for making a very large number of bricks, many of them among the most beautiful bricks now being produced.

Oldham police have released four men who were alleged to have been concerned in "holding up" a motor-car on Saddleworth Moors late on Sunday night. The men, who live at Milnrow, near Rochdale, said that they wanted a lift home after a long walk.

CHARING CROSS BRIDGE

LORD LEE'S VIEWS

Lord Lee of Fareham has sent the following letter to the Press on the subject of Charing Cross Bridge:—

I have hitherto refrained from taking any part in the revived controversy about Charing Cross Bridge, mainly because of my anxiety to see the commencement of a bridge of some kind, and I would have been willing to support almost any scheme which was at once practical, seemly, and generally acceptable to the public. Now, however, after more than three years of procrastination and increasingly heated debate, we seem to be no nearer to an agreed solution of this pressing problem than we were in 1926, when the matter was deemed to be so urgent that a Royal Commission, of which I had the honour to be chairman, was appointed to tackle it, and was given special instructions to report "at the earliest possible date." The fact that this impartial tribunal examined practically all the alternatives now under discussion, and eventually rendered a unanimous Report, appears to have slipped from the memories of present-day protagonists.

Might I, therefore, suggest, without impropriety, that the scheme approved by the Commission, and summarized on pages 45-57 of their Report (Cmd. 2772), might with advantage be studied again. While, admittedly, in the nature of a compromise, it was free from most of the defects to which objections are now being taken, and in particular:—

(1) It ensured the disappearance of the existing Hungerford Bridge, thus freeing the Thames vista from an intolerable eyesore.

(2) It did not require the removal of Charing Cross Station to the south side of the river, while providing that the new station should be below ground and invisible.

(3) It did not entail the interruption of rail traffic across the river for a single day during the construction of the new bridge and station.

(4) Inconvenience to the travelling public and the compensation due to the railway company were therefore both reduced to a minimum.

(5) It provided direct access from the West End to Waterloo Station (at platform level).

(6) It was accepted, in principle, by the railway company, which agreed to cooperate in carrying it out.

(7) It could be completed in far less time, and at considerably less cost, than the present official scheme, and would give earlier and more effective relief to the congestion of West End traffic.

(8) It presented no serious engineering or architectural difficulties.

(9) In order to safeguard the amenities, it was provided that the design of the new bridge should be submitted to, and approved by, the Royal Fine Art Commission.

These proposals, at the time they were published, were given a remarkably favourable reception both by the Press and the public, and it seems a pity that they should be altogether forgotten.

A PRIVATE SCHEME

SCALE MODELS ON VIEW

A private scheme for a new Charing Cross Bridge, and for the development of the approaches between Leicester-square and the Elephant and Castle, has been prepared by Mr. John Murray, F.R.I.B.A., F.S.I., and has now been put by him into the form of models, which will be on exhibition to some 3,000 invited guests for three months at 2, Cockspur-street. Invitations have been sent to members of Parliament, of the L.C.C., of the City Corporation, and of the councils of Westminster, Lambeth, and Southwark.

Among the advantages claimed for this scheme over that of the L.C.C. are the facts that it would avoid throwing a fresh flow of traffic into Trafalgar-square, carrying it instead northwards and then in a sweep westwards into the upper part of Leicester-square; and that it would avoid the tunnels of the southern approach in the L.C.C. scheme. The bridge in this scheme is decidedly the central feature, with its large terminals each surmounted by a copper dome. The southern approach avoids the loop near the New Cut, and the scheme also provides for the widening of York-road and Stamford-street throughout their length for fast traffic to and from the City, as a relief to Ludgate-hill, Fleet-street, and the Strand.

The models of the bridge itself and of the whole scheme have been carefully made to scale and are splendidly finished.

LONDON TRAFFIC

THE NEW REGULATIONS IN OPERATION

The introduction yesterday afternoon of the new regulations at three London circuses, forbidding private cars to stand near the entrances and limiting the waiting-period of vans and lorries to 15 minutes between noon and 7 p.m., proved that private motorists suffered most inconvenience, though only at Piccadilly-circus was this serious enough to cause complaint. Near Marble Arch and St. Giles's-circus the new rules appeared to make very little difference, and at Piccadilly-circus bad weather and the rather smaller flow of Monday traffic rendered a test, as to the effect on congestion, unsatisfactory.

The situation on the west side of Piccadilly-circus is complicated for the private motorist by several facts. There are two or three side streets in which cars might possibly wait for callers, but it was stated yesterday that the police usually limit such waiting to about 10 minutes. The nearest recognized parking place is St. James's-square, and the nearest garage is about 400 yards away. The difficulty of making a call near the circus in these circumstances is obvious. Several persons who called at the Piccadilly Hotel yesterday afternoon to see a visitor or to take a meal complained of the inconvenience caused them by the new rule.

Few other establishments near the circus reported complaints. In some cases the existence of back entrances removed the difficulty, though the unwillingness of the police to allow cars to wait there long enough for a meal to be taken will ultimately place all premises on very much the same footing. In the end no waiting cars will be allowed anywhere within a fairly wide radius of the circus. On the east side there is a small parking place in Whitcomb-street and for Regent-street there are refuges in the neighbourhood of Golden-square. There are also taxicab ranks fairly close to the circus, and it seems likely that callers in this scheduled area will have to adopt the habit of arriving and departing by cab.

Until visitors have adapted themselves to the new conditions there will certainly be inconvenience. Finally, Piccadilly-circus may come to be recognized as a through junction only and afternoon calls will either be avoided or made to fit the circumstances. It is thought that there will be a definite relief of congestion under the new plan and that the hardship, especially as it does not affect theatre and restaurant arrangements in the evening, will not be widespread.

WOMEN'S POLICE FORCE

APPOINTMENT OF ADVISER AT SCOTLAND YARD

Miss D. Peto, who has for some years been director of the Liverpool Women Police Patrols, has been appointed to the temporary post of adviser at Scotland Yard on the organization and training of the new women's police force. She will help the Commissioner of Police, and will begin her duties about the middle of April.

SLANDER ACTION SETTLED

A settlement was announced at the Glamorgan Assizes yesterday of a slander action brought by Arthur Henry Holder and Robert Gulliford, colliers, of Blaenavon, Monmouthshire, against Howell Howells, also a collier. Mr. A. T. James, K.C., for the plaintiffs, said that on July 1 last they examined the workings at the Milfraen Colliery on the instructions of their fellow workmen, and two days later an explosion occurred in the pit, in which several men were killed. At the subsequent inquiry the defendant made a statement which was interpreted as meaning that the men who carried out the examination did so without using their safety lamps. Counsel said that the defendant now realized he must have misunderstood the evidence at the inquiry. He was now satisfied that the plaintiffs had conducted the examination in a proper way and he had completely withdrawn the allegations.

Judgment was entered for the plaintiffs, with costs.

TRAINING FOR THE UNEMPLOYED

MINISTER ON "TREMENDOUS PROBLEM"

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

CARSHALTON, FEB. 17

Miss Bondfield, the Minister of Labour, visited to-day the Carshalton Transfer Instructional Centre, where men from depressed areas who have deteriorated physically and otherwise in consequence of unemployment are being given a short course of training to fit them again for industry. The centre was opened last August and, including the 216 men there to-day, nearly 900 have been received. Some have withdrawn for various reasons, but the great majority are stated to have benefited by the training, and work has been found for over 500. So far there has been no difficulty in securing employment for the men. The ages of most of them vary from 18 to 30 years, and they are chiefly from the North-east and North-west of England. The centre is on an area of land near Mitcham Junction, and the men are engaged in levelling the ground, which is to be used as a playing field.

The Minister, some members of Parliament, and officials from the Ministry of Labour walked over the ground, and saw the men cutting timber, and digging and removing soil and turf by means of a light railway, in the execution of the scheme. They also visited a workshop where instruction is given in rough carpentry, elementary metal work, and boot and shoe repairing. The training also embodies a certain amount of the ordinary educational curriculum, and includes lectures on topical subjects. There are five of such centres established by the Ministry last year. The others are at Blackpool, Poole, Fermyn Woods, Northants, and Presteign, Radnorshire. At Fermyn Woods and Presteign the men live at the centre in hutments; at the other centres they live in lodgings in the neighbourhood. The five centres have accommodation for 1,200 men at a time, and as the average course is from eight to 12 weeks they are capable of dealing with between 6,000 and 7,000 men in a year.

The Department endeavours to find employment for each man, either before or when he has reached the end of his course.

The men continue to draw benefit while at the centre and receive an extra allowance to enable them to pay for their lodgings and leave them about 5s. weekly to meet incidental expenses. At the residential centres the men receive board and lodging and 4s. a week pocket money. If a man is married or is a single man with other persons dependent on him a special allowance is paid to enable him to send money home each week.

PERCENTAGE WHO GET WORK

It is stated that up to February 4 4,433 men had been admitted to the centres, of whom 932 were still in training on that date. Attendance at the centres has been volutary, and, apart from those discharged from the centres, about 25 per cent. of the men have left of their own accord for various reasons without completing the course. Of 2,257 men who have completed the course, or such part as was deemed necessary in their case, all but 59 have been placed in suitable employment.

After the inspection at Carshalton to-day Miss Bondfield and the other members of the party met the men in the lecture hut.

Miss Bondfield congratulated them on the pluck they had shown in tackling the work at the centre and said she wanted to tell those who had not yet had an opportunity of coming to such a centre what they were trying to do. In a large number of industrial centres there were men who had been unemployed for a very long time, not through any fault of their own, but because there was no work for them. Through the machinery of the Ministry of Labour they were trying to help them, because they recognized that the compulsory idleness to which they had been subjected had reduced their physical strength and made them less fit to take a job and hold it than they otherwise would be. Many of the unemployed men were not conscious of that; they wanted to tackle any job and she believed they all wanted work. But when they were put to a job they could not hold it because months of idleness had created a slackness of muscle and a disability to stand up to the necessary industrial discipline.

The centres had been evolved to brace them up and enable them to have the physical fitness and attitude of mind to hold a job when they got it. They were careful not to ask people to come away from their homes if there was a chance of getting work in their own district. They did not want to incur unnecessary expense; but they recognized that in some of their home towns there were elderly men who could not get work and who should have the chance of work that was available. If any one had to go away it should be the younger men, who had the spirit of adventure, and who were willing to strike out into new paths. And so they invited the younger men to come away from their homes and submit themselves to hard work in order to tone up their muscles and enable them to hold their own again in the industrial world.

There had been a certain number who had not remained; there were some who had not been able to stand out against home sickness, or against other matters of transitory importance, which had interfered with their training. In connexion with this work of the Ministry they tried to open centres wherever they could make them useful. They would fail unless the men did their part. It was a partnership, and unless the unemployed cooperated with the Ministry in this work, as they were cooperating at that centre, it would not be successful. The Ministry gave them the opportunity, and it rested with every individual to make the most of it.

EMPLOYERS ASKED TO HELP

It seemed perfectly clear that they had to organize so that they should have an opportunity of knowing where work was available, and she begged employers throughout the country to help in that work by registering their jobs at the labour exchanges and telling them where work could be found. She asked them to consider especially the situation in their own districts—those distressed areas where there were elderly men, or men who could not be moved from the district, but who, in the opinion of employers, were not up to the strength required. She asked employers to tell the Ministry if there was anything they could do to help those men, rather than bring fresh labour into an area which was already overcrowded with people longing for work. If employers would cooperate with the Ministry they could do a great deal in that respect.

With regard to the general public, some of them were a little tired of the nonsense talked about the unemployed. They would like them to understand the problem with which the country was faced—the problem of the development of mechanical power and of the changes in the nature of processes that took away what might be considered hereditary trades from sons and daughters. Changes were occurring not only in world production, but in the actual processes of production, taking away avenues of employment. In the reshuffling to take place it was necessary that the public should play its part. Those who fell on misfortune wanted not unintelligent or unenlightened criticism. There should be every assistance in the way of creating a spirit of sympathetic understanding in regard to the tremendous problem with which they were faced.

Among those present were Mr. T. Williams, M.P., Mr. G. W. Shield, M.P., Mr. W. Lawther, M.P., Mr. J. R. J. Passmore (Director of Training), and Mr. J. A. Barlow, from the Ministry of Labour.

MUNICIPAL FINANCES OF BARRY

In his annual report on the accounts of the Barry Urban District Council, Mr. A. D. Hughes, assistant district auditor, states that serious defects in the authority's financial methods and system of accounts, to which attention has been drawn in previous years, are again disclosed. He states that suggestions offered for the improvement of the accounts have met with little response, and continues:—

On a full consideration of the facts it is clear that in some measure the opposition to reforms has arisen among departmental officers concerned because possibly they would have involved certain transfers of duties and perhaps of staff from one department to another. Departmental officers appear to be hostile to what they term "interference" by another department and are concerned to preserve the present "watertight" system. There is evidence, in short, of a lack of "team work" among the departments on the accounting side.

Recently the council engaged a firm of municipal finance experts to investigate the position, and the latter's report suggesting reforms which, they claim, would save the authority £6,000 a year, is now under the consideration of the council.

CIVIL SERVANT CHARGED

BANKRUPTCY OFFICIAL'S DEFENCE

At the Central Criminal Court yesterday, before Mr. Justice Talbot, the trial was continued of William Cyril Davie, Civil servant, on bail, on the indictment charging him with, being an examiner in the Examination Department of the Board of Trade, Bankruptcy-buildings, W.C., receiving from Giuseppe Gambardella money as an inducement or reward for doing or forbearing to do an act in relation to his principal's affairs and business. The defendant pleaded "Not Guilty."

Mr. Eustace Fulton prosecuted; Sir George Jones and Mr. Goodman appeared for the defence.

The prosecution alleged that the defendant, an examiner in the Bankruptcy Department of the Board of Trade, received on four separate dates between the middle of March and the middle of November last year sums of money from Mr. Gambardella and his wife in order that he should show favour to Mr. Gambardella, whose affairs were in bankruptcy.

The defendant, in the witness-box, denied the allegations. He said that in August, 1914, he joined the Army and served in France. He was wounded and he was still in receipt of a disability pension. He entered the Civil Service in August, 1918, and since 1926 had been an examiner in the Bankruptcy Department of the Board of Trade. The case of Mr. Gambardella was assigned to him as one of the examiners. As it was the practice of the Bankruptcy Department to assist people who were foreigners or illiterate, the witness prepared a deficiency account for Mr. Gambardella from figures given by him (Mr. Gambardella). He denied asking for £5 for preparing it or receiving that sum.

Mr. Justice Talbot pointed out that there was no charge with respect to that.

The defendant emphatically denied that Mr. or Mrs. Gambardella gave him any money, and said he never made an arrangement to meet them at a publichouse. The defendant went on to say that he was ill and had been regularly attending a doctor near Great Titchfield-street. He frequently visited the doctor after leaving his office.

On the evening of November 7 he called at Mr. Gambardella's restaurant in Great Titchfield-street as he was going that way to see his doctor and the restaurant keeper wanted to see his pass book. Mr. Gambardella was out, but Mrs. Gambardella gave him an envelope, saying, "This is a letter about my business." A police inspector then came in and asked for the envelope, which he handed over unopened. The inspector said, "I think you have received money from these people before." He (the defendant) replied that he had not received a penny-piece, and added that he had no idea what was inside the envelope he had received.

Witnesses were called for the defence, and the trial was adjourned until this morning, the defendant being allowed bail.

ESSAYS ON THE EMPIRE

PRIZES FOR SCHOOL CHILDREN

For the 1929 Essay Competition of the Royal Empire Society, 500 essays were received, and the results, just announced by the adjudicator, Mr. F. S. Scruby, are as follows:—

Class A (over 16 years).—"The History and Importance of the Present Mediterranean Possession of Great Britain":—1, Grace Willis, 36, Bucks-avenue, Oxhey, Watford, Herts; 2, John Norman MacLeod, 77, Shamrock-street, New City-road, Glasgow, C.2.

Class B (14-16 years).—"Great Seamen of the Tudor Period":—1, William Henry Walsh, the Grammar School, Leeds; 2, Elsie E. Morris, Merrywood Secondary School, Southville, Bristol.

Class C (under 14 years).—"Give an account of Island Life in the Pacific":—1, Sydney Swallow, School House, Oatlands Park, Weybridge, Surrey; 2, Joan Mary Lewonski, Girls' Grammar School, Scarle-road, Wembley.

For 1930 the subjects are:—Class A.—"Britain in the Pacific—Past, Present, and Future"; Class B.—"Great Seaports of the Empire"; and Class C.—"The Story of the Canadian Railways."

The result of the British Empire League Competition for the Duke of Devonshire Prize, offered for the best essays on "How best can the Empire be made self-supporting in its food supplies," is as follows:—

1 (20 guineas), A. G. Bowman, Nottingham High School; 2 (10 guineas), L. C. Le Tocq, Elizabeth College, Guernsey; 3 (5 guineas), R. F. Peel, Northampton Town and County School. Mr. Amery and Sir Benjamin H. Morgan were the judges.

FLOOD PREVENTION

MINISTRY'S ADVICE TO LOCAL COUNCILS

The Ministry of Health has sent to local authorities a memorandum on works of flood prevention.

Floods may roughly be classified, it is pointed out, as those which may be expected to occur in normal years, those which occur periodically although at irregular intervals, and those which may be regarded as wholly exceptional. Before works of prevention are contemplated, it should be decided against which of these classes it is proposed to provide. There are probably few cases where protection against the wholly exceptional floods would not be an extravagance, while in some cases even protection against normal floods may not be financially advisable.

In the case of many rivers there are low-lying lands to which the river has a natural overflow even in times of ordinary floods. The flooding of these lands serves as a natural relief to the river, and, if the flooding is not unduly prolonged, causes in many cases little, if any, damage to the lands themselves while tending to prevent much greater damage elsewhere. It may therefore be wholly unwise and wasteful of money to endeavour to embank the river so as to confine the flood water within the banks and prevent it from finding relief by these natural reservoirs.

Again, complaints frequently arise because land on which building has taken place is subjected to floods, and protective measures are demanded particularly by, and in the interests of, householders. In cases of this kind the question arises whether the community can be expected to spend large sums of money to secure such protection. In some cases it would even be cheaper to provide alternative accommodation on land free from flooding than to carry out the works which would give full protection. Some persons deliberately build on land known to be subject to floods; and it is, therefore, not reasonable to expect the general ratepayer (and taxpayer where a Government grant is involved) to defray, wholly or in part, the cost of protection. It is suggested that local authorities should carefully consider the exercise of any powers they have for the prevention or control of development on low-lying lands, and particularly on lands subject to floods.

Among the measures suggested in the memorandum to prevent floods is that the stream should be regarded as a whole. There should be unified control or at least cooperation, and the Government has announced its intention of giving effect to the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Land Drainage, which approved that policy. Competent expert advice should be obtained. The bed of the stream should be cleared, and the riparian owners or occupiers may be compelled to do the work. There is a common law rule that the owner of land is under a duty to prevent it from becoming a public nuisance.

Local authorities may combine for carrying out a scheme of flood prevention under the Unemployment Relief Works Act of 1920. The authorities can endeavour to secure a contribution towards the cost from persons likely to derive benefit from the scheme.

OUT-OF-WORK INSURANCE

BILL IN ULSTER PARLIAMENT TO-DAY

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

BELFAST, FEB. 17

The Parliament of Northern Ireland will meet to-morrow to consider the Unemployment Insurance Bill, which is designed to bring the law into conformity with the Act passed in the British Parliament recently. The Bill was given a first reading some time ago, and Parliament then adjourned to await the outcome of the debate in the British Legislature. It includes the provisions introduced as a result of the compromise between the two Houses at Westminster.

It is expected that a week will suffice for the consideration of the Ulster measure, and that it will be possible to prorogue Parliament early next week. The new Session will begin about a month hence, by which time Lord Craigavon, the Prime Minister, who is now on his way home after a tour in Australia and New Zealand, will be able to resume his place at the head of the Government.

News in Brief

Mrs. Ann Weller, who walked to chapel on her 100th birthday last June, died at Hellingly, Sussex, on Saturday.

Newcastle City Council will consider to-morrow a report of a special committee recommending the erection of municipal buildings at an estimated cost of £738,060.

At Slough yesterday George William Foster Sutton, describing himself as a retired Army captain, was remanded in custody until next Tuesday on a charge of fraud at Iver (Bucks).

Professor Harold J. Laski, Professor of Political Science in the University of London, has been elected president of the Rationalist Press Association in succession to Professor Graham Wallas.

The King has approved the appointment of Mr. William Boyd Berry, advocate, to fill the vacancy among the Sheriffs-Substitute of Lanarkshire caused by the resignation of Mr. Patrick James Blair.

Verdicts of "Suicide while of unsound mind" were recorded at an inquest at St. Pancras Coroner's Court yesterday on the bodies of Victor Howard Gale, 30, of Harcourt-road, West Ham, and Alice Eilsen Richardson, 22, of Hastings-road, West Ham, who were found dead in a gas-filled room in a boarding house in Euston-road.

At the Greenock Sheriff Court yesterday John Doherty, 31, who escaped from Greenock Prison on January 31 and was recaptured after six hours' liberty, was sentenced to three months' imprisonment for prison-breaking, the sentence to date from the expiry of the term of 18 months' imprisonment he was undergoing for shopbreaking and assault.

NEWS IN ADVERTISEMENTS

The following items are taken from the advertisement columns in this issue of *The Times*, where details will be found:—

The Civil Service Commissioners in Dublin invite applications for the post of Keeper of the Natural History Division of the National Museum, Dublin; and for other posts. (p. 3)

A capable man is required to take charge of the complaints department of a manufacturing industry in the London district. (p. 3)

The dates for the next examinations of the London Association of Accountants are announced. (p. 3)

A Medical Superintendent is required at the Darenth Training Colony, Dartford, Kent, in the service of the Metropolitan Asylums Board. (p. 3)

A structural steelwork draughtsman is required for a British-owned railway in Argentina. (p. 3)

BIG FIRE AT LEEDS

MILLS AND BUSINESS PREMISES DESTROYED

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

LEEDS, FEB. 17

Damage which, it is estimated, is likely to reach £100,000 was caused by a fire which broke out early this morning in Elmwood Mills, off Camp-road, Leeds, and destroyed the mills and a considerable amount of property adjoining. Twenty firms are involved in the fire—wholesale clothiers, printers, tailors, and paper merchants. The employees thrown out of work by the fire number about 1,000.

When the brigade arrived the flames were leaping from the paper merchants' premises of Messrs. W. A. Clapham and Co., and it was impossible to do anything to save the factory. All the firemen could do was to concentrate on preventing the blaze from spreading, but so fierce was the fire that, despite their efforts, it quickly seized on Messrs. Price's tailoring factory and passed down Elmwood-street to Elmwood Mill and up the other wing to the Grand Garage Company's premises and to Messrs. Roberts's advertising offices. Six engines concentrated on the fire, but several hours passed before it was under control. When the fire was at its height fears were felt for adjoining house property, and the police roused residents from their beds.

A series of explosions signified the bursting of the gas mains and petrol pumps in the Grand Garage, where seven cars were destroyed.

The origin of the fire is not known. The premises were empty at the time of the outbreak.

NEW LINGERIE
features the Princesse Line

The new mode, revealing the natural curves of the figure, demands the correct foundation garments. So at Harrods the new Lingerie is moulded on fitting Princesse lines—lines which give grace to every figure and ensure perfection of fit to every gown. New night attire, too, is reflecting the high-waisted mode, as is illustrated in the Nightgown and Pyjama shown here.

FLORIDA. Chic Nightgown of delightfully dainty flowered Silk Mousseline. Modelled on Princesse lines and trimmed with picot-edged frills of beige net. Colours: Lemon Rind, Golden Melon, Wavelet, Cloud Pink, Summer Sky, also Ivory and Black. 45/9

EMPIRE. This Princesse Slip of Crêpe de Chine trimmed with veining shows the newest silhouette. In lovely tones of Peach, Beige, Ivory, and in Black. Sizes: Bust 36 inches, Waist 28 inches; Bust 38 inches, Waist 30 inches. Lengths: 38, 40, and 42 inches. 29/6

KNICKER, to match, with banded front, 18/9

MANHATTAN. This very new Pyjama Suit has a loose sleeveless Coat with voluminous Trousers of Crêpe de Chine and a tuck-in Blouse of printed Georgette. In Lemon, Cloud Pink, Surf Green, Matador, Black, or in any colour to order. 5½ Gns

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Selfridge & Co., Ltd.
(Editorial Rooms) London.

NOTE.—This space is occupied every day by an article reflecting the policies, principles, and opinions of this House of Business upon various points of public interest.
SELFRIDGE & CO., LTD.

CONFIDENCE IN THINGS—AND IN PEOPLE.

By CALLISTHENES.

Recently we received an interesting letter from a customer about the confidence he has in this House. He put a point which he says he has not seen discussed in this column in spite of the fact that "it deals with extraordinary variety and fullness with the relations between business people and the public."

"You often refer," he says, "to the confidence which the public have in the merchandise in Selfridge's. You give instances to prove, what most people now know, that the goods in your Store are all of reliable quality, that you sell nothing which will not give its full measure of service and of satisfaction.

"But my own experience is that even greater than the pleasure of having confidence in the things in Selfridge's is the pleasure of having confidence in the men and women who work there.

"My interest in this aspect of confidence began in a very simple little incident.

"Some time ago I went to lunch in a restaurant near Piccadilly Circus and was guided by the superintendent to a table much less pleasantly situated than the one I finally chose.

"I went with a friend to the same restaurant a day or two later and the same thing happened again. As soon as I saw the superintendent approaching I felt a complete lack of confidence in his desire to be of service to us, and when we were settled in a seat other than the one he first led us to I asked him if it were his function always to guide his customers to where they would not wish to go.

"Last week my wife was shopping in Selfridge's and I arranged to meet her there for lunch. A superintendent came to us as we entered, and it was obvious from her manner that she was there to give us a real welcome and to give us the pleasantest available table. I had confidence in her at once and the confidence was soon fully justified.

"I have been to many of your Departments; some of them I know very well, and I can say the same thing of every one of them. The guidance of the assistants is as much to be relied on as the quality of the goods. When they recommend an article I know it is because they believe it will give me pleasure and not because it will suit some other purpose of the Store."

We are glad to have this expression of confidence from one who knows us well. If we have not dealt with the question of personal confidence in this column it is only that behind it lies the spirit of personal service, and because we know that since that spirit is everywhere in this Store our goods and our guidance are alike directed solely to giving the customer pleasure in his visit.

Selfridge & Co., Ltd.

JAY'S
FURNISHING STORES

When furnishing make sure of the greatest value and the best terms. Jay's are the world's best furnishers.

Worth	Monthly
£10	4/-
20	8/-
50	20/-
100	40/-
250	100/-
500	200/-

FURNISH ON THE WORLD'S BEST TERMS
WRITE FOR BARGAIN CATALOGUE
SOLID OAK FULL SIZE BEDSTEAD OR ON EASY TERMS
CASH PRICE 45/-
LUXURIOUS 3-PIECE SUITE 7/6 Monthly, CASH PRICE 15½ Gns.
NOTE THESE ADDRESSES
248-250, TOTTENHAM COURT ROAD, W.1
245-247, KENTISH TOWN ROAD, N.W.5
224, WESTMINSTER BRIDGE ROAD, S.E.1
ELEPHANT & CASTLE—96, 97, London Rd., S.E.1
PADDINGTON—219, Shirland Road, W.9.
HAMMERSMITH—130, King St., W.6.
STOKE NEWINGTON—88, 90, High Street, N.16
STRATFORD—370, 381, High Street, E.15.
HOLBORN—51, Gray's Inn Road, W.C.1.
WHITECHAPEL—223-225, Whitechapel Rd., E.1
HOLLOWAY—162, Holloway Rd., N.7.
WIMBLEDON—81, Broadway, S.W.19.
UPTON PARK—361, Green Street, E.13.
282, HARROW ROAD, PADDINGTON, W.2
CHELSEA—363, Fulham Road, S.W.10.
KING'S CROSS—312, Caledonian Rd., N.1.
PALMERS GREEN—25 & 27, Green Lanes, N.13
BOW—165, Bow Road, E.3.
BRIGHTON—127, Queen's Road.
WATFORD—12-18, High Street.
CROYDON—8, London Road.
CLAPHAM—59, 61, 63, High Street, S.W.4.
CRICKLEWOOD—140, Broadway, N.W.2.
THORNTON HEATH—59, High Street.
WORTHING—15 & 17, Rowlands Road.
WOKING—11, The Broadway.
READING—47, Minster St.

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Gout, Rheumatism and diseases of the blood vessels, take
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NATURAL APERIENT WATER.
It is the ideal remedy for promoting assimilation, blood circulation, and for restoring tone to the whole intestinal tract. All good Chemists sell it.

Entertainments

OPERA IN ITALY

ECONOMIC AND ARTISTIC DIFFICULTIES

(FROM OUR MILAN CORRESPONDENT)

Opera in Italy is passing through an economic and artistic crisis. What are the causes: What are the remedies? The *Corriere della Sera* has made an inquiry among composers, conductors, critics, singers, impresarios, and musical publishers (because the sale of scores has also decreased), and the results are informative.

Taking the economic conditions first, there are in Italy three great opera houses—the Scala in Milan, the Royal Theatre in Rome, and the San Carlo in Naples. There are also 24 other opera theatres classified as belonging to the first class, and a much greater number of less importance situated in various smaller towns. All these theatres, although in the past they have never made great profits, are now run at a loss.

Of the three leading theatres, the one that is best known abroad is the Scala, in Milan. For the last four or five years the Scala has always closed its season with a financial deficit. It was thought that the fault might lie with the management. The so-called "Ente Autonomo" created in 1921, in which the proprietors of the boxes, a certain number of patrons, and the Commune were responsible for the management, is to come to an end this year. For the time being a Royal Commissioner has been appointed in the person of Senator Borletti. How the Scala will be managed in future is not yet known, but the local Savings Bank has advanced a loan of 7,000,000l. for the redemption of the boxes. The ground and the stage are to remain the property of the Commune. The Government has waived the fiscal dues (on tickets, on royalties of composers, &c.). It is probable that for this year the deficit will be covered by subscribers from among the leading citizens, the banks, and various local institutions. For the years to come some new scheme will be devised. The provincial theatres are now opened only for very short seasons, and are then largely dependent on the munificence of some rich lover of music.

The causes of this common deficit are said to be various. Prices for seats are very high, and the public, which once had only the opera, now has the cinema, the wireless, &c., which provide it with almost equal amusement and cost much less. On the other hand, the prices are very high because first-rate artists now ask for very high fees. Moreover, the staging of a modern opera requires a large outlay of money. The older opera had not so many needs, and those of the older public too were less. This is one reason for the prevalence of revivals in Italy to-day. But it is impossible always to produce old works. The public wants novelties. Only the great novelties can sometimes save financially an operatic season, just as happened at the Scala when Boito's *Nerone*, for which the public had been waiting 50 years and which was shown for 22 nights running to packed houses, was produced. But to stage new operas, unless these are by well-known composers (and in Italy now there are only two or three left), is a risky enterprise. If the new opera is not successful, the losses are too heavy.

The remedies proposed for these evils are various. First of all, naturally, State subsidies are demanded. Some, however, object that State aid might weaken private initiative and remove every stimulus to renew repertories and so forth. Besides it might help financially only the three leading theatres, and where would all the provincial houses come in? For them it is proposed to increase, as far as possible, the number of seats, making them comfortable enough, so that they might accommodate that part of the public which is not in a position to pay for expensive seats.

There is a general lament that no new composers are in sight. This is the most serious feature of the artistic crisis. The discovery and encouragement of composers present many difficulties. An experimental theatre? The idea is not new. Bellini gave one of his first operas in 1810 at the San Moisè at Venice, which was just such an experimental theatre; and besides Bellini, other composers first came before the public in it—Mayr, Generali, Pavesi, Farinelli, and so on. The experimental theatre has done something in the past. Its realization and its possible effects now are uncertain. Not all agree about its efficacy. Are the young composers waiting to be found? There may be a Verdi or a Bellini as yet unrevealed who may at any moment make his mark even in the present conditions. Genius sooner or later always succeeds in triumphing. Equally serious is the question of the singers. The really good singers now are rare. Only 20 or 30 years ago there were plenty of them. The present state of things is explained by two reasons: first that the style of modern music requires a more elaborate and difficult technique; secondly, that, while for this very reason the singers should study more, they in fact nowadays study less. At the time of Verdi a singer had to study 10 years before facing the verdict of the public; to-day he does it while he is still an amateur. Many hope to complete their education gradually on the stage. But this is a mistake, and very often it happens that after a few successful trials their voices are totally spoiled and they have to abandon the theatrical career. A cause of this decadence is also to be found in the too great number of teachers of singing who, in order to make money, content themselves with a moderate fee and promise an intensive and short period of training. It must be added that one of the most profitable occupations in Italy is that of the theatrical agent. Some of them are not very scrupulous and they frequently engage artists of little value. It is proposed that the three greatest theatres, the Scala, the Royal, and the San Carlo, should, during their seasons, become also something in the nature of schools for the young aspirants, men and women, making them attend rehearsals, training their voices, giving them free lessons, and so on. It is also urged that nobody should be allowed to teach singing unless in possession of a special diploma.

GREATER LONDON FUND FOR THE BLIND

CONCERT BY LENER QUARTET

A concert in aid of the Greater London Fund for the Blind will be given at the Queen's Hall next Sunday by the Lener Quartet. The concert will consist of Mozart's Quartet in B flat major, Schubert's Quartet in D minor, and Haydn's Quartet in F major. Applications for tickets, which are free, should be made at once to the Greater London Fund for the Blind, 224, Great Portland-street, W.

The first public appearance of the Lener Quartet was in 1921, when they appeared before a distinguished gathering in Vienna. On that occasion Ravel, the French composer, was present to hear his own String Quartet played as he has since confirmed in writing with "a technical finish and musicianly penetration such as he had known from no other body of players."

The Broadcasting Programmes for to-day and Broadcasting Notes will be found on page 27

Q THEATRE

"WATCH BEVERLY"

BY CYRIL CAMPION

George Farquharson	CYRIL CAMPION
Patrick Noland	BRUCE BELFRAGE
Hamilton	JAMES KINGSTON
Sir James Bowden	CECIL KING
Victor Beverly	ARTHUR MARGETSON
Rachmann	MURRI MONCRIEFF
Banks	JAMES A. STOREY
Lady Bowden	ETHEL BEALE
Lady Fairclough	FANNY WRIGHT
Audrey Fairclough	MERCIA SWINBURNE
Arthur Bowden	REGINALD LONG
Inspector Roberts	FERNLEY BISSHOP
President Mahausenvitch	RONALD SINCLAIR

It seems churlish to say it, but watching Beverly becomes a tedious business. It is tolerably good entertainment while the practical joker, having arranged for the kidnapping of President Mahausenvitch, impersonates his Excellency in the country. There is good, if familiar, fun in the spectacle of bogus presidents getting real presidents arrested as imposters by the village constable, but for this interlude we have to pay the penalty of a dull prologue and an even duller epilogue. Mr. Arthur Margetson has most of the opportunities, and uses them skilfully. Miss Mercia Swinburne can scarcely be said to have an opportunity to act, but she allows herself to be tamely wooed and tamely won with all imaginable grace. In humour and technique the piece is extremely old-fashioned, but the audience at Kew last night seemed to be moderately entertained.

VARIETY THEATRES

THE COLISEUM

Miss Sybil Thorndike appears this week at the Coliseum in a one-act play by Mr. H. C. G. Stevens entitled *To Meet the King!* Mr. Stevens, in the course of his short one-act, manages to prove that there are indeed more things on earth, as well as in heaven, than are dreamt of in a normal man's philosophy. It is difficult to write of plays that deal with the supernatural without being, in one way or another, offensive. One may pass over Ronnie, the racing aviator, who, at the moment of his death in, presumably, the waters of the Solent, comes to the invalid chair of his dying mother in all the glory of that innocence which helped him to make "a dreadful duck" at private school, with little more than the comment that dead sons and dying mothers might indulge in rather more profound conversation than Mr. Stevens allows them; but it is impossible not to be inquisitive about the reasons that prompted the doctor, Mr. Lewis Casson, to allow the mother, Miss Sybil Thorndike, to sit with her back to the window while racing seaplanes boomed and roared about her, and to forbid her from getting a good view of the race with field-glasses. This mundane objection to Mr. Stevens's play is not frivolous—illusion is destroyed at the beginning, and all that the round, persuasive accents of Miss Thorndike can do is not sufficient to persuade the audience that it is witnessing anything but a technical trick not too well done.

The rest of the programme is strengthened by Miss Phyllis Dare, who dances as well as she ever did, sings the songs that belong to our feeble age and not to her great one. The Houston Sisters go through their turn, which involves a knowledge of genuine Scottish accents and of pseudo-Spanish dances, with an airiness which intrigues, but does not deceive, their audience. Miss Zaidee Jackson made a valiant effort to challenge Mr. Paul Robeson on his own grounds in "Water Boy," and the 16 Foster Girls took part in two very efficient turns.

THE PALLADIUM

True clowns are rare on the stage to-day and even in the circus ring many who would play the part are half-hearted in their fooling. Toto, who is making a first appearance in London this week at the Palladium, is the complete clown, and for that reason is a welcome entertainer. He makes an entry with suit-case and dog in a tiny motor-car which an assistant carries away on his shoulder. He removes at calculated intervals one after another of a nest of straw hats from his head before playing a wind instrument to which no recognized name could be applied. He becomes entangled in a suit of immense width. He makes bows to the audience which bring his face into violent contact with the stage. To burlesque a ballet-dancer he performs astonishing evolutions in boots with yard-long wooden soles of the kind made familiar by Little Tich, and in the costume of a toy soldier he turns stilted somersaults without using his hands. Toto has no English. He makes comic noises, but his only other method of expression is a smirk. Some of his antics may be part of the stock-in-trade of a clown, but he gives them a new twist. His other tricks and physical jerks are surprisingly fresh, and he is always funny, although he might omit or change a concluding parody of a musical comedy waltz which is forced and a little clumsy.

Mr. Will Hay's humour is of an entirely different kind. It is wholly English and depends on the spoken joke and a play on words, but there is a laugh in every line of his episodes of St. Michael's. The programme also includes Miss Winnie Collins and Mr. Charles Brooks, whose songs and nonsense are neat and amusing; De Groot, the violinist; and Miss Mabel Russell and her company in *Squibs*, a short comedy by Clifford Seyler.

THE HOLBORN EMPIRE

The Holborn Empire had, for its chief attraction this week, the company of Willy Pantzer, which, after illustrating how thoroughly a kitchen can be bewitched by a number of variously sized people, went on to show how a heavy-weight boxing match can be reduced to terms of mild but not quite innocuous humour. Mr. Frank Browne and Miss Kaye Lavelle played a number of agreeable tunes on a somewhat difficult instrument, and, after Messrs. Rogers and Wynne had presented their "dance originality, Now and Then," Miss Marie Ambrose sang some pleasant and sentimental songs. Before them there was Mr. Herbert Clifton to show, in his "gowns designed to make you laugh," how much England has lost in the five years of his absence.

MUSIC AT QUEEN'S HALL

BRITISH WOMEN'S SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA

This orchestra, now in its sixth year, is suffering from arrested development. About three years ago it improved greatly on its first experimental efforts, but now once more it has struck a bad patch and gets no better. The wind players are not masters of their phrasing; the strings are not nearly careful enough about their *ensemble*, and their tone is not always pleasant. Horns were played by men, and were even less satisfactory than the other wind instruments played by women. None of the works in the programme at Queen's Hall last night—Frank Bridge's Suite for Strings in E minor, Liszt's Hungarian Fantasia, and Beethoven's eighth symphony—appeared to have been at all well rehearsed, and hard regular rehearsal is what this orchestra now most needs.

Bridge's suite is quite an attractive work, in which, however, as in so much of this composer's music, the impulse flags and good construction is called upon to make good the emotional deficiencies. Miss Dorothea Vincent played the solo part in Liszt's Hungarian Fantasia incisively, but without much enthusiasm, so that this hot music came up tepid, and was further chilled by being served up on the cold dish of a ragged accompaniment. Miss Vincent's clean technique and style appeared to better advantage in a group of solos. Mr. Stuart Robertson sang a Bach aria and a group of songs. Dr. Malcolm Sargent conducted.

THE ITALIAN ART EXHIBITION

An Art Board and Italian Circle dinner of the Lyceum Club was held last night, at which Commendatore Modigliani and the Committee of the Italian Art Exhibition were the guests of honour. MRS. CHAMPION DE CRESPIGNY presided, and MRS. DORNTON BROWN welcomed the company on behalf of the Italian Circle. COMMENDATORE MODIGLIANI proposed the toast of "Italian Art and British-Italian Friendship," to which SIR ROBERT WITT replied, adding that the success of the exhibition had been particularly due to the attitude of the public visiting it. The toast of "The Guests" was given by MLLE. DE PAOLI. The company also included:—

Professor Bellisi, Signora and Signorina Bellisi, Lady Witt, Sir C. Holmes, Mr. Archibald Russell, Commendatore and Signora Camagna, Signorina Modigliani, Commendatore and Signora de Grossi, Captain and Mrs. Berkeley Williams, Professor Pellizzi, Señor and Señora de Alba, M. Maurice Greiffenhagen, Mr. E. W. Haslehurst, Major Longden, and Miss L. K. Welch.

CARS OF TO-DAY

2-LITRE ROVER

(BY OUR MOTORING CORRESPONDENT)

The 2-litre Rover sportsman's saloon has a convenient body with nice lines, and is very comfortable; the chassis, especially in lubrication, is planned to save trouble.

The engine dimensions are 65 and 101.6mm., which make the capacity 23 c.c. over the two litres. The taxable horse power is 15.7. The six cylinders are cast in a block and the detachable head carries the valves and rocker mechanism. Over the whole an aluminium cover is held by four permanently attached hand screws of good size. The pushrods are on the near-side and the camshaft has the timing at the back of the engine with an adjustable automatic tensioner for the chain. The valves have single springs, and might be better with double ones. There is forced lubrication and adjustment of clearance is simple, although I never care much about pinching bolts. The pistons, of aluminium alloy, have two rings at the top and a scraper ring at the skirt. The crankshaft runs in four bearings and has a vibration damper in front; this, with the timing at the back, helps the balance. A four-branch square-section inlet manifold is joined at its centre to the four-branch exhaust, so that there may be a hot-spot. The exhaust pipe is taken down at the front, and this, coupled with a scuttle ventilator, should save overheating in the front of the body. The two manifolds, held by four yokes and nuts, are easily freed when the head has to be raised. The main 12-gallon petrol tank is at the back of the chassis under a boot; the filler is right to one side and has a gauze. The petrol is drawn from here by an autovac tank. On the top of the float chamber of the carburettor is a glass filter; the carburettor has an accelerating pump, an economizer worked by the pump, a fixed main jet which is easily changed, a slow-running screw which can be turned by hand, and a starting jet which works with the choke. Forward is a gear drive for the vertical shaft which rotates the make-and-break and distributor. These electrical parts are high up and accessible. The fuses, cut-out, and coil are on the dash under the bonnet. The carburettor has an air cleaner, and with this detached a pressure oil filter can be withdrawn. With the other oiling arrangements so labour-saving, it is a pity that the sump cannot be easily drained. The oil filler is get-at-able on the offside; it has a gauze; and oil replenishment here serves not only the engine, but the clutch and the gearbox. An outside circular oil filter is just above the starter. With the filter removed, the starter can be drawn out under the bonnet. The sparking-plugs, at an angle in the head, are readily worked.

The honeycomb radiator is in a shell and is held to the crossmember. Drainage must be done by a plug. A neat two-bladed fan is combined with an impeller; the gland can be tightened or moved back for repacking. The belt can be tightened. The water outlet from the engine is at the back of the head. The steering box contains worm and sector; it is set up high in the dash with a vertical tube below in which the shaft connecting the drop arm is housed. Support for the casing is taken from the engine unit.

Engine, clutch, and gear-box have three-point suspension with rubber insulation for the two back points. The single-plate clutch has cork inserts; the bearings are automatically oiled. The tension of the springs and the travel of the pedal can be altered. This pedal and that of the brake are free of the frame. There is an inspection cover of reasonable size. The generator is built-in on the near-side and is driven by silent chain from the back of the clutch. To regulate the chain the generator can be moved eccentrically. The gear-box on the car submitted for test had three forward speeds, but a fourth speed can be had for £7 extra. The gear-case is circular, and so resonance is reduced. The gear-box can be filled up with oil. The speed lever is centrally placed, and works flexibly. At its base there is a form of gate on which a stop is fitted for reverse. The propeller shaft is enclosed, and has a central bearing, which is right. Both this bearing and the universal joint are automatically lubricated. The back axle, not of the banjo shape, contains spiral bevel drive. There is a top filler, and the engine dipper gauge rod can be used, while there is also a level plate.

The chassis has only four brakes. They are worked together with vacuum servo assistance by pedal, or the rear ones only by a central hand lever. Rods are used for the application throughout; the drums are enclosed. The servo can be adjusted, and there are winged nuts for the adjustment of each. Those in front are unusually handy, but the back ones are awkward to reach as the floor cannot be easily raised. The front brake operating spindles are anchored to the frame and have universal joints at either end. The front axle is of solid oval section. The two primary brake rods are taken along the torque tube to near the back axle. The springs front and back are half-elliptical, flat, gaitered, and above the axles; they have frictional absorbers. There are no stops behind the rear shackles of the front springs. The shackle bearings have rubber bushes. The eyes of the springs are well supported.

The sportsman's saloon, of flexible fabric, has two very wide doors which give entrance to two adjustable seats in front and to a seat at the back for two to three persons. Here the main cushion is pneumatic, there are loose cushions, the squab is high and well set, and there is an adequate arm-rest either side. Very fair head clearance is given, and there are wells for the feet of two passengers. The equipment of this "Regal" model, which costs complete £410 (the ordinary model costs £368), includes safety glass, two interior lights, a rear blind workable by the driver, ash-trays, a cupboard either side of the instrument board in which is included a petrol gauge, pneumatic control for dipping the headlamps, an electric screen wiper, and a one-piece screen which can be opened fully and with the wiper complete. A dazzle screen can be swung down against spring action above the driver's head. Two-thirds of the roof can be folded back. There are fixed quarter lights. The main part of each door window can be lowered by a quick-action lever; the small part in front being stationary. At the back of the body outside there is a boot with two suit-cases. Bumpers are supplied, and two spare wire wheels in wells in the front wings and having 29 by 5.50in. tires. Wheelbase, track, and ground clearance measure 9ft. 10in., 4ft. 8in., and 9in. The three forward gear ratios are 5.3, 9, and 21.5 to one.

ON THE ROAD

The engine ran smoothly and with very fair flexibility and quietness; the cooling was effective, as were the clutch and change-speed. The pedal brakes were very powerful forwards and backwards; in fact, I should have preferred more progressive force. The back brakes by hand were good, but the catch on the lever could have been nicer. There was rather too much wheel bounce both in front and behind on a rough road. The steering wheel is steeply raked, the action was steady with medium lightness; and the lock is wide. Fifteen, and a good 40 and 60 miles an hour are the highest comfortable rates on first, second, and top. Fifty-three was attained on the stretch, 30 and 40 were the rates on the new hill and 26 miles an hour was attained by the crest of the old Dashwood Hill with a standing start on second. The engine would not face the load for long with a standing start on top. There were two persons in the car, what breeze there was was favourable; the roads were wet. Entrance by all four doorways is quite possible without sliding the front seats, though, of course, it is easier with them moved. The driver can get to his seat from the near-side. The back wings are out of the way of one's coat. There are no valences and the general lines of the car are pleasing, while the high sides give one a feeling when sitting inside of being well housed.

The new 1930 edition of "Cars of To-day"—the seventh annual one—containing 94 complete reviews, and a new and enlarged edition of "The Art of Driving" are now ready, and are published by The Times Publishing Company, Printing House-square, E.C.4, at 2s. and 1s. 3d. respectively, or can be had from booksellers, bookstalls and newsagents.

HYDE PARK CARILLON

Every hour from 11.0 a.m. to 6.0 p.m. one item will be played electrically on the Wellington (New Zealand) War Memorial Carillon in Hyde Park this week. The programme is:—
To-day.—"Les Cloches de Corneville."
To-morrow.—"Those Evening Bells."
Thursday.—"Minuet" (Bach).
Friday.—"Musette" (Bach).
Saturday.—"Changes" on 10 bells.

Dr. R. E. M. Wheeler's lecture on "Roman London," given on February 14 at the London Institution, was the third of this winter's lectures organized by the Trustees of the Travers Trust.

TIVOLI THEATRE

"HAPPY DAYS"

A WILLIAM FOX PRODUCTION

Should there still be anybody curious to inquire what is meant by the phrase "hundred per cent. entertainment," perhaps the best reply would be this, the latest of the Hollywood synchronized *revues*. In singing, dancing, and scenic effects the measure is abundant, and we are told in the programme that "the most brilliant assembly of stars ever seen together on the screen" is to appear before us.

According to the story, they come from New York to rescue a famous troupe of minstrels at Memphis from failure. Miss Marjorie White, the principal, whose personality is more impressive than her voice, disguises herself as a page boy in order to persuade Mr. Will Rogers, Mr. Victor McLaglen, and other well-known actors to come to her aid. Instantly, with the cinema's peculiar alacrity in action, they plan to shock Memphis with a gorgeous entertainment, and an immense minstrel band at once strikes up its note for the performance, dancers fling themselves into extraordinary rhythms, companies of chorus girls wind across vast settings, and the percentage of entertainment rises to terrible heights.

Mr. Benjamin Stoloff has revived the transformation scene, and one of the items in his production, "Crazy Feet," is a good example of this. The songs are of the usual type, as may be gathered from such titles as "I'm on a Diet of Love" and "Snake Hips"—the latter not without touches of vulgarity which may have disturbed the Memphis conscience. Mr. Victor McLaglen and Mr. Edmund Lowe, not too successfully, attempt a song, and, very sentimentally, Miss Janet Gaynor and Mr. Charles Farrell. Thus are the elements of the hundred per cent. formula compounded, and one wonders how much longer these tremendous displays of choruses, jazz bands, and costumes are to last. The direction of some of the earlier scenes is so adroit, one could wish it devoted to a more substantial fabric.

ENGLISH FOLK DANCE SOCIETY

NEW BOOK OF TUNES

The English Folk Dance Society has just issued from Novello and Co. a book containing 30 new country dances with their tunes, taken from Playford's "The Dancing-Master." Cecil Sharp published a large number of tunes and dances obtained from traditional sources, which have now become widely known. The present publication, the first undertaken by the English Folk Dance Society, is designed to meet the demand for still further variety. The material was at hand in the 17th edition of Playford (Vol. I., published in 1721, and Vol. III., in 1728), possessed by the society. The notation employed by Sharp is used here, and the steps are fitted to the tunes.

A separate book contains the tunes admirably harmonized by Mr. Arnold Foster for piano accompaniment. Mr. Foster has avoided the text-book kind of harmony which is apt to squeeze the character out of 17th-century tunes, yet has kept his arrangements simple and unaffected. There are some fine tunes in this new collection: "The Wedding," "Softly Robin," and a piquant version of "Greensleeves." The quality of the dances awaits demonstration by the English Folk Dance Society.

CONCERTS, &c.

GROTRIAN HALL. To-night, 8.30.
BEVERIDGE WEBSTER.
Partita (Bach); Sonata, Op. 78 .. .. Schubert
The Four Ballades .. .. .. Chopin
Bechstein Piano. 12s. 6d., 5s. 9d. (res.), 3s. (unres.).
Second Recital, Tuesday next, February 25th, at 8.30.
THE MICHELL DIRECTION, 39, Oxford-terrace, W.2.

ÆOLIAN HALL.
GERALD COOPER CONCERTS.
FOURTH CONCERT, TO-NIGHT, at 8.30.
Song Recital by
CLAIRE CROIZA.
Pianoforte—GEORGE REEVES.
Bosendorfer Piano. Tickets, 10s. 6d., 7s., 3s. 6d.
LAST FOUR CONCERTS, Feb. 28, Mar. 11, 21, April 1.
Subscription, £1 16s., £1 4s., and 12s.
Imperial Concert Agency, 175, Piccadilly, W.1.

LECTURES AND MEETINGS

ELEVENTH CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, LONDON,
A Branch of The Mother Church,
The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A.,
ANNOUNCES
TWO FREE LECTURES
on
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
entitled
"CHRISTIAN SCIENCE: THE TRUTH ABOUT GOD AND MAN."
By Miss MARGARET MURNEY GLENN, C.S.B. (of Boston, Mass., U.S.A.),
Member of the Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A., in the
CHURCH BUILDING,
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TO-NIGHT, TUESDAY, at 8 o'clock, and
TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, at 3 p.m.
All are cordially invited.

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BRITISH INDUSTRIES FAIR.
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CASTLE BROMWICH, BIRMINGHAM.
From 10 a.m. daily.
FOR TRADE BUYERS ONLY.
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MADAME TUSSAUD'S EXHIBITION, Baker-street Station. Daily, 10-10. Sundays, 2-10. CELEBRITIES IN WAX. Admission 1s. 3d. (including tax). Children under 12, 6d.

ART EXHIBITIONS

CHESTER GALLERY, 2, Chester-terrace, Eaton-square, S.W.1.—Water-colours and Oils of Dartmoor, Cornish Coast, Sussex, Scotland, B.C., Hong-kong, Andalusia, Greece, &c., by Captain E. and Lieut.-Commander H. WHARTON, R.N. (retd).

CLARIDGE GALLERY, 52, Brook-street, W.1.
Oil-paintings and Drawings by
ALFONS PURTSCHER and
COUNTESS NORA WYDENBRUCK.
Admission Free. Daily, 10-6. Saturdays, 10-1.

ABBEY GALLERY.
Paintings by
EDWARD CHAPPEL.
Abbey House, Victoria-street, S.W.1. 10-6, Sat. 10-1. Free

PATERSON GALLERY, 5, Old Bond-street, W.1.—Exhibition of Water-Colour Drawings and Lithographs, by W. P. ROBINS, R.E.
Daily, 10-6. Sats., 10-1. Admission Free.

REDFERN GALLERY, 27, Old Bond-street. Sketches from Nature by CLAUDE FLIGHT. Hours 10-6. Sat., 10-1. FREE.

ST. GEORGE'S GALLERY.
Ninth Annual Exhibition.
MODERN ENGLISH WATER COLOUR SOCIETY,
32A, George-street, Hanover-square, W.1. 10-6. Sats. 10-5.

Landscapes and Portraits by
GEORGE FENYO. Closing February 28th
ARLINGTON GALLERY, 22, Old Bond-st., W.1.

HOWARD GALLERY. Paintings by an UNIDENTIFIED FRENCH ARTIST of the Early Nineteenth Century (attributed by Prof. A. P. Laurie to J. B. C. Corot). 23, Museum-street. Daily, 10-6. Sats., 10-1. Admission free.

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WOOD-BLOCK PRINTING.—Exhibition of this art as applied to woodcuts and engravings, illustrated books, printed fabrics, end-papers, &c.—February 8 to early March.
MANSARD GALLERY. Admission free.
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Paintings by VANESSA BELL.
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On view, EXHIBITION of DRAWINGS and ETCHINGS by S. M. LITTEN.

OPERA

SAVOY THEATRE. LAST WEEKS.
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RUPERT D'OYLY CARTE'S
season of
GILBERT AND SULLIVAN
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TO-NIGHT, at 8.15:
PRINCESS IDA.
Wed., 2.30 and 8.15 .. COX & BOX & PINAFORE
Thurs., at 8.15 .. .. THE MIKADO
Fri., at 8.15 .. .. PATIENCE
Sat., 2.30 and 8.15 .. .. IOLANTHE
Mon., at 8.15 .. .. IOLANTHE

THEATRES

ADELPHI. (Prop., J. & R. Gatti.) Tem. Bar 2522.
NIGHTLY, at 8.15. Mats., Thurs., Sats., at 2.30.
THE HOUSE THAT JACK BUILT.
New Revue by Ronald Jeans, Ivor Novello, Douglas Furber.
With
CICELY COURTNEIDGE. JACK HULBERT.
ALL SEATS BOOKABLE (except for Matinées.)

ALDWYCH. Tem. 6404. To-night, at 8.
Subs., 8.15. Mats., Wed., Fri., 2.30. 1st Mat., Fri.
TOM WALLS and REGINALD HIGHLEY present
RALPH LYNN in
"A NIGHT LIKE THIS."
A New Farce by BEN TRAVERS.
Mary Brough Winifred Shotter
and TOM WALLS.

AMBASSADORS. 2.30, 8.15. Tues., Fri., 2.30.
THE MAN IN POSSESSION.
With ISABEL JEANS and RAYMOND MASSEY.
Preceded by "IN THE ZONE."

APOLLO. Ger. 6970. NIGHTLY, at 8.30.
Matinées, THURS. and SAT., 2.30.
Mrs. Charles B. Cochran presents
"NINE TILL SIX."
A Play by Aimée and Philip Stuart.

COMEDY. Gerrard 8978.
EVENINGS, at 8.30.
Mats., TUESDAY and FRIDAY, at 2.30.
THE WAY OUT.
By "SAPPER."
"FINE ACTING AND MANY THRILLS."—Morning Post.

COURT. (Sloane 5137.) NIGHTLY, at 8.
HAMLET.
MATS., THURS. and SAT., at 2.30. Popular Prices.

CRITERION. 2.30, 8.30. Tues., Th., Sat., 2.30.
MILESTONES.
By Arnold Bennett and Edward Knoblock.
ALLAN JEAYES, CLAIRE EAMES, ION SWINLEY.

DALY'S. Evgs., 8.15. Mats., Wed., Sat., 2.15.
LEON M. LION'S Production of
THIS WAY TO PARADISE.
Leon M. Lion. Violet Vanbrugh.
Joyce Kennedy. Arthur Wontner. Miles Malleson.
D. A. Clarke-Smith. Morris Harvey. Lawrence Hanray.

DOMINION, Tottenham Ct.-road. Mus. 2176.
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HERBERT CLAYTON and JACK WALLER
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THE ROMANTIC MUSICAL COMEDY,
SILVER WINGS.
HARRY WELCHMAN LUPINO LANE
JOHN KIRBY DONALD MATHER
DESIREE ELLINGER EMMA HAIG
The play produced by WILLIAM MOLLISON.
MATINEES WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 2.30.
Box Office Open 10 till 10. All seats bookable.

DRURY LANE. Temple Bar 7171.
EVERY EVG., 7.45. MATS. WED., THUR., SAT., 2.
THE SLEEPING BEAUTY.
FINAL PERFORMANCES MARCH 1st.

DUKE OF YORK'S. Props., Willhut, Ltd.
(Tem. Bar 5122.) EVGS., 8.30. Mats. Wed., Sat., 2.30.
RETURN OF MATHESON LANG
in
"JEW SÜSS."
By Ashley Dukes, from Feuchtwanger's Novel.

EVERYMAN. 8.15. Mats., Thurs., Sat., 2.30.
CHARLES AND MARY.
"Here is a very lovable play."—E. Standard.

FORTUNE. Temple Bar 7373.
EVENINGS, 8.30. MATS. THURS. & SAT., 2.30.
TOM WALLS presents
THE LAST ENEMY.
By Frank Harvey.
Athene Seyler, Nicholas Hannen, Marjorie Mars, Robert Douglas, Laurence Olivier, Carl Harbord, O. B. Clarence.

GAIETY. Tem. Bar 6991.
TO-DAY, 2.30, 8.15. Mats., Tues. and Fri., 2.30
"DARLING, I LOVE YOU."
A New Musical Play.
Vera Lennox, Nell McKay, Harold French,
and GEORGE CLARKE.

GARRICK. Tem. 8713. NIGHTLY, at 8.30.
Matinées, THURS. and SAT., 2.30.
RENEE KELLY
in
"ALMOST A HONEYMOON."
A Farcical Comedy by Walter Ellis.

GLOBE. (Ger. 8724.) 8.30. Wed., Sat., 2.30
LAST WEEK.
"CANARIES SOMETIMES SING."
By FREDERICK LONSDALE.
RONALD SQUIRE. YVONNE ARNAUD.

HAYMARKET. Evgs., 8.30. Wed., Sat., 2.30.
THE FIRST MRS. FRASER.
A Comedy by ST. JOHN ERVINE.
MARIE TEMPEST and HENRY AINLEY.

HIPPODROME, LONDON. Ph., Gerr. 0648.
EVENINGS, at 8.15. Weds., Thurs., and Sats., 2.30.
"MR. CINDERS."
Musical Comedy. BOBBY HOWES. RENE MALLORY.
ALL SEATS BOOKABLE.

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Proprietor: Joseph Benson. Licensee: W. C. Gaunt.
NIGHTLY, at 8.30. Mats., WED. and SAT., 2.30.
CHARLES B. COCHRAN'S PRODUCTION.
"BITTER SWEET."
An Operette by NOEL COWARD.

KINGSWAY. NIGHTLY, 8.15. Hol. 4032.
MATS., WED. and SAT., 2.30. (Last Weeks.)
"THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL."
ANGELA BADDELEY. FRANK CELLIER.

LITTLE. (Temple Bar 6501.) NIGHTLY, at 8.30.
"FRANKENSTEIN."
By PEGGY WEBLING. MATS., WED. & SAT., 2.30.

LYCEUM. PANTOMIME.
PUSS IN BOOTS.
TWICE DAILY, 2 and 7.30.
"ABUNDANCE OF GOOD THINGS."—M. Advertiser.
Seats bookable, 2s. 4d., 3s., 4s. 9d., 5s. 9d., 7s. 6d., 12s., inclusive. Temple Bar 7617.

LYRIC. (Ger. 3686.) Licensee, A. C. Belsey.
NIGHTLY, at 8.30. MATS., WED., SAT., 2.30.
MURDER
on the
SECOND FLOOR.
A COMEDY by Frank Vosper.

LYRIC, Hammersmith. EVENINGS, 8.30.
(Riverside 3012.) MATS. WED. & SAT., 2.30.
NIGEL PLAYFAIR and MARIE LOHR in
THE FAMOUS SPORTING FARCE
DANDY DICK.
By ARTHUR PINERO.
"A CONTINUOUS STORM OF LAUGHTER."—Morning Post.

NEW. 8.15. Thurs., Sat., 2.30. (Last Week.)
IVOR NOVELLO
in his two-way Comedy,
SYMPHONY IN TWO FLATS.

PALACE. Ger. 6834.
NIGHTLY, at 8.15. MATS., Wed., Sat., 2.30.
HERBERT CLAYTON and JACK WALLER present
DEAR LOVE.
A New Musical Comedy.
TOM BURKE.
Claude Hulbert. ANNIE CROFT. Vera Pearce.
Ena Grossmith. Robert Nainby. Kate Cutler.
SYDNEY HOWARD.

PICCADILLY. (Reg. 4506.) Opp. Regent Palace Hotel.
THURS. NEXT, at 8. Subs. Evgs. 8.15.
FIRST MATINEE, SATURDAY NEXT, at 2.30.
A JULIAN WYLIE Production.
"HERE COMES THE BRIDE."
A Musical Farcical Comedy
CLIFFORD MOLLISON EDMUND GWENN
JEAN COLIN RICHARD DOLMAN
Vera Bryer, Maria Minetti, Albert Brouett.
Howell, Harger and Naldi.

PRINCE OF WALES. Gerrard 7482.
Proprietor: Tonie Bruce. Lessee: Andre Charlot.
EVENINGS, at 8.30.
JOURNEY'S END.
Mats., Thursday and Saturday, at 2.30.
"LONDON'S FINEST PLAY."—Daily Telegraph.

THEATRES (continued)

PLAYHOUSE. Evgs., 8.30. Thurs., Sat., 2.30.
DEVONSHIRE CREAM.
By Eden Phillpotts.
Sam Livesey. Mary Jerrold. Horace Hodges.
"A CHARMING PLAY OF RURAL LOVE . . . EDEN PHILLPOTTS HUMOUR AT ITS BEST. 'DEVONSHIRE CREAM' IS A PLAY TO SEE. IT IS CLEAN, HUMOROUS AND—HAPPY."—E. A. Baughan, Daily News.
"A BETTER STORY THAN 'THE FARMER'S WIFE' . . . YOU COULD NOT WISH A PIECE BETTER ACTED THAN THIS WAS BY THE LEADING PLAYERS."—Morning Post.

PRINCES. Temple Bar 3633.
A WARM CORNER.
NIGHTLY, 8.30. Mats., Thurs. and Sats., 2.30.
"IRRESISTIBLY COMIC."—Star.
HEATHER THATCHER W. H. BERRY
CONNIE EDISS AUSTIN MELFORD

QUEEN'S. (Ger. 9437.) 8.15. Wed., Sat., 2.30.
THE APPLE CART.
By
BERNARD SHAW.
EDITH EVANS. CEDRIC HARDWICKE.

ST. JAMES'S. Sole Lessee, Gilbert Miller.
EVGS., 8.30. MATS., WED., SAT., 2.30. (Ger. 3903.)
MICHAEL AND MARY.
By A. A. MILNE.
EDNA BEST HERBERT MARSHALL.
Frank Lawton. Margaret Scudamore. Reginald Bach.
J. Fisher White. D. A. Clarke-Smith.
The Play produced by CHARLES HOPKINS.

ST. MARTIN'S. Sole Lessee, B. A. Meyer.
EVGS., at 8.30. Tues., Fri., at 2.30. Tem. Bar 1443-4.
HONOURS EASY.
NORMAN McKINNEL. ALLAN AYNESWORTH.
Diana Wynyard. Morton Selten. Robert Holmes.

SHAFTESBURY. Prop., J. Benson. Smoking.
(Ger. 6666.) At 8.30. Mats., Thurs. & Sat., 2.30.
BASIL FOSTER and TOM MILLER present
"THE MIDDLE WATCH."
By IAN HAY and STEPHEN KING-HALL.

THE OLD VIC. (Hop 3424.) To-morrow and Fri., 7.30. Mats., Thurs., at 2, Sat., 2.30.
AS YOU LIKE IT.

VAUDEVILLE. 8.30. Mon., Thur., Sat., 2.30.
"FRENCH LEAVE."
"UPROARIOUSLY ENTERTAINING."—The Observer.

WYNDHAM'S. Lessee, Leon M. Lion.
EVENINGS, 8.30 prompt. MATS. WED. & SAT., 2.30.
"THE CALENDAR."
By EDGAR WALLACE.
OWEN NARES CATHLEEN NESBITT
ALFRED DRAYTON GORDON HARKER
GILLIAN LIND NIGEL BRUCE

VARIETIES, &c.

COLISEUM. Charing Cross. (Temple Bar 3161.)
3 TIMES DAILY, 2.15—5.15—8.15.
SYBIL THORNDIKE & CO.; HOUSTON SISTERS; PHYLLIS DARE & CO.; SOBOLEWSKI TROUPE; LAWROWSKY & WASSILOWNA; OLSEN'S SEA LIONS; ZAIDEE JACKSON; 16 FOSTER GIRLS; HOWARD ROGERS; VICTOR ANDRE; British Movietone News.
Managing Director: SIR OSWALD STOLL.

HOLBORN EMPIRE. Hol. 5367. 6.30, 9. Willy Pantzer, Rogers and Wynne, Browne and Lavelle, Herbert Clifton, Fransky, Morris and Cowley, Fyne and Gerrard, Eight Victoria Girls, Marie Ambrose, &c.

MASKELYNE'S THEATRE, Oxford-circus. (Lang. 1545) 3 and 8. JASPER MASKELYNE, OSWALD WILLIAMS, FRED CULPITT, TACKTO, GLYN GRAFTON. A really jolly show of Magical Variety.

PALLADIUM. Gerr. 1004. 6.30, 9. Mats., Tu., Th., 2.30. TOTO, Quatuor Vocal Russe Moussorsky, Will Hay, De Groot, Mabel Russell, Collins and Brooks, Will Morris, Jenny Howard, Naunton Wayne, &c.

VICTORIA PALACE. (Victoria 5282-4.)
TWICE NIGHTLY, at 6.15 and 8.50.
Dora Maughan, Handers and Millis, Joe Boganny, Gus Fowler, The Jovers, Rupert Hazell and Elsie Day.

ENTERTAINMENTS

HOTEL SPLENDIDE, 105, Piccadilly, W.1.
Grosvenor 3421.
TO-MORROW (WED.). First appearance of
MISS FRANCES DAY
in the
"SPLENDIDE SPLENDID SHOW."
AN ENTIRELY NEW PRODUCTION
WITH A DINNER SHOW AND A
DIFFERENT SHOW AT SUPPER.
THE SPLENDIDE DANCE BAND.
THE SPLENDIDE TANGO BAND.

PICTURE THEATRES

ALHAMBRA, Leicester-square. Gerr. 5064. British International Cineradio Revue. "ELSTREE CALLING." Daily, 12.0, 2.0, 4.15, 6.30, 8.45. All seats bookable except gallery for two evening performances.

ASTORIA. Gerr. 5528. 1-11. Bebe Daniels and John Boles in "RIO RITA," the Spectacular Musical and Singing Success, showing daily at 1, 3.40, 6.15, and 8.50; also Gaumont Sound News, &c., &c.

AVENUE PAVILION, Shaftesbury-avenue. Gerr. 3981. "MALDONE," featuring Charles Dullin. Also "Legend of the Willow Pattern Plate," "Montparnasse," "Light Rhythms," "Wine and Water," &c.

CAPITOL. Regent 4455. 12-11. Victor McLaglen and El Brendel in "HOT FOR PARIS" (funnier than "The Cockeyed World"). All-Talking. Daily, 1.25, 4.10, 7, 9.40; also Gaumont Sound News.

CARLTON, Haymarket. Dly., 2.45, 6 o'clock, 8.45. Suns., 6 o'clock, 8.45. Maurice CHEVALIER in "THE LOVE PARADE," by Lubitsch, with Jeannette MacDonald, Lupino Lane. "Most Brilliant Talking, Singing Film yet."—D. News. "Love Parade" starts at 3.10, 6.25, 9.10. All seats can be booked in advance. Prices from 2s. 4d. Reg. 2211.

EMPIRE, Leicester-square. 12-12. Basil Rathbone & Leila Hyams in Van Dine's ALL-TALKING Murder Mystery, "THE BISHOP MURDER CASE." Also "The Doll Shop," Musical Revue in colour. From 11.30 to 1.0 any seat (except loges), 1s. 6d.

KENSINGTON. (Western 3577.) 2 to 11. A Part-Talking Comedy, Laura La Plante in "THE LOVE TRAP." "THE WRECKER"—a silent film.

LONDON PAVILION.
Daily, 2.30, 6.0, 8.30. Suns., 6.0 and 8.0.
Samuel Goldwyn presents RONALD COLMAN in "CONDEMNED"—to Devil's Island. All-Talking.

MARBLE ARCH PAVILION. GEORGE ARLISS in Talking triumph, "DISRAELI." Mickey Mouse in "Wild Waves"; Talkie, "Secrets of Nature." Programme commences at 2, 4.15, 6.30 & 8.45.

NEW GALLERY. Gerr. 9805. Ralph Lynn, Tom Walls, Mary Brough, Winifred Shotter in "ROOKERY NOOK" (All-Talking Farce), showing daily at 2.50, 6, and 9.10. British Movietone News.

PLAZA. Only 3 more days! "The VIRGINIAN." 1st Great Outdoor All-Talking Sensation! With Gary Cooper, Mary Brian, Richard Arlen. Dly. 12.30, 2.30, 4.30, 6.55, 9.20. Mickey Mouse's "Jungle Rhythm." Stage: Plaza Tillers. Adm. 1s. 6d., 11.45-1. Reg. 7201. Fri. Next, The Two Black Crows.

POLYTECHNIC THEATRE, Regent-street. Mayfair 2330. "A THROW OF DICE," an Indian Love Lyric. Also Charlie Chaplin in "The Pawnshop." 2.30, 5.30, 8.30. Box-office 10-10.

REGAL. 12-11. All-talking, all colour, singing and dancing. GOLD DIGGERS OF BROADWAY. Padd. 9911. Last four days.

STOLL PICTURE THEATRE, Kingsway. Daily from 12.30. 'Phone, Holborn 3703. Talkie, "THE CARELESS AGE," with Fairbanks, Junr. Cherry Kearton's Great African Film, "Tembi." Surprise Presentation.

TIVOLI. Temple Bar 5222. "HAPPY DAYS" (Talking, Singing, Dancing), 1.45, 4.20, 6.55, 9.40. "All Riot on the Western Front" (Talking). Sessions, 12.30, 3.5, 5.40, 8.20. 1,000 seats 1s. 6d. between 12-1 daily.

DANCING

3 lines 9s. (*minimum*)

A CASANI'S SCHOOL OF DANCING, 90, Regent-street, guarantees to teach you steps of any dance in three private lessons £1 1s., including Six-Eight, Fox-trot, Waltz, &c. 10 a.m. to 10 p.m. Gerrard 4438 and 9.

A PRIVATE LESSON any time in any dance.—MISS ANITA, 36, Wardour-street, Shaftesbury-avenue, W.1. Regent 4645. Pupils partnered to dances.

ADELE COLLIER, 124, NEW BOND-STREET, 6017 May. TEACHES FOX-TROT or any other DANCE in THREE LESSONS for £1 1s. Hours 10.30-7 daily.

ALICE HALL SCHOOL. Principal, WENDY PEARSON. Latest dances. Four private lessons 1gn. Practice classes, 4s.—7, Hanover-street, W.1. Mayfair 6319.

ALL DANCING TAUGHT, 10-10 daily, by Miss UNA FLORENCE (late Pavlova Co.). Hotel Quebec, Marble Arch, W.1. Welbeck 9341. Latest Ball-room Dances.

ATTENTION.—Appointments unnecessary at the "Bueno de Mesquita" Studios, 95, New Bond-street. Large staff in attendance (lady and gentleman teachers). Tea dance to-morrow; novelty dance Thursday night.

AUDREY PHILLIPS, Knightsbridge Hotel, S.W.1. Lessons 10-7. Latest dances. Students trained. Tea Dance Wednesday, 4-6, 3s. 6d. Kensington 4500.

BALL-ROOM DANCING, 10-10 Daily.—Miss AMY GREENWOOD, championship finalist and judge, 1924-1929; separate studio each pupil. New 6/8.—54, Bloomsbury-street. Museum 0366. Cars parked outside.

DANCING.—Miss ROSE BUCK, 19A, Cadogan-gardens, S.W., continues her classes and private lessons, 10 to 6. Schools visited. (Sloane 8404.)

GEM MOUFLET (Miss) PERSONALLY PARTNERS teaches PRIVATELY 10-10 six days. Classes, Tango.—New Zealand Building, 429, STRAND. Temple Bar 7427.

MRS. NEIL FERGUSSON gives Absolutely Private Lessons. All Latest Dances.—WELBECK 3239. 2A, DUKE-STREET, MANCHESTER-SQUARE, W.1.

NADINE LA VALETTE GIVES ABSOLUTELY PRIVATE LESSONS PERSONALLY in all latest ball-room dancing.—15, Dover-street, W.1. Regent 0819.

STEPHANIE FIELD.—ABSOLUTELY PRIVATE LESSONS, FOUR £1 1s. Practice Dance, Wednesdays, 3s.—18, Crawford-street, Baker-street. Welbeck 2636.

47, STRAND.—SIX PRIVATE LESSONS £1 1s. Practice Dance to-morrow, Romano's Cabaret turn. Tango exhibition, 3s.—Miss Hill Griffith. Maida Vale 4791.

Imperial and Foreign News

A TARIFF TRUCE

OPENING OF GENEVA CONFERENCE

(FROM OUR LEAGUE CORRESPONDENT)

GENEVA, FEB. 17

The preliminary conference of the League of Nations for concerted action in the economic field—generally known as the Tariff Truce Conference—opened here this morning under the presidency of Count Moltke, formerly Danish Minister of Foreign Affairs. The conference is attended by delegates representing about 30 nations, mostly European. The delegations are headed in most cases by Ministers of the Departments of State primarily interested. The British delegation is led by Mr. Graham, President of the Board of Trade, who was responsible last autumn for putting into concrete form the idea of a tariff truce suggested by the principal Belgian delegate to the League Assembly.

In his opening address this morning the President reviewed the work already done by the League economic organization towards a solution of post-War troubles, and recalled the difficulties which had been encountered. He reminded the conference that the League Assembly in September last had been forced to realize that the efforts of the League Economic Committee, even if they had been partly successful, had been made on the whole isolated. They had received a certain lip-service, but these tributes had not amounted to anything more than a detached and distant approval. Renewed attempts to put into force the principles proclaimed in 1927 had been checked and finally defeated by the indifference of the responsible authorities after meeting hesitation, diffidence, exaggerated nationalism, and the opposition of vested interests. The present conference, he pointed out, was essentially European—the economic reconstruction of Europe being essential to the economic reconstruction of the world.

A MEANS TO AN END

It was evident from the second half of the president's speech that he was conscious of uneasiness in various quarters as to the purpose and effect of a tariff truce. The name "tariff truce," he said—which had been eagerly seized upon by the public—had perhaps tended, to judge by Press comments, to represent as somewhat revolutionary something which it would have been better to describe by the more technical and every-day expression "consolidation of duties." The proposal before them would then appear an extension of a method that had already been adopted by most European countries, although it had so far been foreign to the commercial policy of other States of great economic importance, such as Great Britain and Holland. A truce could only be regarded as a means to an end. Its value would depend entirely on the agreements of principle reached in the second part of the Conference's work—namely, "to establish a programme of subsequent negotiations with a view to the conclusion of collective agreements for facilitating economic relations by all practical means, and especially by reducing tariffs." He proposed, therefore, to proceed in the first instance to a general discussion of the possibility of arriving at a common principle to serve as a guide for subsequent negotiations.

The general discussion was opened by the principal Austrian delegate, Dr. Hainisch, Minister of Trade and Communications, who saw in the work before the Conference the possible solution of Austria's economic difficulties, particularly those created by the existence within her limited territory and population of industries equipped for supplying 50,000,000 persons. Dr. Hainisch was followed by M. Lykke, a former Norwegian Foreign Minister, who admitted that the increases in tariffs which had unexpectedly been adopted in certain States since the League Assembly in September last had somewhat decreased the interest and confidence felt in the Conference now opening. He trusted, however, that during the discussions they would be able to arrive at agreements which would neutralize the unfortunate consequences of these measures.

The last speech of the day was that of M. Hymans, Belgian Foreign Minister, who asked that too much attention should not be paid to the objections of producers to alterations in tariffs. Apprehension of this character was always expressed, but was generally found in practice to be groundless. The objections to the proposed tariff truce could be classified under three headings:—(1) Interference with the sovereignty of States in tariff matters; (2) the imperfections of the present tariffs, and the difficulty of stabilizing them in their present form; (3) uneasiness caused by recent increases in tariffs.

CUSTOMS "ARMAMENTS"

M. Hymans held that, far from being a dangerous innovation, a tariff truce would only extend the policy already practised in some States. In recent years many European countries had alienated their freedom in the matter of Customs by a system of commercial conventions and treaties. After giving instances, the Belgian Foreign Minister remarked that there was one great country whose name did not appear among those who had consolidated a great part of their Customs tariffs. This was Great Britain, which had hitherto refused to enter into such an undertaking. Great Britain was now taking the initiative in this matter. The Netherlands could also be quoted with Great Britain as partisans of the truce. They therefore found themselves in the paradoxical situation that States which had hitherto retained their liberty in tariff matters were now ready to renounce it, whereas those which had to a great extent alienated their liberty felt the greatest hesitation or greatest reluctance in entering into the truce, though, surely, these were the ones which had most to gain and least to lose.

Finally, M. Hymans drew a picture of what, in his opinion, would happen if a tariff truce were not concluded. Each State would develop its Customs "armaments." When one State increased its tariff a second would follow, stating that it was doing so by way of reprisal. Then would come a denunciation of all Customs agreements at present in force, and this in turn would be followed by unrest, economic wars, and a state of affairs even worse than that at present existing. Economic disarmament was essential for M. Briand's ideal of a *rapprochement* between European States.

To-day's proceedings were confined to the presidential address and some general observations by the representatives of small States. The representatives of the larger States are to speak to-morrow. Mr. Graham will speak first to-morrow morning, and will be followed by Herr Schmidt, the leader of the German delegation.

THE WAR IN SOUTH CHINA

RAIDS BY "IRONSIDES"

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

HONG-KONG, FEB. 17

The threatened march of the rebels on Canton has so far been restricted to raids by small bands, mostly "Ironsides" [Chang Fat-kwai's forces], across the border for a short distance into Southern Kwangtung, which the Cantonese claim to have repulsed without serious casualties. The Cantonese also claim to have been victorious in skirmishes with the rebels to the north of Wuchow, but their drive against Kweilin and Nanning has not been made.

It is believed that the developments in North China, which have compelled Chiang Kai-shek to cancel his southern trip, will seriously affect the campaign of the Cantonese, especially as the reinforcements expected have not been available. A Hunanese army is reported to have arrived on the Kwangsi border, but whether it is sufficient to subdue the rebels is doubtful. The delayed offensive has resulted in the rebels gaining adherents and improving their equipment.

Meanwhile a small body of independents who recently occupied Nanning have been expelled by troops said to be under the command of Wang Shao-hung, who apparently has recovered from his wounds.

THE YOUNG PLAN

GERMAN NATIONALISTS AND THE PRESIDENT

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BERLIN, FEB. 17

Herr Hugenberg, the leader of the Nationalist Party, and Dr. Oberfohren, the leader of the Nationalist Parliamentary group, were received to-day at their own request by President von Hindenburg, to whom they expressed the hostile views of the party on the Young Plan and the so-called sanctions clause, the slowness of the Saar negotiations, and particularly the Polish liquidation agreement. They were given the strictly correct constitutional reply they might have expected after the President's last pronouncement on their referendum. The President told them that he must reserve his personal decision as to the signing of the Young Plan Bills until the Reichstag had finished its discussions and voted on the measures.

The interview was obtained not because any other outcome was expected, but evidently in order to give the impression in the naive Nationalist backwoods that Herr Hugenberg is leaving no stone unturned in his endeavours to save Germany from "enslavement" under the Young Plan. Herr Hugenberg's own newspapers proclaim with much emphasis to-day that the President's reply at any rate proves that he has not yet bound himself to promulgate the measures, as if he ever did bind himself in advance to sign a law. He is, nevertheless, not the man to make light use of his constitutional right to refuse his signature and initiate a Referendum in face of the advice of his Government and the decisions of the Reichstag. In the present matter he has already for his guidance the rejection of one Referendum proposal against the Young Plan.

The exaggeration of the importance of Herr Hugenberg's step was clearly designed to help his supporters to forget the complete failure of his Reichstag speech against the Young Plan. Even Nationalist newspapers other than his own received that speech with a certain coolness, recognizing that it might appeal to Nationalists in the country, but admitting that it was not likely to impress anyone else. One Nationalist commentator said it was essential that Herr Hugenberg, as the Nationalist leader, should be assessed as a statesman abroad, and expressed strong doubt whether his speech would contribute to that end. Critics of all other parties, except of course the Fascists, poured scorn upon the speech, described it as a blend of bathos and empty phrases, and suggested that Herr Hugenberg's one hour of speech was more devastating to his own reputation than his eight years of silence.

During the last few days it has been Count Westarp, the one-time leader of the Nationalists, who has done something, by genuine argument about facts in the committee discussions on the Young Plan, towards restoring such claim as the party may have had to be regarded as a useful Opposition.

MURDERED MISSIONARY IN KENYA

DISCLOSURE AT MAGISTRATE'S INQUIRY

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

NAIROBI, FEB. 17

A magisterial inquiry into the circumstances of the death of Miss Hulda Stumpf, an American missionary, who was found dead early in January in a house of the African Inland Mission Station at Kijabe, 50 miles from Nairobi, has resulted in the finding of a verdict of wilful murder against some person or persons unknown, with a rider that strong suspicions exist amounting to a *prima-facie* case against a native suspect of the Mkamba tribe, now in custody.

The inquiry revealed a story which has caused much disquiet in the country. The medical evidence discounted any theory of attempted rape but inclined to the view that certain unusual wounds were due to deliberate mutilation such as might have been caused by the use of a knife employed by natives in a form of tribal operation.

The significance of this lies in the fact that for many months past certain missions have been making a stand against this tribal ceremony with the result that there have been conflicts with natives, many of whom are most hostile, while agitators have been attempting to make political capital out of the situation. Finger-print clues, which are practically all the police have to work on, suggest that more than one person was present. The complications of the case are increased by the fact that the suspect is a member of the Mkamba tribe, while the trouble over the ceremonial has been among the Kikuyu. The actual cause of death was suffocation. The position of the missions in recent months has been most difficult, and many of the principal stations have lost ground heavily among the Kikuyu.

The Kijabe crime, coupled with church disturbances and other minor forms of agitation, such as the holding of prohibited meetings, is causing even moderate-minded people in the colony to take a serious view of the tendency to give trouble among some of the young Kikuyu.

CHARGES AGAINST NEW YORK MAGISTRATE

ACTION BY BAR ASSOCIATION

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW YORK, FEB. 16

The Bar Association yesterday asked the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of New York to remove a magistrate, Mr. Albert H. Vitale, from the Bench on the ground of official misconduct. The magistrate has been given until Friday to show cause why the application should not be granted.

Of the many charges made against Mr. Vitale the Bar Association found ground for action in only two, although it censured him for his manifold political activities. One of the two charges was that he received a loan of $19,940 [£3,988] from Arnold Rothstein, the notorious gambler who was murdered last year.

Another charge was based on Mr. Vitale's discharge from custody of a man arraigned on a charge of larceny, who had confessed his crime to the arresting officer. The Association alleged that the magistrate had "wilfully and corruptly failed to consider the evidence in this case." This action, it was asserted, was "not due to ignorance, carelessness, indifference, or oversight, but was in manifest perversion of justice, and constituted deliberate, wilful, and corrupt misconduct in his office."

BODY OF LIEUT. EIELSON'S COMPANION FOUND

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW YORK, FEB. 17

A delayed message from the motor-ship Nanuk, icebound off North Cape, Siberia, reports that the body of Mr. Earl Borland, who was with Lieutenant Eielson when their aeroplane crashed in Siberia last November, was found on Thursday buried deep in snow near the engine of the aeroplane. The search for Lieutenant Eielson's body has been resumed, after three days' interruption due to storms. His helmet was found in the snow last week.

With a view to safeguarding the comparative immunity of the native and established forests of NEW ZEALAND from insect and fungoid pests, the Government Scientific Research Department has initiated a forest biological research scheme, the cost of which will be divided among timbermen, the State Forest Service, and the Research Department.—*Reuter.*

SOVIET ATTACK ON SPECIALISTS

THREAT OF NEW TERROR

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

RIGA, FEB. 17

Owing to the failure to realize this year's part of the Five-Year-Plan in industry (which is Stalin's *idée fixe*), the Ogpu [Cheka] was ordered to draft a comprehensive memorandum to show that technical specialists, particularly those of pre-revolutionary status, continued wilfully and systematically to undermine Soviet industry and military power. They are especially accused of disturbing labour discipline, decreasing productivity, raising cost prices, and lowering the quality of industrial products. The memorandum covers a long period, and includes alleged evidence, hitherto undivulged, by prominent specialists whom the Soviet tribunals have already condemned, or whom the Ogpu has summarily shot. The memorandum has been placed at the disposal of Soviet leaders, with instructions to use it as a warning to delinquents who have hitherto remained free.

Kuibysheff, chairman of the Supreme Economic Council, issued the first warning in Leningrad, and Krzhizhanovsky, chairman of the State Planning Commission and originator of the Five-Year-Plan, has now begun operations in Moscow, along with Krylenko, the Public Prosecutor. Krylenko has enumerated 18 specialists—declaring that the list might be doubled and trebled—10 former generals, 21 former colonels, and 16 other former officers, who have already been convicted. The list contains the names of Palchinsky, von Meck, Mikhailoff, Dymman, Dekhanoff, and others whom the Ogpu shot without trial. Among the remainder are many whose fate, since they fell into the hands of the Ogpu, has not been officially announced. According to Krylenko these men worked systematically against Soviet industry, attempting to create a privileged position for foreign concessions, to disorganize the army and war industry, and to ruin the railways. Generals Mikhailoff, Orloff, and Dymman in particular are accused of having planned with engineers to overthrow the Soviet Government and establish a "Government of engineers," in which Palchinsky, Rabinovitch, and Fedorovitch were to play the greatest part. Krylenko's warning ended:—

> Fear for your fate, you specialists, for we shall expose you. You are being watched, and will be unmasked in your destructive work unless you desist. *Bourgeois* Europe and wide circles of intellectuals may think it monstrous that the Soviet Government should not always give wreckers a proper trial, but every class-conscious workman and peasant will agree that the Soviet Government acts rightly. You have challenged us to fight, said Lenin. We reply with terror and treble terror. No workman and no peasant doubts that terror against the enemies of the toilers is necessary. Only intellectual squeakers doubt this, and this is how we intend to act now. Our hand does not shake before the task of mercilessly destroying the vermin of counter-revolution, wiping from the face of the earth whoever stands in the path of our Socialist plans, exterminating to a man all who swarm inside counter-revolutionary cells. Class against class! Let it be so, for that is how class war should be.

DIVORCE REFORM IN CANADA

ROMAN CATHOLIC OPPOSITION

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

OTTAWA, FEB. 17

Leaders of the Roman Catholic Church in Quebec and Ontario yesterday declared their opposition to the movement for reform in divorce procedure. The declaration took the form of a pastoral letter on divorce, signed by Cardinal Rouleau, of Quebec, the Archbishops of Ottawa and Montreal, and all the Bishops of the ecclesiastical provinces of Ottawa, Montreal, and Quebec, which was read in all the churches of these provinces.

After commenting upon the increase in the number of divorces, the pastoral letter restates the Roman Catholic view of the indissolubility of marriage. It admits the power of Parliament to make laws about divorce, and expresses the fear that a supreme effort is at hand not to suppress an unwieldy and defective procedure, which is burdening already harassed legislators, but to substitute for it regularly constituted divorce courts for Ontario and Quebec. As Parliament cannot establish a regular divorce court without changing the law which declares the indissolubility of marriage, the signatories of the letter declare the project to be "the most insidious attack ever sustained by our cherished institutions." The pastoral also commends the stand taken by Roman Catholic Members of Parliament, and warns Roman Catholics that they are forbidden to appear before Parliament or any civil tribunal to seek release from the matrimonial bond.

This declaration has followed closely upon statements made by Western Progressives now arriving in the capital to the effect that they intend this session to renew their pressure for the reform of the present divorce procedure.

*** Divorce cases from the Provinces of Quebec and Ontario, which have no Divorce Courts, are dealt with by the Divorce Committee of the Dominion Senate.

THE ATTEMPT ON PRESIDENT RUBIO

15 PERSONS ARRESTED

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW YORK, FEB. 17

The Mexican police have arrested and sent to the capital from Tampico 15 persons, including several prominent Labour leaders, on the charge of being implicated in the attempted assassination of President Ortiz Rubio. The General Workers' Federation, upon learning of the arrests, telegraphed to the President and to the Minister of War a threat that if the arrested persons were not released they would call a general strike in Tampico on Wednesday and arrange a public demonstration against the Administration.

President Rubio is reported to be recovering rapidly from his injuries. He announced yesterday that as soon as his condition permitted he would start a campaign to end the carrying of arms by civilians, even though they might be members of Congress.

MOSCOW'S INTEREST IN INDIA

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT)

Developments in India continue to be closely followed by the Soviet Press.

Izvestia of February 9 published a long article on the revolutionary movement in India, which declared that one of the most satisfactory developments was the growing revolutionary activity of the Indian youth of the *petit bourgeois* class. The revolutionary movement, however, having originated among the youth of the *bourgeoisie* and intelligentsia, suffered from the "taint" of certain nationalist ideas, and needed proper guidance on the part of the revolutionary proletariat and the Communist Party. It was therefore one of the main tasks of the Indian Communists "to wrest the Indian revolutionary middle-class youth from the influence of opportunists and direct their activities into the proper channel under the leadership of the proletariat."

Pravda welcomes the Indian railway strike as "another important link in the chain of the Indian proletariat's heroic struggle."

Signor Cantalupo, formerly Under-Secretary for the Colonies, has been appointed Italian Minister to EGYPT.

INDIAN RAILWAY BUDGET

EXPECTED SURPLUS IN COMING YEAR

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

DELHI, FEB. 17

The annual Budget of the Indian State Railways was to-day presented by the Government of India to both Houses of the Legislature, the Council of State assembling for the first time this Session to receive it.

It was the reverse of a prosperity Budget; labour trouble, serious floods, trade depression, and political uncertainty during the financial year, which ends on March 31, being bad for railway business. Cotton is the only class of freight on which satisfactory traffic returns have been made. The figures for passenger traffic reached normal dimensions only because of the unusual number of pilgrims. The reductions made in the past two years in freight and passenger charges have failed to produce the expected results.

The contribution of the railways to the general revenues has not been affected by these conditions, as, under the convention governing the separate railway budget, the contribution is calculated on the figures of two years ago—namely, 1927-28; but the required amount has to be made up by taking 86 lakhs of rupees [£645,000] from the reserve fund. Next year's contribution will be 574 lakhs [£4,305,000], against this year's 612 lakhs [£4,590,000].

Cautious estimates for the ensuing year anticipate a surplus of 788 lakhs [£5,910,000] on the commercial lines. This is lower than the surplus for any year since 1923-24, though 81 lakhs [£607,500] higher than this year's revised estimate, and will suffice for the payment of the fixed contribution to the general revenues without help from the reserve.

A feature of the position is the Railway Board's decision against the construction of new lines while loans for capital expenditure cost over 6 per cent. They have adopted a waiting policy in the expectation that interest rates will decline within a reasonable period, and are meanwhile concentrating on the improvement of the existing lines so as to increase their capacity for the quick movement of traffic, and especially for the handling of the traffic flowing from the feeder lines.

The Budget was well received by the non-official benches, to whom it presented a better picture than most expected. There was general approval of the references made by Sir George Rainy, the Railway Member, in the Assembly and by Mr. T. G. Russell, the Chief Commissioner for Railways, who presented the Budget to the Council of State, to the labour situation on the railways and to the Government's policy in that connexion. The Railway Board's attitude was aptly described by Mr. Russell, who said the Board was anxious within the limit of its means to remove legitimate causes for any complaint by employees that they were underpaid for the work they do.

The Assembly had no other business to-day and the Budget will not come before either House for discussion till after a brief interval for its examination by private members.

The Council of State, after hearing the Budget, passed a resolution tendering its congratulations, and expressing its satisfaction at the Viceroy's escape from the attempt to bomb his train. The resolution was moved by Lala Ram Saran Das, a Lahore banker, and his and other speeches on it were brief but full of kindly appreciative sentiment towards the Viceroy and Lady Irwin.

BOMBAY BUDGET PROPOSALS

GOVERNMENT ECONOMIES

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BOMBAY, FEB. 17

In opening the Budget session of the Bombay Legislative Council to-day, Sir Frederick Sykes, the Governor, said that the Government had devoted anxious thought to the study of the various aspects of the problem presented by the state of the mill industry, and would soon publish the results of its investigation.

The Government, he continued, had decided to subject every part of the provincial administrative machinery to close scrutiny, and to examine what could be done to improve it. This overhaul was designed to make the administration economical and ensure that each branch of the organization should be so designed as best to fulfil its purpose and to permit steady development. The Government anxiously viewed the results of the measures hitherto adopted towards reaching the accepted goal of prohibition, because the loss of Excise revenue which was expected had been accompanied by an alarming increase in illicit drinking. An examination of the position was being made in order to devise a plan for carrying out the accepted policy without needlessly sacrificing revenue or encouraging illicit distillation.

The Budget proposals show that the Government hopes to balance revenue and expenditure by making an inroad on the provincial balance and the famine fund, by seeking to renew Court fees and the Stamp Act, by additional taxation on motorists, by abolishing the Development Department as a separate organization, and by cutting the demands of all departments. If the Government's expectations, including the imposition of additional taxation on motorists, which has been much criticized, are not realized, there would be a drop of 29 lakhs of rupees [£217,000] in revenue, which would entail a very serious inroad on the Government's balance and reduce it below the figure considered the minimum necessary.

MR. PATEL AND THE GOVERNMENT

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

DELHI, FEB. 17

It was expected that Mr. Patel would make a statement to-day to the Legislative Assembly announcing that a settlement of his dispute with the Government over the control of the galleries had been reached, but no statement was made. It appears that a hitch occurred in the programme yesterday, but what caused it is not clear, as everybody concerned in the negotiations which had been proceeding under the Viceroy's guidance was very secret about it. Perhaps an indication of how the land lies was provided by a renewal of Mr. Arthur Moore's move for direct action against the President. As to-day's sitting was about to close without any statement by Mr. Patel, Mr. Moore gave notice of a plain motion of no confidence in the Chair, and accompanied it by the request that it should be taken at an early date.

INDIAN MINORITIES SAFEGUARDS

BOMBAY, Feb. 17.—A manifesto signed by some influential men on behalf of the minorities has been issued. It proposes a consultative meeting in New Delhi on the 1st prox. to consider what action should be taken to secure at the Round Table Conference "those safeguards for minorities without which in our opinion no real constitutional progress is possible."

It is explained that the meeting is being called for the purpose of united action on behalf of minorities as "it is felt that if the various minorities go separately, there will be very little chance of achieving anything worth naming."

There are 30 signatories headed by Sir Dinshaw Petit, millowner, and Sir Maneckji Dadabhoy, advocate and capitalist, on behalf of the Parsis; Sir Hugh Cocke, chartered accountant, on behalf of the European Association; Colonel Gidney, formerly of the Indian Medical Service, on behalf of Anglo-Indians; Sir Mohamed Shafi, barrister and former Education Member of the Government of India, on behalf of Moslems; Mr. M. C. Rajah, on behalf of the depressed classes; Mr. J. Baptista, on behalf of Indian Christians; and Sardar Shibdev Singh Uberoi, on behalf of the Sikhs.—*Reuter.*

U.S. INSULARITY

FEARS OF ENTANGLEMENT

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

WASHINGTON, FEB. 17

Those who consider it their especial mission to guard the insularity of the United States against "entanglements" are to-day rather vexed at the interest aroused by the speech of Senator Walsh on Saturday night on the subject of a Mediterranean Pact. They have hastened to ascertain the views of other members of the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate who are known to be opposed to the idea of a Mediterranean Pact. Thus incited, Senator Hiram Johnson (Republican), California, and Senator Claude Swanson, of Virginia—ranking Democrat member of the Foreign Relations Committee—this afternoon outlined their position.

Senator Johnson said he did not for a moment believe that the United States delegation to the London Conference would make the United States a party to "a security pact for European nations." He thought it would be ridiculous for the Senate to discuss any such thing, which is not, in his opinion, within the bounds of possibility. Senator Swanson said he did not favour the United States entering into any security pact in connexion with the Mediterranean Sea. Whereas the Four-Power Pacific Pact was based on the fact that the United States had insular possessions in the Pacific and was consequently interested in guaranteeing security there, no such basis exists for a similar pact covering the Mediterranean.

Both the Senators confined their opposition to a Mediterranean Pact without enlarging on the possibility of an arrangement for consultation in the event of peace being threatened in the Atlantic. Some weeks ago, when it was reported that negotiations for an arrangement parallel to the Pacific Pact were proceeding in London, it was to the possibility of an Atlantic Pact that the State Department was giving its attention. Given the present irritable attitude of the Senate towards the proceedings in London, there cannot be said to be grounds for putting any great faith in the chances of an Atlantic Pact suggestion meeting with adequate favour in the Senate. The most that can be said is that it will probably meet with rather less opposition than the suggestion of a Mediterranean Pact. As it becomes more and more evident that some such arrangement would provide almost the only visible means of preventing the French demands from nullifying the work of the Conference the number of those who prefer the devil of possible entanglements to the deep sea of naval expenditure may be expected to increase. There exists, however, the danger that the idea of a consultative arrangement covering the Atlantic may be deliberately confused with the idea of a Mediterranean Pact, and thus be involved in the same squall of disapproval.

SUEZ CANAL CASE SETTLED

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

CAIRO, FEB. 17

In a Mixed Court of First Instance to-day judgment was given in the case against the Suez Canal Company. It was decided that the capital of the company is in Egyptian gold francs, and therefore the statutory dividend is payable in Egyptian gold francs, and not in French francs. Deductions for French taxes made from these dividends were consequently unlawful.

*** Certain shareholders applied, more than a year ago, for a declaration that the company's share capital should be inscribed and the dividends thereon paid in gold francs, and that the deduction of any French tax from the dividends was unlawful.

THE WILKINS EXPEDITION

THE SEASON'S WORK

From Sir Hubert Wilkins

DECEPTION ISLAND, FEB. 16

The frontiers of the great Antarctic Continent are shrinking. Observations made on our southerly flights from the William Scoresby during the three arduous weeks we spent in the vast ice sea south of Deception Island complete the main object of reconnoitring our coastal discoveries. Although hampered by cold, snow squalls, and almost impossible flying conditions, we succeeded in penetrating as far south as Latitude 73 in Longitude 101. From that point we could observe an apparently limitless sea of broken ice, extending to the south and heaving restlessly in the swell. And there we were observing from a point far south of the "Northern limit" of the Antarctic Continent as outlined on the charts.

Our observations completely verified our discoveries 300 miles to the south and south-west of Charcot Land. In the entire three weeks we did not have a single good day for flying, but, pushing through snow squalls and scudding under a low "ceiling," we found an ice-strewn sea where land was thought to be.

Heavy seas and high south-west winds have hampered our work as well as clouds. Despite freezing cold and seas, however, scientific work on the Scoresby proceeded unhindered and much available data and specimens have been gathered.

We believe that the mountains behind the steamship Melville blanketed our wireless waves. All our attempts to communicate with Admiral Byrd at Little America met with total failure.

During our flights over the ice our wireless worked well on the aeroplane, and we were in constant communication with the Scoresby except for one hour, when there was a broken contact. This was found and repaired before the end of the flight.

The return trip to Deception Island was one of the roughest in our experience. We were forced to run at half speed, wallowing in mountainous seas with our decks constantly awash. The officers and crew, hardened by two and a half years in the Antarctic, handled the vessel so skilfully that our aeroplanes rode safely despite the high seas. The crew and the aeroplanes are safe aboard the steamship Henrik Ibsen. Thanks to the generous help of M. Sverre Nelsen, manager at Deception Island, and Captain A. Svendsen, of the Ibsen, we shall be out at sea bound for Montevideo two hours after arriving at Deception Island in the Scoresby. Our year's work is ended.

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NORMAN ABBEY MEMORIAL

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT)

The French Government has accorded permission to the Rev. C. H. D. Grimes, English Chaplain at Bordeaux, to put up a plaque on the gateway of the Abbey of Bec-Hellouin, in Normandy, commemorative of the distinguished men who, in the Norman period, left that Abbey for England to occupy important positions.

Among them were three Archbishops of Canterbury, including the famous St. Anselm and the almost equally famous Lanfranc; two Bishops of Rochester, one of whom, Gundulph (or Gundulf), was the builder of the Tower of London; and the heads of some of the most important religious houses in England, all of whom distinguished themselves by their writings or buildings. This famous abbey, which is the property of the French Government, is now the best preserved of all the Norman abbeys.

Telegrams in Brief

Field-Marshal Lord Allenby and Lady Allenby have arrived in CAIRO.—*Reuter.*

Four people were killed in the riots accompanying the communal elections in BULGARIA yesterday.

The Palestine Supreme Court, consisting of one Arab and two British Judges, gave judgment on Saturday in favour of Mrs. Ginsberg's right to become a full member of the Palestine Bar.—*Reuter.*

A fund of £500,000 for the benefit of international medical research work has been created by the terms of the will of the late M. Juselius, a Finnish sawmill owner of BJORNEBORG, who has just died.—*Reuter.*

Lord Baden-Powell, the Chief Scout, arrived in BERMUDA yesterday, but the weather prevented the holding of a reception. The Governor will entertain all local Scout and Girl Guide associations on his birthday, February 22.

Dr. S. E. Sheppard, of Hither Green, Kent, has been awarded the William H. Nichols Medal of the NEW YORK Section of the American Chemical Society for 1930, for outstanding achievement in the chemistry of photography.

Seventeen persons were injured, several seriously, when one of the joists supporting the cheaper grand-stand of the GHENT cycling track gave way and caused part of the flooring to break away, flinging 20 persons to the ground from a height of 10ft.—*Reuter.*

Our NEW YORK Correspondent reports that three of the convicts who took part in the mutiny at Auburn Prison in December (when the principal warder and eight convicts were killed) have been found guilty of murder and will be sentenced to death.

A motor-launch ran into a rowing boat on Saturday night at Tigre, a summer resort near BUENOS AIRES. The boat, which contained some members of the Tigre Boat Club, was sunk, and two women, whose names are given as Miss Amelia Attwell and Miss A. Carais, belonging to the British community, were drowned.—*Reuter.*

Details of the sources from which taxes in Great Britain are drawn, of the services on which they are spent, and of how they compare with the taxes and expenditure of France, Germany, Italy, Japan, and some 10 other States, are given in a Memorandum on Public Finance for 1926-28, published by the LEAGUE OF NATIONS (Constable's, London, 10s.).

NEW MUNICIPAL COUNCILS IN SPAIN

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

MADRID, FEB. 17

To-day's official *Gazette* publishes a decree providing for the appointment of new municipal councils throughout Spain. On February 25 the place of the present town councillors is to be taken as to 50 per cent. by the largest taxpayers in the district, and as to the other 50 per cent. by the councillors who obtained the highest number of votes in the last elections. On the following day the new town councils in villages and towns of less than 5,000 inhabitants will meet to elect their mayors. In towns of more than 5,000 inhabitants the mayors will be appointed by the Government. This arrangement will be submitted to the Cortes when Parliament is called.

SIR ESME HOWARD

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

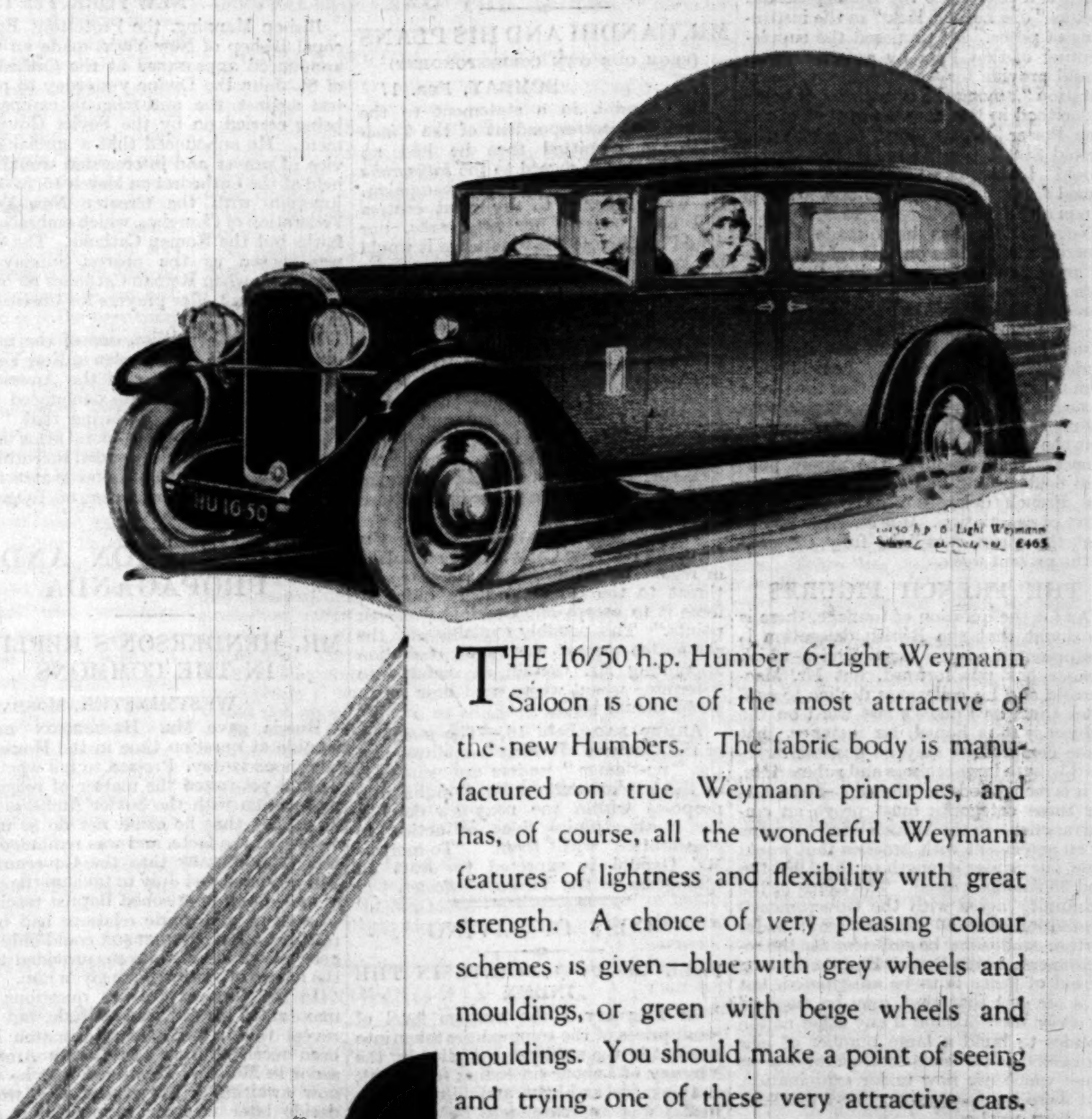
WASHINGTON, FEB. 17

On behalf of the heads of foreign diplomatic missions in Washington, Signor de Martino, the Italian Ambassador, this morning made a farewell presentation of two silver candlesticks to Sir Esme Howard, the retiring British Ambassador.

Replying to Signor de Martino's expressions of regret at his imminent departure, Sir Esme Howard said he would not say good-bye, for he hoped to see his Washington friends again, either on some future visit to the United States, in London, or in Rome, where he will make his home.

Other Foreign News on following page

CHOOSE THIS WONDERFUL WEYMANN SALOON



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NEW ISSUE IN CONFERENCE

A POLITICAL QUESTION

FRENCH CLAIMS

THE JAPANESE SCHEDULES

The Naval Conference has reached a most delicate phase of its negotiations. The defeat of M. Tardieu's Government, which is announced in another column, must delay the examination of questions in which France is immediately concerned, but there are a number of matters—such as the Japanese tonnage schedules—in which France is not primarily interested, and it is believed that there is sufficient work to keep the delegates engaged for at least a week. If the Ministerial crisis in France can be ended in that time the work of the Conference will not be unduly interfered with.

The delegates are still struggling with the difficulties of the allocation of tonnage among the five Powers. That is the immediate problem to be solved. But the political implications of an agreement are now receiving consideration, though this part of the work of the delegates must be retarded by the French crisis. The members of certain delegations are understood already to have discussed among themselves the wisdom and desirability of a suggestion that the Powers here represented should sign a treaty binding them to consult together in time of emergency, and a formal proposal to this effect is not impossible in the near future.

The difficulties involved are admitted to be considerable, and their nature is clearly foreseen. Such a proposal would, in fact, be addressed primarily to the American delegation, as representing the only Power present at the Conference which is not a member of the League of Nations, and as such already bound to the method of consultation. In some quarters it is feared that it would fall short of the desire of France, which is for "a mutual guarantee of security, the effect of which would be to transform the absolute requirements of each Power into relative requirements."

CONSULTATIVE AGREEMENT

The informal and individual discussion of the question which has taken place in certain delegations appears to have proceeded on the assumption that a treaty of naval limitation of an acceptable and constructive kind will only be negotiated among the five Powers with the greatest difficulty unless it be accompanied by an agreement to consult together at a time of possible disturbance. The recent publication of the French and Japanese figures, the continued existence of a Franco-Italian problem, and the effect which these things necessarily have upon the working out of the complicated Anglo-American equation, have made the search for some general solvent necessary.

The suggestion is made—though not for the first time—that it may be found in the proposal of the present Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court, Mr. Charles Evans Hughes, made last April in a speech to the American Society of International Law. Mr. Hughes, who was Secretary of State for four years, and was chairman of the Washington Conference of 1921-22, then described the failure to make provision for American participation in "an effort to provide for the peace of the world in case it is threatened by acts of aggression on the part of any State which is a party" to the Kellogg-Briand Pact as "one notable lack" in the institutions of peace. He proposed the supplementing of that Pact by another which should provide for "conference and consultation" among the signatories, it being understood in this case, as in that of the Four-Power Pacific Pact to which the United States is a party, that its terms should involve "no commitment to armed force, no alliance, no obligation to join in any defence."

No overture has been made to the American delegation on this subject since its arrival in London, nor has there yet been any exchange of views between the heads of the other four delegations as to the timeliness and the chances of success of such an overture if it were now formally made. There is even, as has already been indicated, a doubt whether the terms of such an agreement as Mr. Hughes suggested—and which, it is believed, represent the extreme forward limit of possible American concession in the purely political field—would be enough to induce in the French delegation a greater flexibility of negotiation. It is likely, however, that the question will be fully explored in the present week.

THE FRENCH FIGURES

As for the question of tonnage, there is no doubt that the British delegation is disappointed at the large figures which France has put forward, but Mr. MacDonald and his colleagues decline to consider them as France's last word on the subject. It is hoped, for instance, that some compromise may be possible in regard to both large cruisers and submarines, as it is recognized that the suggested totals for these categories must prove an embarrassment to the British effort to come to an agreement with America that would limit our cruiser strength to 15 10,000-ton and 35 smaller vessels. The Lords of the Admiralty agree with the Government's contention that 50 cruisers may, under certain conditions, be sufficient for the requirements of the British Empire if a long period of peace is to be anticipated, but it is obvious that they may be disposed to revise their opinion if any other nation decides to build a large number of new cruisers. It is such considerations as these which are now under examination, but there is no suggestion that a deadlock has been reached.

There was an important meeting at St. James's Palace yesterday afternoon between the Prime Minister, Mr. Stimson, and Mr. Wakatsuki and other members of the British, American, and Japanese delegations. The figures contained in the Japanese memorandum were under examination. These figures, which were published in *The Times* yesterday morning, are alternative sets based on different American totals, and the object of yesterday's conference was to examine the difference between the suggestions put forward by Mr. Stimson—which are unacceptable to the Japanese delegation—and the Japanese proposals. It is understood that the Japanese adhere resolutely to their demand for 70 per cent. of the American cruiser tonnage. The Japanese, according to their official spokesman, regret the size of the French figures, though they are not altogether surprised at them. They hope that the totals will be modified, for otherwise the repercussions will probably be such that Japan will be compelled to increase her building programme, however little the Japanese taxpayer can afford to pay the bill.

The Prime Minister left before the end of the meeting in order to have audience of the King and to acquaint him with the present position of the Conference, which his Majesty opened in person four weeks ago to-day.

EXEMPT VESSELS

The sub-committee of experts resumed its study of the question of special ships and had not completed its work when it rose for the day. The point under consideration is not so much the existing special ships, which will probably be put into a separate list and will not be included in a nation's global tonnage, but rather the special ships which may be built in the future to replace existing vessels. One of the questions which the experts have to decide is whether such new vessels should be absorbed into the nearest appropriate category, and thus be included within the global tonnage total, or whether they should continue in a special list and be kept outside the global figure.

The absence of any concrete news concerning the present work of the Five-Power Conference seems to have given rise to even a bigger crop of rumours than is usually associated with an international gathering. It was freely suggested, for instance, yesterday that at Friday's conversations between the British, American, and French delegations there were high words between Mr. MacDonald and M. Tardieu and that Mr. Stimson left the meeting early as a protest against the figures which France has put forward. Both these suggestions were categorically denied by the official spokesman of the British delegation.

M. Leygues returned to London from Paris yesterday.

FRONTIER DEFENCES OF FRANCE

WAR MINISTER'S FRANK SPEECH

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, FEB. 17

Some surprise has been caused by an unusually frank speech by M. Maginot, the Minister of War, upon the conclusion of his tour of inspection of the northern frontier.

M. Maginot said that the Ministry of War would do what it could to organize the defences of the northern frontier, and that the defences would include the flooding of large areas by the use of a system of locks and sluices which was now being worked out. He added that defensive measures were not easy to take, because this part of the frontier lay between France and Belgium, and "it was not possible decently to construct a strong defensive organization opposite the territory of this friendly nation." A distinction seems to have been made by the Minister between Belgium and Germany, opposite whose frontier a complete system of defence work is now being constructed.

M. Maginot said that another difficulty was that this part of France was covered with large towns, and that defence works could not easily be established in thickly populated areas. On the other hand, the area from a point north of Lille to Dunkirk presented the peculiar advantage that it could be flooded. Protection by flooding could be done under present conditions only in certain seasons, but schemes were under consideration by which it could be made effective at any time. It would be necessary also to arrange for the sea-water used in flooding to be mixed with fresh water in proportions sufficient to prevent excessive damage to agricultural land. Their resources in water must be mobilized, and such mobilization would soon be possible. Besides flooding, M. Maginot said, they would establish strong points at Cassel, and in the forests of Raismes and Mormal, where machine-gun casemates would be built, and mobile defences would be organized elsewhere. In three months, he concluded, the flooding scheme would be complete, and he hoped to test it by general experiments with locks and sluices at the end of this year.

CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE IN INDIA

MR. GANDHI AND HIS PLANS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BOMBAY, FEB. 17

Mr. Gandhi, in a statement to the Ahmedabad correspondent of the *Times of India*, admitted that he had no definite plans in regard to the *satyagraha* [passive civil disobedience] campaign. He was reluctant to say what centres had been selected for *satyagraha*, nor would he disclose the time when it would be launched, and the manner of its conduct. Before venturing on such a campaign he had to consider deeply and carefully his own position as well as the preparedness of the country from various points of view. But he said he would give notice to the Government before he launched his campaign. Although the scheme had not been finally settled, the breaking of the Government salt monopoly and the picketing of liquor shops and of foreign cloth shops were some of the implications of his campaign.

The correspondent infers that the Congress Working Committee's resolution in regard to *satyagraha* is intended as a threat to the Government in order to force it to accept Mr. Gandhi's "eleven points." This possibly explains why the committee passed the vague resolution appointing Mr. Gandhi as dictator to determine when, where, and how *satyagraha* should begin.

AHMEDABAD, Feb. 16.—The members of the Congress Working Committee and the "no-change" leaders are remaining at the headquarters of Mr. Gandhi, who proposes within the next few days to lay down definite lines of action in consultation with them. To-morrow Mr. Gandhi is expected to draft an ultimatum to the Viceroy.—*Reuter.*

COST OF LIVING

FALL OF TWO POINTS IN THE INDEX

At February 1 the average level of retail prices of the commodities taken into account in the statistics compiled by the Ministry of Labour (including food, rent, clothing, fuel and light, and miscellaneous items) was approximately 64 per cent. above that of July, 1914, as compared with 66 per cent. a month ago and 65 per cent. a year ago. For food alone the corresponding figures were 54, 57, and 56. The fall in the percentages since January 1 was mainly due to reductions in the prices of eggs, butter, and fish.

ECONOMIC ADVISORY COUNCIL

A meeting of the Economic Advisory Council was held yesterday at 10, Downing-street. There were present:—Mr. MacDonald, M.P., Mr. Snowden, M.P., Mr. J. H. Thomas, M.P., Mr. Noel Buxton, M.P., Sir Arthur Balfour, Mr. E. Bevin, Mr. W. R. Blair, Sir John Cadman, Mr. W. M. Citrine, Mr. G. D. H. Cole, Mr. E. Debenham, Sir Daniel Hall, Sir William Hardy, Mr. J. M. Keynes, Sir Alfred Lewis, Sir William McLintock, Sir Josiah Stamp, and Mr. R. H. Tawney.

SOVIET WAR ON RELIGION

METROPOLITAN'S "DENIAL"

GERMAN SCEPTICISM

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BERLIN, FEB. 17

The German Press has been prompt in recording its scepticism with regard to the "interview" with the Orthodox Metropolitan Sergius and members of the Synod, published by the official Soviet agency. The ingenuity of placing a denial of the Pope's accusations in the mouths of the highest ecclesiastical authorities is admitted, but the Democratic as well as the Roman Catholic Press is agreed upon the ingenuousness of the Soviet Government in thinking that the rest of the world would take it seriously. The whole phraseology and turn of thought in the so-called interview are recognized as Bolshevist, not Christian, and various explanations are put forward.

The *Börsen Courier* takes the view that the Soviet dictators placed before the highest authority of the Orthodox Church, appointed by them and dependent upon them, and before members of the Synod, of whom little or nothing is known, a series of suggestive questions, so framed as to leave the required answers beyond doubt. *Germania*, on careful examination, supposes the whole document to have been an official product, presented to the episcopate for signature. It says that anyone who knows something of the brutality with which the Orthodox priesthood, already sifted and humbled a hundred times, is still treated, how every Bishop sits on a volcano and fears lest at any moment the remains of his Church, so painstakingly preserved, may yet collapse overnight, will understand how this "shadow Church" must suffer the signature of such a piece of work "if it had not simply been prevented by force from issuing a *démenti*."

Germania goes on to point out a few of the more obvious contradictions. It recalls that the official Soviet Telegraph Agency and Soviet Press have frequently reported serious clashes accompanying the enforced closing of churches, whereas in this "interview" it is declared that churches are only closed "at the desire of the population." The "interview" declares that reprisals are only taken against ministers of religion for political offences, without, *Germania* remarks, adding that the courageous defence of Christian principles is regarded by the Soviet as a political offence and treated accordingly.

THE POPE'S POSITION

In discussing with some irony the psychological understanding of other nations upon which Moscow diplomacy prided itself, the *Börsen-Courier* points out the particularly happy effect that passage of the interview is likely to have which places the Pope, who unquestionably took action on precise information, in "the camp of the British landowners and the Franco-Italian gold-bags." In England, too, the *Courier* adds, people will be much edified by seeing the Archbishop of Canterbury being characterized as a tool of the oil magnates.

In a collection of quotations from the Soviet Press, which *Germania* leaves to speak for themselves, there occurs a passage about the Archbishop of Canterbury from the *Ekonomicheskaya Zhizn* of Christmas Day, in which a reference is made to the Archbishop's "income of £15,000 a year; the current price at which the bourgeoisie values its shepherds of souls." The passage continues:—

> Now the Archbishop of Canterbury has occasion again to drop tears upon his robe: in the Soviet Union Christ has nowhere even the tiniest spot left where He could be born. Christmas is abolished—an occurrence of the highest historical importance—but of a persecution of religion there can be no question. Religion is simply being pushed to the wall by the progress of Socialist development. This year there is still talk of Christmas. It arouses interest, if only on account of its first disappearance from the calendar. But next year less will be heard of it, and soon it will be quite forgotten. O Little Father of Canterbury, wipe your tear away! Upon a dumb corpse it will not fall as life-giving dew.

AMERICAN PROTESTS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW YORK, FEB. 17

Bishop Manning, the Protestant Episcopal Bishop of New York, made an unannounced appearance at the Cathedral of St. John the Divine yesterday to protest against the anti-religious campaign being carried on by the Soviet Government. He announced that a special service of prayer and intercession would be held at the Cathedral on March 16, in conjunction with the Greater New York Federation of Churches, which embrace all faiths but the Roman Catholic. The day was chosen as the nearest Sunday to March 19, when Roman Catholics all over the world will offer prayers for Christians in Russia.

Rabbi Stephen Wise, one of the most influential Jewish clergymen in New York, last night at a dinner of the American Jewish Congress, likewise denounced the Soviet Government, declaring that "we shall never lay down our moral arms until the Soviet Republic has ended its ruthless warfare against religion, and grants free and untrammelled exercise of religious rights."

PERSECUTION AND PROPAGANDA

MR. HENDERSON'S REPLIES IN THE COMMONS

WESTMINSTER, MONDAY

Russia gave MR. HENDERSON more trouble at question time in the House of Commons to-day. Pressed to tell whether he had yet raised the matter of religious persecution with the Soviet Ambassador, he replied that he could not do so until certain of the facts, and was reminded by MR. SHAKESPEARE that the Government had promised last July to take up the case of exiled and imprisoned Baptist teachers so soon as diplomatic relations had been restored. MR. HENDERSON could only repeat the promise to do so, provided that the names of victims were given him.

In the face of further questions, he maintained his cautious attitude, but did reveal that a preliminary dispatch had been received from the British Ambassador in Moscow. He added that he was now awaiting a full report, and would decide later whether to publish it and what action to take. With regard to further alleged instances of breaches of the pledge to abstain from propaganda, MR. HENDERSON maintained his view that they were not worth his notice, and this disdain included even the reports of Stalin's decision to intensify revolutionary propaganda abroad, although he admitted that a statement by the head of the Soviet Government might have some importance. The intense feeling aroused among the Opposition by this stream of reports of Soviet misdemeanours was again very noticeable.

A.D.C. TO THE KING

The King has been pleased to approve of the appointment of Colonel (temporary Brigadier) W. M. Fordham, C.B., C.B.E., Indian Army, as Aide-de-Camp to the King.

NEW FRENCH CRISIS

THE GOVERNMENT DEFEATED

RESIGNATION OF THE CABINET

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, FEB. 17

The Government was defeated on a vote of confidence in the Chamber this evening by 286 votes to 280 during a debate on the Finance Bill. It had been in existence for three months and 15 days.

The result of the vote, which was made known amid excitement verging on uproar, was received with shouts of "Vive Tardieu." The House rose immediately and M. Chéron and M. Maginot hurried to the bedside of M. Tardieu for a consultation, necessarily brief owing to the Prime Minister's illness. It was decided to hold a meeting of the Cabinet at once under M. Lucien Hubert, Minister of Justice, in order to draw up the customary letter of resignation. This having been done, the Ministers went to the Elysée, where they handed in the resignation of the Cabinet to the President.

Owing to the lateness of the hour—it was past 9 o'clock before the news became known—the downfall of the Government cannot be known to the public before the appearance of to-morrow's newspapers. It had, however, become evident early in the day that serious trouble was ahead for M. Chéron (Minister of Finance), who leads the Chamber in the absence of M. Tardieu. The Opposition was in a fighting mood and a series of minor attacks gave place to a serious onslaught when M. Chéron announced that he would insist on the withdrawal of an amendment put forward by the Finance Committee of the Chamber reducing the tax on unoccupied site values from 18 per cent. to 16 per cent. He based his objection on the ground that the alteration would cause a loss to the Treasury of 50,000,000 francs, and made the withdrawal a question of confidence. The amendment was defeated by 290 votes to 270. This heavy drop in the Government majority, which had hitherto been about 60, was significant enough, reflecting the dissatisfaction of a large part of the Centre with the Government's financial policy.

M. Chéron, however, in spite of invitations from the Centre to "Ca' canny," pursued his way in an atmosphere which was more provocative of the fighting spirit than the exercise of caution. After a lively discussion in which, by holding his ground, M. Chéron succeeded in securing the adoption of Article 2 of the Bill without a vote, the Opposition again stiffened when he demanded the withdrawal of yet another amendment put forward by M. Joseph Denais. The amendment in question provided for the reduction to 20 per cent. of the tax on profits up to 20,000f. of industrial and commercial concerns. M. Chéron brought the matter to a head at once by again putting the question of confidence, with the result stated.

THE REAL ISSUE

It was plain that the actual amendment was no more than a bare excuse for a much larger political issue. For some time past the Opposition has been growing more and more impatient with the financial policy of the Government as interpreted by M. Chéron. In hastening the amortization of the debt at the expense of the taxpayer, and in refusing to reduce the indirect taxes, while maintaining large Treasury cash balances with the central banks, M. Chéron has followed the original precepts laid down by M. Poincaré in 1926, but at the expense of the Government's popularity in the country. Even M. Poincaré then admitted that his severe taxation programme was an urgent but temporary necessity and he held out the promise that it would be revised.

M. Tardieu had been holding the House on a tight rein ever since he assumed office. More than once the House has shown itself restive under the frequent crack of the whip, even when wielded by the Prime Minister himself. M. Chéron, his lieutenant, has wielded it once too often. In justice to M. Chéron, it must be said, however, that the monotony of votes of confidence has been outmatched by the monotony of the guerrilla tactics of the Opposition.

After the formal resignation of the Cabinet, in a statement to the Press, M. Chéron said:—

> I have done no more than follow the line of action already agreed upon. It was necessary to give battle. I did so. There was a political abscess which had to be lanced. They [the Opposition] made our lives impossible by constantly renewing the same attacks on each article in the Finance Bill. I preferred to give battle rather than give up bit by bit to the demagogues the Budget of France.

M. Briand announces that his departure for London, which was fixed for to-morrow, has been postponed.

M. TARDIEU'S HEALTH

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, FEB. 17

M. Tardieu, the Prime Minister, who had to take to his bed yesterday, owing to an attack of influenza and laryngitis, is reported to be very much better to-day. He has, however, been ordered complete rest and is not allowed to receive visitors.

M. Briand received Herr von Hoesch, the German Ambassador, to-day.

PROVISIONAL COURT AT SHANGHAI

AGREEMENT SIGNED

NANKING, Feb. 17.—The agreement for the reorganization of the Shanghai Provisional Court was signed here this evening.

The Court was formed in 1911 to deal with cases relating to Chinese residents in the International Settlement. Under the present agreement the system of having Consular officials or Deputy Judges to watch the proceedings will be abolished, and the appointment and dismissal of foreign secretaries of the Court will be in Chinese hands. A final appeal may be made to the highest Court at Nanking.

All the delegates of the Powers were present and signed, except the French delegate, who had not received instructions from his Government.—*Reuter.*

THE INVALIDS

The condition of Lady Stradbroke was stated last night to be unchanged.

Lord Glenarthur's condition last night was reported to be unchanged.

The Hon. Mrs. John Bridgeman, Lord Bridgeman's mother, who is seriously ill at Torquay, was stated last night to be no better. Her condition was very weak.

Lieutenant-General Sir Aylmer Hunter-Weston has entered a London nursing home and will undergo a slight operation.

INDIA

SPECIAL NUMBER OF "THE TIMES"

PUBLICATION TO-DAY

The Times to-day presents its readers, gratis, with a Special Number entirely devoted to India, which has been planned to help English readers to a proper appreciation of the task and the recommendations of the Statutory Commission.

This Special Number has been in preparation for more than a year, and Lord Irwin, the Viceroy, who warmly approves the project, contributes to it a signed message. The course of events which led to the appointment of the Statutory Commission is explained, and the reader will find in its pages abundant and recent information about the structure of the Government, the complicated and important land revenue system, the public services, the great cities, the railways and shipping, the agriculture and manufactures, the antiquities, the literature, the daily life, and sports and pastimes of India.

Lord Zetland contributes a masterly sketch of British administration in India during the past 150 years; Sir Harcourt Butler, in addition to an account at first hand of Burma and the Burmans, reviews the work of his Committee on the Indian States, the varied races and scenery of which are described by Sir Walter Lawrence. Sir William Marris writes on the peoples of India and the caste system; Miss Cornelia Sorabji on the position of the women of India; Sir Herbert Baker on the architecture of New Delhi; and Lord Inchcape on British shipping and Indian trade. The Number also contains the last work of two distinguished contributors—an article on Hinduism and Islam by Sir Valentine Chirol; and a description of the big and small game of India by Lieutenant-Colonel Faunthorpe, the well-known *shikari*. Contributions from other acknowledged authorities in their own spheres include an article on the Church Missions and the movement for a united Church in India by Bishop Palmer, lately Bishop of Bombay; and a survey of Indian literature by Dr. Macnicol. There are many illustrations, and a special feature is the reproduction in colour of the best-known portraits of Clive and Warren Hastings, the two great founders of the Indian Empire in the 18th century.

The cost of postage for *The Times* to-day, including the India Number, depends upon the method of packing for transmission. Inland postage should be calculated at the rate of 1d. for the first 6oz., plus ½d. for every additional 6oz. or fraction of 6oz., and Imperial and foreign postage at the rate of ½d. for every 2oz. Readers posting copies of the Special Number are advised to roll it round a cardboard tube in order to preserve the coloured section.

COLD WAVE IN U.S.

SIXTEEN DEATHS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW YORK, FEB. 17

A sudden cold wave following a heavy snowstorm was directly or indirectly the cause of the death of 16 persons in New England and New York during the week-end. The lowest temperature in New York City was 7deg., recorded yesterday and early to-day. In New England, where three persons were frozen to death, the thermometers registered as much as 6deg. below zero.

During the snowstorm yesterday three barges broke loose from a tug-boat off Cape May, New Jersey. Coastguard vessels recaptured two of them, but the third foundered. Her crew of four was found this morning in a lifeboat, frozen to death.

Yesterday was the coldest day in New York this winter, but the storm was a blessing in disguise, for it furnished work for nearly 9,000 of the unemployed men in the city in addition to the regular street-cleaning force of 7,200 men, who were at work all day cleaning the streets. Municipal free lodging houses on Saturday night and Sunday sheltered more than 4,000 homeless persons, the greatest number for 15 years. Among them were 120 women and six children. According to one superintendent an unusually large number of persons in the "white collar" class were among the applicants for beds.

Our Weather Correspondent writes:—

Very little change is likely to-day; a few scattered showers of sleet or snow are expected over the eastern half of England and generally fine weather elsewhere, with little change of temperature.

GENERAL SMUTS IN CAPE TOWN

PARLIAMENTARY WORK RESUMED

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

CAPE TOWN, FEB. 17

General Smuts arrived here from England this morning and intervened in the debate in the House of Assembly within a few hours of landing.

An amendment to the Immigration Bill was proposed by Mr. Blackwell, of the South African Party. He proposed to substitute for the fixed quota applicable to unscheduled countries a restriction based on the percentage system, namely, 5 per cent. of the number of inhabitants of the Union of South Africa in 1926 deriving from each foreign country would be admitted. Dr. Malan pointed out that this would involve absurdities limiting immigrants from such countries as the United States, Sweden, and Norway to negligible numbers while still admitting large numbers from Russia, Poland, and Lithuania.

General Smuts intervened, alleging that the Bill was illiberal and supporting Mr. Blackwell's percentage proposal. General Hertzog followed, pointing out that support of Mr. Blackwell's amendment was inconsistent with the South African Party vote for the second reading of the Bill.

A confused debate followed and the atmosphere of cooperation noticeable last week vanished. The amendment was finally defeated, the whole South African Party voting for it except one member. The incident is unfortunate in view of the Joint Sitting of the two Houses on the Native Representation Bill, which is set down for Thursday, though business that day will be formal and nothing probably will be done before Monday. It was hoped that party cooperation might be secured, but this now seems unlikely.

DEATH OF MME. KIRKBY LUNN

Mme. Kirkby Lunn, the famous contralto, died at her home at St. John's Wood at 11.15 p.m. last night. She had been ill for about five months.

A memoir will be found on page 18.

TWO TRAINS IN COLLISION

50 PERSONS INJURED

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

GLASGOW, FEB. 17

In a dense fog which practically paralysed traffic around Glasgow to-night two passenger trains came into collision at Rutherglen shortly after 6 o'clock.

The rear coach of one train was telescoped, and another considerably damaged. No lives were lost, but 51 passengers were injured. Over 30 of the injured were removed to the Glasgow hospitals in ambulance wagons and taxicabs.

Both trains were outward bound from Glasgow Central Station, one due to leave at 6 o'clock for Hamilton and the other at 6.10 for Hamilton and Larkhall. Owing to the fog both trains left the Central Station practically together. The first was at a standstill underneath the Glasgow-road bridge less than 100 yards from Rutherglen Station, waiting for a signal, when the second train crashed into it. The floors of the rear carriages gave way under the strain, and the occupants were thrown among the wreckage on the rails. Inhabitants of houses near by ran to the rescue, and pulled the injured clear of the wreckage, while women hastily prepared beds in the houses, boiled water, and made tea. All the victims had to be carried up a steep embankment until someone knocked down a section of a tall fence of sleepers, and thus enabled the injured to be moved with greater ease. A Girl Guide, whose leg was badly injured, showed great fortitude.

RESCUE WORK IN FOG

LATER

The work of the rescuers was greatly hampered by the thick fog which lay in the railway cutting, and at first they were guided only by the lights of the carriages of the trains and the cries of the wounded. Many of the passengers, either uninjured or slightly hurt, were stumbling about the track in a hysterical state, not knowing where they were. Workmen built a number of wood fires on the track, and these helped to light up the scene and make the rescue work easier.

Many of the neighbouring houses were soon filled with injured passengers, most of whom were women and girls returning home from business. In one house there were eight and in another seven. Other houses accommodated from two to six. A number of doctors went from house to house visiting the injured until it was possible to remove them to hospital. Twenty-six were taken to the Glasgow Royal Infirmary, and about half of these were detained for treatment.

Four of them are seriously injured. One is a girl, apparently about 16 years old, who to-night has not been identified. Her skull is fractured, and she is unconscious. The others are:—

WILLIAM REID, of Glasgow-road, Cambuslang (both legs fractured);
ELIZABETH BANNATYNE, Redholme, Woodside-walk, Hamilton (fractured pelvis); and
MARY MACBETH, Lawrence-street, Hamilton (both legs fractured).

Among those in hospital but not seriously hurt, are:—

Jean Smith (34), of Clincot-road, Rutherglen.
Sadie Tardley (17), of Mill-road, Cambuslang.
Euphemia Armour (16), of Ewing-street, Rutherglen.
James Drain (18), of Rutherglen.
Molly Murray (17), of Fernie-street, Rutherglen.
Lizzie Clarke (16), of Vicar's Park-road, Cambuslang.

OFFICIAL STATEMENT

The following official statement was issued last night:—

> The London, Midland and Scottish Railway Company regret to have to announce that at 6.25 p.m. to-day, during a dense fog, the 6 p.m. passenger train from Glasgow to Strathaven collided with the rear of the 6.10 p.m. passenger train Glasgow to Coalburn, derailing the rear coach of the second named train and the engine of the first train.
>
> Both main lines were blocked, and 51 passengers were injured. Of these 27 were taken to the Glasgow Royal Infirmary and 14 were detained there, three of the cases being serious. Ten other injured passengers were taken to the Victoria Infirmary, all of whom were detained, three of the cases being serious. Fourteen other passengers received first aid at Rutherglen Station and proceeded to their homes. The cause of the accident is under investigation.

ARMY TRAINING

DIVISIONAL AREA IN EAST ANGLIA

There will not be any Army Manœuvres this year, and the training of the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 5th Divisions and 1st and 2nd Cavalry Brigades will be carried out under Command arrangements on War Department land at Aldershot, Salisbury Plain, and Catterick.

Special provision will be made for the training of the 4th Division. These troops, located at Colchester, Woolwich, Dover, Shorncliffe, and Gravesend have no permanent training ground such as the other four divisions have, and are limited to small local areas. In order to provide for the adequate preparation of the 4th Division as a whole the Military Manœuvres Act will be applied this summer to parts of Norfolk and Suffolk from the middle of July until the middle of October. The ground to be scheduled for the exercises will be an area inside a line drawn through Diss, Harleston, Bungay, Beccles, Southwold, Aldeburgh, the mouth of the River Deben, Reedham Market, Stowmarket, and Mellis.

BOOKS OF TO-DAY

Reviews of the late Major-General A. Forbes's "History of the Army Ordnance Services," Archdeacon Charles's "Resurrection of Man," Baron Meyendorff's "Correspondance Diplomatique du Baron de Staal (1884-1900)," Lady Charnwood's "Autograph Collection," Mr. Ben Turner's "About Myself," and the first two volumes of M. Jusserand's "Recueil des Instructions données aux Ambassadeurs de France" appear on p. 22.

BRITISH INDUSTRIES FAIR

Yesterday was the opening day of the British Industries Fair at Olympia and at Castle Bromwich, Birmingham. The attendance was good and business opened briskly.

A description of the Fair, and a report of the opening dinner held at the Mansion House, at which the Duke of York was present, will be found on page 10.

WALLACE COLLECTION TRUSTEES

The Lords Commissioners of the Treasury have appointed Sir Lionel Faudel Faudel-Phillips, Bt., to be a Trustee of the Wallace Collection in the place of Mr. J. Bowyer Nichols, who has resigned, and the Hon. Evan Charteris, K.C., in the place of the late Viscount Esher, G.C.B., G.C.V.O.

POLITICAL NOTES

MR. MACDONALD AND THE I.L.P.

THE SCHOOL AGE

The Prime Minister has resigned from the Independent Labour Party. He was a member of the Hampstead branch, and it is understood that last week, when his annual subscription became due, he wrote stating that he did not wish to continue his membership. Mr. MacDonald was one of the oldest members of the I.L.P., having joined it in 1894, a year after its formation. He was for many years an active official, but some three years ago the members did not re-elect him as treasurer. Although the Prime Minister gave no reason for his resignation in his letter to the local branch, his action has come as no surprise to members of the House of Commons, for it is recognized that the I.L.P. is now a hindrance rather than a help to the Government. There are about 150 members of the Parliamentary Labour Party who are also members of the I.L.P., and the candidature of 40 of these is officially promoted by the I.L.P. organization. Mr. Snowden resigned from the I.L.P. in December, 1927. It is probable that a number of other Labour members will follow the example of the Prime Minister and the Chancellor of the Exchequer. Mr. Maxton, the chairman of the I.L.P., is the leader of the Left wing group of the Labour members in the House of Commons.

Some apprehension is felt by a number of the Government supporters at the slow progress which is being made with the Bill to raise the school-leaving age to 15. They contend that unless the Bill becomes law this Session it might be better to drop it altogether until 1933, when, they say, the effect of the fall in the birth-rate after the War will appear in the reduced numbers of children for whom it will be necessary to provide. A meeting of Labour members interested in the Bill is being called for Thursday to discuss the position. It is also intended to bring the matter before a full meeting of the Parliamentary Labour Party.

A meeting of members of the 1922 Committee last night was attended by Sir Reginald Blomfield and Mr. Arthur Keen, the chairman of the Thames Bridges Conference, who stated the case of the opponents of the Charing Cross Bridge Bill, which will come up for second reading in the House of Commons to-morrow evening. It is understood that opinion in the Conservative Party is very much divided on the Bill, but the former Minister of Transport, Colonel Ashley, proposes to support it. This evening the scheme will be discussed at a meeting of the Roads and Bridges Committee of the House of Commons, and Sir Henry Maybury will speak on the proposed new bridge. Mr. Morrison, the Minister of Transport, will be present.

The Lord Chancellor and the Speaker (Joint Presidents of the United Kingdom Branch of the Empire Parliamentary Association) have issued invitations to a reception in the Harcourt Room of the House of Commons to-morrow week, at 5 p.m., to enable members of the Executive and Foreign Relations Committee of the Empire Parliamentary Association to meet the delegates to the Naval Conference. The delegates are attending many formal gatherings, but it is felt that this reception, being limited to membership of certain committees and to the delegates themselves, would be more intimate, and would enable the delegates to meet some representative members of Parliament whom they had not hitherto met.

The consultative committee of the Parliamentary Labour Party met last night, and, it is understood, considered a resolution submitted by a member of the independent group of the party expressing dissatisfaction at the manner in which Mr. Thomas had hitherto dealt with unemployment, and asking for the publication of the Lansbury-Mosley-Johnston memorandum which was submitted recently, with Mr. Thomas's approval, to the Cabinet. The resolution also asked for a statement from the Cabinet as to what action it is proposed to take in the matter. The resolution will be circulated to all members of the party to-day in preparation for the full party meeting to-morrow.

ENTERTAINMENTS INDEX

(For details see page 14)

OPERA

Savoy	PRINCESS IDA	8.15

THEATRES

Adelphi	THE HOUSE THAT JACK BUILT	8.15
Aldwych	A NIGHT LIKE THIS	8
Ambassadors	IN THE ZONE AND THE MAN IN POSSESSION	2.30 & 8.15
Apollo	NINE TILL SIX	8.30
Comedy	THE WAY OUT	2.30 & 8.30
Court	HAMLET	8
Criterion	MILESTONES	2.30 & 8.30
Daly's	THIS WAY TO PARADISE	8.15
Dominion	SILVER WINGS	8.15
Drury Lane	THE SLEEPING BEAUTY	7.45
Duke of York's	JEW SUSS	8.30
Everyman	CHARLES AND MARY	8.15
Fortune	THE LAST ENEMY	8.30
Gaiety	DARLING, I LOVE YOU	2.30 & 8.15
Garrick	ALMOST A HONEYMOON	8.30
Globe	CANARIES SOMETIMES SING	8.30
Haymarket	THE FIRST MRS. FRASER	8.30
Hippodrome	MR. CINDERS	8.15
His Majesty's	BITTER SWEET	8.30
Kingsway	THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL	8.15
Little	FRANKENSTEIN	8.30
Lyceum	PUSS IN BOOTS	2 & 7.30
Lyric	MURDER ON THE SECOND FLOOR	8.30
Lyric, Hammersmith	DANDY DICK	8.30
New	SYMPHONY IN TWO FLATS	8.15
Palace	DEAR LOVE	8.15
Playhouse	DEVONSHIRE CREAM	8.30
Prince of Wales	JOURNEY'S END	8.30
Princes	A WARM CORNER	8.30
Queen's	THE APPLE CART	8.15
St. James's	MICHAEL & MARY	8.30
St. Martin's	HONOURS EASY	2.30 & 8.30
Shaftesbury	THE MIDDLE WATCH	8.30
Vaudeville	FRENCH LEAVE	8.30
Wyndham's	THE CALENDAR	8.30

VARIETIES

Coliseum	2.15, 5.15, & 8.15
Holborn Empire	6.30 & 9
Maskelyne's Theatre	3 & 8
Palladium	2.30, 6.30, & 9
Victoria Palace	6.15 & 8.40

CONCERTS

Æolian Hall	MME. CLAIRE CROIZA	8.30
Grotrian Hall	MR. BEVERIDGE WEBSTER	8.30

EXHIBITIONS

The Italian Art Exhibition is open daily, Sundays excepted, from		9.30 to 7
Crystal Palace		10 to 10
Olympia	BRITISH INDUSTRIES FAIR	
Tussaud's		10 to 10
Zoological Gardens		9 a.m. to sunset

PICTURE THEATRES

Alhambra	ELSTREE CALLING	12 to 11
Astoria	RIO RITA	2.45 to 11
Avenue	MALDONE	1 to 12
Capitol	HOT FOR PARIS	12 to 11
Carlton	THE LOVE PARADE	.45, 6, & 8.45
Empire	THE BISHOP MURDER CASE	12 to 12
Kensington	THE LOVE TRAP	to 11
London Pavilion	CONDEMNED	2.30, 6, & 8.30
Marble Arch Pavilion	DISRAELI	2 to 11
New Gallery	ROOKERY NOOK	.30 to 11
Plaza	THE VIRGINIAN	1.45 to 11
Regal	GOLD DIGGERS OF BROADWAY	12 to 11
Stoll Picture Theatre	THE CARELESS AGE	12.30 to 11.45
Tivoli	HAPPY DAYS	2 to 11

THE TIMES

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1930

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Weather Forecast

England, S.E.—Wind north-east, moderate or fresh; mainly fair, but local snow or sleet showers; rather cold.

Further Outlook for the British Isles.—Mainly fair and rather cold for a few days. (p. 18)

TO-DAY'S NEWS

HOME

Mr. MacDonald, Mr. Stimson, and Mr. Wakatsuki, with other members of their delegations to the Naval Conference, discussed yesterday afternoon the alternative sets of figures put forward by the Japanese. It is understood that certain delegates have been discussing the expediency of suggesting that the five Powers should sign a treaty to consult in times of emergency. (p. 16)

Over 50 persons were injured in a railway collision in thick fog at Rutherglen, near Glasgow, last night. (p. 16)

Yesterday was the opening day of the British Industries Fair at Olympia and at Castle Bromwich, Birmingham. Many novelties were on view. At the opening dinner last night at the Mansion House a tribute to the work of the organizers was paid by the Duke of York. (p. 10)

New zoological gardens, with the animals in natural surroundings, are included in big development schemes at Blackpool and Oxford, which have been inspired by the new zoological park at Whipsnade. (p. 13)

A memorandum on flood prevention has been sent by the Minister of Health to local authorities. (p. 13)

Verdicts of "Accidental death" were returned yesterday at the inquests on the bodies of Pilot-Sergeant Fell, of the R.A.F., and Mr. A. Stevens, who were killed in aeroplane accidents at Kenley Aerodrome and at Addlestone respectively. (p. 5)

The new London traffic regulations came into force yesterday. (p. 13)

A concert in aid of the Greater London Fund for the Blind will be given by the Léner Quartet at the Queen's Hall next Sunday. (p. 14)

Representatives of the retail meat trade in London stated yesterday that the large Sunday joint had disappeared from the family table. The demand for smaller joints was increasing, especially in the suburbs. (p. 18)

Miss Bondfield, the Minister of Labour, paid a visit yesterday to the Carshalton Transfer Instructional Centre. (p. 13)

POLITICS

In the House of Commons yesterday a number of questions on relations with Russia, and especially in regard to religious persecution, were put to Mr. Henderson. He stated that he had received a preliminary dispatch from the British Ambassador and expected a full report in the near future. The Mental Treatment Bill was discussed on its second reading stage. The Bill to authorize the building of a bridge over the neck of Poole Harbour was rejected. (pp. 8 and 9)

The Prime Minister has resigned his membership of the Independent Labour Party. (p. 16)

Lord Beaverbrook announced yesterday his decision, in consultation with his colleagues of the Empire Free Trade Crusade, to form a new party, to be known as the United Empire Party. (p 9)

IMPERIAL AND FOREIGN

The French Cabinet was defeated yesterday in the Chamber on a vote of confidence in the debate on the Finance Bill by six votes. (p. 16)

An agreement in regard to the constitution of the Shanghai Provisional Court has been signed at Nanking by representatives of China and the foreign Powers interested except France. (p. 15)

Herr Hugenberg, leader of the German Nationalist Party, and Dr. Oberfohren, leader of the Nationalist Parliamentary group, were received yesterday by President von Hindenburg, to whom they expressed the hostile views of the party to the Young Plan. (p. 15)

Mr. Gandhi has made a statement about his plans for the civil disobedience campaign in India. (p. 16)

The Soviet Government has begun a campaign against technical specialists, whom it threatens with a new terror. (p. 16)

Some surprise has been caused in Paris by a frank speech on the northern frontier defences of France by M. Maginot, the Minister of War. (p. 16)

The League of Nations tariff truce conference opened yesterday at Geneva, when M. Hymans, the Belgian Foreign Minister, spoke of the dangers of an economic war. (p. 15)

Scepticism is expressed in the German Press with regard to the "denial" by the Metropolitan of the Orthodox Church of the Pope's charges against the Soviet. (p. 16)

Sixteen people have died as a result of the cold wave which spread over New England and New York last week-end. (p. 16)

LAW

Summary of Law Cases will be found on page 5.

SPORT

The draw for the Sixth Round of the F.A. Cup Competition was made yesterday. (p. 7)

Victoria won the Sheffield Shield for the 12th time at Adelaide yesterday when they beat South Australia by 223 runs. (p. 7)

A change was made in the order of rowing of the Cambridge Boat Race crew yesterday, when W. A. Prideaux came into the crew at No. 7 in place of R. H. H. Symonds. (p. 6)

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

In "City Notes" comment is made on:—The Southern Railway Report; Metropolitan Issue Success; Mercantile Trust Prosperity; Three Motor Reports; Bradford Dyers' Reduced Profit ; and the Equipment of South African Ports. (p. 23)

Money was in good demand in Lombard-street and loan rates advanced. Discount rates were unaltered. Among the Foreign Exchanges the New York rate moved against sterling, closing at $4.86 3-64; the Paris rate again advanced. Spanish currency was weak, and there was a further decline in the Argentine exchange. Gold and silver were unchanged. (p. 23)

The Stock Markets yesterday were depressed, and prices throughout the House were lower. Argentine Railway stocks were particularly weak, and leading Industrial shares showed a general decline. (p. 23)

COAL: RECONSIDERATION

It is perhaps a fortunate accident which permits the House of Commons to disengage its attention for a week from the details of the Coal Mines Bill. The interval gives an opportunity for much-needed consideration of the measure, not only from the standpoint of politicians intent on trying out their particular theories and principles, but also from that of the industry whose structure the Bill will utterly change. No one can foretell at this stage the final form of the Bill. Already it has undergone a great transformation. A new section has been added, and this section will establish machinery with power to remodel the design of the industry by promoting and even compelling amalgamations—notwithstanding, it may be, the opposition of all the units it is proposed to bring together. The Liberals have had their way in this; the Government have fallen in with their view. With the Liberals it has been a first step in an effort to substitute a plan of amalgamations for the Government's plan of regulation of output and prices. Having introduced into the Bill what they desire the Liberals are now meditating the excision of what they dislike. If they should succeed in this also they will be able legitimately to boast at the last that a Liberal and not a Labour Bill has been passed. The bargaining process is still going on, and there seems to be a distinct danger that industrial welfare may become the victim of Parliamentary emergency. The fate of the Bill is of great political importance ; but the fate of the industry is of still more importance. Parliament should remember that. Legislation that controls an industry, that fixes the scale of its organization and the method of its operation, will prove its merits or demerits patently, and political reputations will be made or lost thereby. But, although political reputations may appear precious things in the House of Commons next week, the one and the only thing that will ensure reputations against tarnish in the day of reckoning will be primary care for the prosperity of the coal industry. Should party manœuvres and party interests be set before the interests of that great industry the results may be disastrous alike to the industry and to the politicians who blunder. Industry is not a fit subject for the sport of parties.

There have been mistakes already. The pledge to interfere with the hours of work this year was a mistake. That is something that cannot be undone. Being in office the Government were obliged to honour their pledge as far as they were able. But in the honouring of it they have created a future uncertainty and committed an immediate error. The uncertainty is as to the permanence of the hours of work fixed by this Bill ; the error is in framing an inelastic working day of seven and a half hours and precluding the arrangement of a ninety-hour fortnight concentrated in eleven instead of twelve working days. Every one can sympathize with the desire of the miners to secure the gain of the shorter day without a reduction of wages which, for hundreds of thousands of them, fall short of what will ensure the standard of living that is general in this country. But wages fall short because the industry's costs of production are too high in relation to the price of coal. Taken altogether, summer and winter, the industry is working at a loss ; and the loss will be greater, other things remaining the same, when the working day is reduced. For Parliament to say in these circumstances that the reduction of working time shall always be by the day, and never by the fortnight or the week; that the reduction shall be made in the way that will entail the maximum cost and that will require a long Saturday shift if a forty-five-hour week is to be worked—abolishing the half-holiday or the alternate week's full day's holiday—is a piece of folly the more amazing because those responsible for it are the members who sit for the mining constituencies. There are indications that the miners' industrial leaders are better advised and that they recognize not only the foolishness but the dangers of this decision. A hope still remains therefore that before the Bill leaves the House of Commons it will be amended so as to make provision for the permissive ninety-hour fortnight. That mistake is capable of correction. Equally desirable is an assurance that when hours have been brought down to the new level the industry should have a respite from further agitation for reduction, and that the uncertainty of to-day shall not be revived next year when the Eight Hours Act expires. If an international agreement were to be reached it would, of course, apply in this country also ; but this country cannot march ahead, oblivious of what competitors do, no matter what political pledges may be given.

Parliament's task is made the more difficult by the division of opinion among the coalowners. The majority of the coalowners acknowledge the necessity for a regulation of output. The output capacity of the mines is far in excess of the consumptive capacity of the markets. That is true not only of this country but also of Europe and of the world. There is not an outlet abroad for the coal that cannot be sold at home. Excessive supplies and keen competition have brought the industry to its present economic position. Something has to be done. Before the Government intervened the coalowners were experimenting with voluntary marketing schemes. They were finding that a small minority of dissentients could frustrate the intentions of the majority, and moreover that the dissentients got more than a full share of the advantages of the restrictions of output without sharing the obligations. There were dissentient districts as well as dissentient companies, and the outcome was uncertain. The ideal scheme had not been devised. Nevertheless the industry was making a tentative advance towards that larger reorganization which the science and technique of the age demand. It would not be correct to say that the industry as a whole has a policy; but where the principle of concerted action has taken shape—in Yorkshire and the Midlands, in South Wales and at one time in Scotland—there have been marketing schemes of the pattern for which the Bill provides. The industry unitedly resents the policy of compulsory amalgamation that has been grafted on to the Bill ; part of the industry is as strongly opposed to the marketing proposals. If the House of Commons were now to cut out of the Bill the only proposals that any section of the coalowners desires the provisions that remain would have to be applied in total disregard of the opinions of those responsible for the industry's management. Good will and cooperation on the part of the owners would entirely disappear. That would be a lamentable consequence of a Bill in the preparation of which the Government did take pains to ascertain, and to a large extent to conciliate, the opinions at least of those owners who are convinced of the need for corporate action. The industry would be driven into a worse state of disunity than ever. If Parliament should be brought face to face with such a situation, then the united voice of the coal industry—owners and miners—may demand a Bill dealing with hours alone but with a "spreadover" week in order that the effect on costs of production and wages may be reduced to the minimum.

Lord Beaverbrook's Party

In a communication to the Press this morning Lord Beaverbrook informs the world that he has become the founder of a new party. It is to be called the United Empire Party. It is designed to consist of himself, of members of the "Empire Crusade," the roll of which is now closed, and of men and women in "all the "political parties" who believe in its principles. It will employ every means in its power to place these principles before the electors and to carry them "into effect." Parliamentary candidates, if these are to be part of the new party's equipment, will advocate the "food taxes" once more, while they explain to their audiences, if they can, the exact process by which a British Government can compel India and the Crown Colonies to discriminate against foreign manufactures and can bring pressure on the Dominions to mitigate their cherished industrial tariffs in the interests of the British manufacturer. This was the creed of the crusade—a movement which, in spite of the haste and extravagance of some of its claims, has done not a little that was useful and timely to concentrate attention upon Imperial opportunities. Converted overnight into the programme of a "party," it flaunts its pretensions with some absurdity. The "new and live "policy" is—in whatever parts of it are conceivably practicable in the politics of to-day—anything but new, and the rest of it is not even upon the threshold of life. The essential fulfilment of the policy could not, of course, be guaranteed even by a clear majority of the whole country. The cause of "Empire Free Trade" must be won or lost finally in the Dominions. What can be done fiscally and otherwise for the promotion of freer trade within the Empire under these limitations is embodied already in the programme of one of the three political parties. Lord Beaverbrook's campaign, if he had only persevered with it, might well have helped to marshal opinion behind these practical beginnings. Lord Beaverbrook's "party," into which, to the justification of cynical prophets, the chrysalis of his educational campaign has after all matured, is sheer anti-climax. Competing alike with friend and foe at the polls, it can have power for nothing but to overwhelm a good cause with confusion.

Operatic Production

The account given by our Milan Correspondent to-day of the difficulties attending modern operatic production in Italy, the home of the art of opera, should be read by all who are concerned with the parallel problem in this country. English people are apt to think that all is quite simple in countries which have frankly accepted the principle of paying for the arts instead of making them pay for themselves. The news from Milan refutes this easy reckoning. Opera in the greater cities of Italy is an industry employing some thousands of workers, artist and artisan; it is, consequently, important to the community in a way that it cannot be said to be here. Its maintenance is seen to be desirable, if not absolutely necessary, when the matter is viewed even from the prosaic level of avoiding unemployment, and without raising any question of the beneficent effects of art on the taste of the community. It is worth considerable sacrifice of State, municipal, and other funds in Rome, Milan, and Naples. But there comes a point when people ask, How much is it worth ? The inquiry instituted by the *Corriere della Sera* in Milan has produced a mass of opinion which our Correspondent has sought to analyse. There seems to be a general agreement that expenditure must be kept within bounds, and that if it is to be incurred both the composers of operas and the singers must prove that their art merits the expenditure. Complaints that the singers of to-day are unequal to those of yesterday are more or less perennial, but it is as well that the point should be made quite clear about the position of composers. Genius is not to be commanded. There will not always be at hand a composer, like Verdi or Puccini, who can fulfil his own artistic aspirations and appeal to the sympathy of a large public at the same time. Neither Italy nor any other country can show one at present, and no amount of laboratory work in the way of experimental theatres will create one. But composers of talent, though not of that quality, exist, who, unfortunately for the art, have grown up in the present generation with little or no sense of responsibility towards their audiences. Whatever they may choose to write, they claim their right to a hearing, and in the case of an opera to the expenditure of large sums on preparation and mounting. And there is really no right in the matter. Ultimately people of common sense must refuse to spend their time and their money on having their ears tortured by extravagant noises. They will prefer the cheaper torture of the "all "talkies."

The desperate search for acceptable novelties is fortunately not one of the difficulties which Sir Thomas Beecham must encounter when his Imperial League of Opera begins its first period of five years' work next autumn. From a list of 100 works, many of which will be new to the League's audiences in London and the provinces, he proposes to bring forward some seventy or eighty. Moreover, by the methods of subscription now familiar, he is wisely determined to secure the financial stability of the League before its opera houses open their doors. Eleven cities outside of London have done their part ; London and a few others must do theirs quickly to make all safe. A few thousand more subscriptions at the rate of ten shillings a year for five years and the long-standing question of a permanent opera in this country will be answered. The rest will depend on what use is made of the answer. The magnificent opera houses of the Continent are frequently pointed to as models for our guidance. Are they ? Italy was foremost among the nations who have made opera into the great art it is, but the confidence of artists may have led to a useless extravagance, and if so we may learn from their mistakes. English conditions are wholly different, and the argument that troubles at Milan leave little hope for us will not apply if the different conditions are squarely faced at the outset.

Writ Down an Ass

The sad tale of Mr. Coghill, constable, is the theme of our extract to-day from *The Times* of 1830. It is a tale that will touch many a heart that has a weak spot for old things passed out of use and honour—hansom-cabs and growlers, pattens, Piccadilly-weepers, stone-breakers with blue spectacles, crossing-sweepers, smoking-caps, link-boys, reticules, respirators, tea-cups with bridges for the moustachios. Mr. Coghill was a constable of the parish of St. Paul's, Covent-garden—a constable in his own right. In its seven centuries or thereabouts of history the office of parish constable had been so diversified that it might be difficult to estimate the fine shade of superiority which exalted a constable in his own right over an ordinary parish constable (women were sometimes constables by virtue of a custom). But it is certain that Mr. Coghill was a wise fellow, and, which is more, an officer; and, which is more, a householder; and one that knew the law, go to; and a rich fellow enough, go to; and one that had two gowns and everything handsome about him. Indeed, Mr. Coghill was a most respectable man. Mr. Thomas said so ; and Mr. Thomas had no temptation to favour him. For Mr. Thomas was the very man—the superintendent of those upstart rascals, those bloody engines of tyranny, those "blue devils," Peel's police—who had accused Mr. Coghill of obstructing them (they had learned the hallowed phrase already !) in the execution of their duty. It was at the fire which had burned down the English Opera House (on the site of the Lyceum Theatre) on the night of February 16. Mr. Coghill, constable, had naturally attended it. And he had "merely "intimated" to Mr. Thomas that it would be better for him to protect human life from danger than to rescue a parcel of old books—the old books being all the papers in Samuel James Arnold's treasury, which were almost the only effects saved. Whereupon Mr. Thomas's men, Serjeant M'Sweeney and another, accused him of "making himself "rather busy" and of thrusting his staff of office in their faces. And they took him into custody and lodged him in the watch-house.

The watch-house—his staff of office—making himself rather busy—an Antony, "That had "superfluous kings for messengers Not many "moons gone by"; such was Mr. Coghill, constable, when the only result of his flourishing his once dreaded staff of office is that a couple of whipper-snappers—calling themselves constables, too !—hale him off and lock him up in the watch-house, where but a year before it was his to have others locked. He had been on good terms, no doubt, with the red-waistcoated Bow-street runners ; for they, new-fangled notion though they were, had their due relation to his older and graver authority. But about these police he would certainly not have agreed with Mrs. Gamp: that they should grease their whiskers less and mind their duties a little more. And the worst of all was still to come. Mr. Coghill is not going to stand that sort of thing twice. Next time there is a fire, instead of going to help he will lie quietly in his bed. And the magistrate tells him it is the best thing he can do. Very gently, very considerately, Mr. Coghill has been writ down an ass. Tamburlaine's revenges upon the "pampered slaves "of Asia" were clumsy compared with the exquisite humiliation inflicted by the brisk, efficient present upon the venerable past in the guise of the New Police and Mr. Coghill, constable in his own right. Let us spare a thought to Mr. Coghill next time we see or read *King Lear*. But let us not be deluded by natural generosity of feeling into imagining that we should, in actual life, prefer Mr. Coghill even to the officer who yesterday caused our motor-car to stop with a jerk or to-day will call about the dog licence. A hansom-cab is to be seen now of nights in and about Piccadilly-circus, but a Victorian would have to be in sentimental mood indeed to take it for old sake's sake when he could get a motor-taxicab to drive him home. And nose-breathing is much more healthy than the wearing of a respirator; and pattens were really rather dangerous; and a shaven upper lip, or even a tooth-brush moustache, is more convenient at meals than the moustachios that kept the bridge in the brave days of old.

VALUATIONS FOR INCOME-TAX

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—In the early part of 1929 I ventured to express the opinion that the new assessments made under the Rating and Valuation Act of 1925 would, before long, be taken as the basis of assessments for income-tax, Schedule A.

For that statement I was severely taken to task by defenders of the late Government. A statement made by the Financial Secretary to the Treasury was also issued by the Party Headquarters under the title of "Assessments for Rating and Income Tax" (Official). In that it was clearly stated that "a valuation for purposes of Schedule A would require special legislation and is an entirely separate question."

We are now given to understand that inspectors of taxes are applying to local councils for certified copies of the valuation lists under the Rating and Valuation Act. Mr. Winston Churchill stated emphatically when the Bill was before Parliament that it would not be used for the purposes of Schedule A. If the Inland Revenue authorities do not intend to make use of the figures of the assessments made under the Rating and Valuation Act, what is their object in making application for "certified copies" of them ? This is a matter of grave importance to every taxpayer, and questions should be addressed to members of Parliament on the topic. The chickens are coming home to roost.

Yours very truly,
A. LANCASTER SMITH.
Arcot Orchards, Sidmouth, Devon.

SPONSORS FOR THE CLERGY

PAROCHIAL MINISTRY'S NEEDS

A NEW LIST OF CANDIDATES

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—I have lately received many letters from incumbents in different parts of England, imploring the Central Board of Finance to continue its Sponsors Scheme. My correspondents are men working under difficulties that really have to be seen to be believed. Single-handed they have to serve parishes with populations of from 10,000 to 20,000, and their own time is hardly sufficient to enable them to do more than conduct the heavy routine work of their calling. Parochial visiting in such parishes becomes a physical impossibility, and a rapidly increasing mass of people is growing up out of reach of any minister of religion of any denomination. Many of these parishes can find the money to pay for assistant clergy, but are at their wits' end to find the men.

Since the scheme began, 540 men have been helped to prepare themselves for ordination. The real and prospective help thus given to the Church is immense, and the anxiety that it should be renewed once again is no less, for the ministry is still thousands below strength.

I make no apology, therefore, for returning to the charge. From a large number of applications we have by stringent examination and investigation compiled a new list of 130 men admirably qualified and ready to proceed to Holy Orders if their professional training can be provided. It would be almost impossible to devise a scheme in which donors could be more certain that their gifts would bear seed an hundredfold. Inquirers should write to "Sponsors," Church House, Westminster.

Yours faithfully,
GREY.
Church Assembly, Central Board of Finance,
Church House, Westminster, S.W.1.

"THE INJURED QUEEN"

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—With reference to the interesting account of the funeral of Caroline of Brunswick and one of your leading articles last Saturday, may I remind your readers that the best character sketch of this unfortunate woman may be found in Lady Charlotte Bury's Diary ? As you rightly say, "the furies of partisanship" played a great part in the praise or blame of the Queen. "People loved the Queen because they did not love the King."

Lady Charlotte Bury was her lady-in-waiting. Her bias therefore was in favour of her Royal mistress. In a diary, which is almost unreadable for its rapture, gush, and gossip on other subjects, Lady Charlotte shows remarkable perception and good judgment in her estimate of the Queen, with whom she came constantly into close contact. I will only quote the passage in which she comments on the baffling contrasts in Caroline's character :—

> Sometimes there is a series of exalted sentiments in what she says and does that quite astonishes me and makes me rub my eyes and open my ears to know if it is the same person who condescends to talk low nonsense and sometimes even gross ribaldry. One day I think her all perfection—another I know not what to think. The tissue of her character is certainly more uneven than that of any other person. One day there is tinsel and tawdry—another worsted—another silk and satin—another gold and jewels—another *de la boue, de la crasse—que dirai-je?*

Caroline, she tells us, could not bear being bored. After the visit of a dull person she would cry out : "Mine Gott ! dat is the dullest person Gott Almighty ever did born ! "

Considering the amount of popular opinion in her favour owing to the shameful way in which she was treated, Caroline played her cards very badly. She was really an impossible woman. Had she shown more discretion and tact she could undoubtedly have strengthened her position. But then she would also, in all probability, have attracted George IV., who, with all his faults, was not a fool.

Yours faithfully,
PONSONBY.
Shulbrede Priory, Sussex.

PRIVILEGE AND THE LORDS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—In a letter appearing on page 13 of your issue of to-day there is a statement to which I hope that you will allow me to refer. In the fifth paragraph of Sir John Seymour-Lloyd's letter on "Privilege and the Lords," after quoting a passage which is taken from May's "Parliamentary Practice," he goes on to say :—

> No precedent or authority for this proposition is cited, and I do not believe that any confirming precedent can be found.

It is to this statement that I venture to take grave exception. The passage itself appeared in practically the same words in the original edition of the late Sir Thomas Erskine May's book, published in 1844, and was retained by him in subsequent editions and by the late Sir Reginald Palgrave in his edition of 1893. I would venture to suggest that the consistently held and expressed opinion of the two distinguished Clerks of the House of Commons for half a century on the practice of the House is not itself without authority, but in view of the way in which my predecessor's authority has been treated by Sir John Seymour-Lloyd I may say that a casual reference to the Journals of the House of Commons reveals two cases of the procedure mentioned in the Session of 1836 (91 C.J. 777, 810). There were also cases in subsequent years. Presumably Sir Thomas Erskine May considered the citation of a case unnecessary ; and in those circumstances it would not appear to me, as editor of his book, to be seemly for me to add one. I cannot, of course, discuss other parts of the letter ; but may I add that, as a matter of procedure, neither the Government nor any individual member makes, or could make, "a motion," as asserted in the letter of Sir John Seymour-Lloyd, "to waive privilege" ?

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
T. LONSDALE WEBSTER,
Clerk, House of Commons.
February 15.

"BORROWING" A CAR

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Attention has often been called of late, in connexion with the practice of "joy riding," to the fact that the laws of England provide no penalty for the offence of borrowing the property of another without his leave where there was a clear intention to return it. It may, therefore, be of interest to point out that in early Welsh law the case was expressly met. The medieval texts which are associated with the name of Howel the Good, and which certainly reflect the legal usages of the 12th and 13th centuries, distinguish carefully between theft and what is called "anghyfarch." While the former, as in all primitive communities, was treated with the utmost rigour, the latter entailed only the payment of a fine to the prince, with, in some cases, a solatium to the owner. In the standard edition of the laws, published in 1841, the term "anghyfarch" is unfortunately rendered "surreption" ; this obscures the real meaning, which is "without leave, without request." Express provision was made for the misdemeanour of borrowing a horse without the owner's consent, while in one text two cases are specified in which this charge will not lie—*i.e.*, when a horse is borrowed to warn the countryside of an approaching invasion, and when one is taken to bring the priest to the bedside of a dying man.

I am, Sir, yours faithfully,
JOHN EDWARD LLOYD.
University College of North Wales, Bangor, Feb. 15.

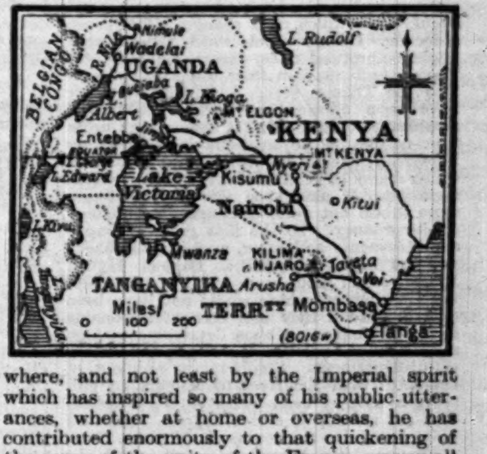
THE PRINCE ON HOLIDAY

EAST AFRICAN SAFARI

LOVE OF WILD LIFE

The Prince of Wales has been in camp in the neighbourhood of Voi, in the far south of Kenya Colony, for nearly a week. His stay there, however, was to be a matter of a few days only, devoted to looking for elephants, especially for that great tusker carrying over 100lb. of ivory which the Prince is understood to be anxious to meet. A short railway journey will then take him to Nairobi, where, again, after a few days' rest, he will resume the *safari* so suddenly interrupted 14 months ago. He goes under propitious auspices, contrasting happily with the circumstances in which the world watched with agonized anxiety his rush home, when, from mid-Africa to his father's bedside, he travelled approximately 6,500 miles by motor-car, rail, and steamship at an average speed of more than 430 miles a day. Remembering those times, there is no one who will not wish him now the best of sport and the most successful of uninterrupted holidays.

It is doubtful if any person now living has seen more parts of the Empire than the Prince of Wales. Certainly none has made as many friends throughout the length and breadth of the wide-scattered Dominions. By his example, by the friendships which he has made everywhere, and not least by the Imperial spirit which has inspired so many of his public utterances, whether at home or overseas, he has contributed enormously to that quickening of the sense of the unity of the Empire among all classes of the people which has been one of the most conspicuous developments of the last few years. The Prince has with justice been called our Best Ambassador; but it is within the family circle of the units of the Empire that his most useful work has been done: all the more useful because obviously not done with any view to utility, but *con amore*, from love of the countries and liking for the peoples and their ways.



THE MAGIC OF AFRICA

This is his third visit to British Africa. On his first visit in 1925, which was of an official and formal character, he fell quickly under the spell of the land, in the spacious grandeur of which it has been said "there is a magic which no man, once he has been awed by it, can ever forget." That formal tour was barely half over before he was promising his audiences that he would come back, and "next time it will be without a programme." He has shown in many ways—as by his attachment to his Canadian ranch—his love of life in the wild places; and not less a certain lack of enthusiasm for "programmes." On his tour of India, at his first tiger shoot, organized with all the pomp and magnificence that the lavish hospitality of a Maharajah host could suggest, it is told that he wanted to know if "we couldn't leave all these elephants behind." The kind of tiger shooting that, given his choice, he would have liked best would have been, it was said, to have the strip of jungle where a tiger was located pointed out to him and then to be allowed to go in alone with his rifle and see if he could get it. There are in his case obvious objections to such a course; and we can probably rely on those who are with him to see that there is a limit to the risks which he will be all too eager to run when in contact with the more dangerous African game animals.

The Prince is notoriously one of the best of sportsmen; and one of the most conspicuous characteristics of a good sportsman is that he hates killing for mere killing's sake. In his speech before the East African Club last summer he expressed his dislike of "the idea of going out in a motor-car to massacre game at close quarters." On the same occasion, "I am no frenzied hunter of game," he said, "or collector of trophies"; but—

> I know that I have found few things in my life that I have enjoyed more than my two short *safaris* after elephant, rhino, lion, and buffalo. It is a grand life, full of adventure, and I feel that it is one of the few opportunities that are left to us nowadays of getting down to the bedrock of nature and as near as possible to the conditions which the old pioneers had.

It is an opportunity which unfortunately gets scarcer with each passing year, as settlement and civilization encroach steadily upon the wilderness and as the wild game disappears before the advance of cultivation and the rifles of the "sportsmen" whose chief object is the accumulation of the largest number of "trophies" with a minimum of danger and in the shortest possible time. There has been much correspondence on this subject in *The Times* during the past year—correspondence which we may hope will not have been without its effect in securing more stringent measures for the preservation of what remains of the once vast numbers of the larger animals of Africa; and we have been able to publish a series of admirable photographs of many of those animals in their natural haunts. Some of those photographs were taken by the Hon. Denys Finch-Hatton, who has had charge of the arrangements for the Prince's present trip.

CAMERA *VERSUS* RIFLE

It is known that on his last trip the Prince became deeply interested in the photographing of game; and it is understood that among the apparatus of the present trip at least three cameras are being taken. It may be that among the finest trophies of the tour—more valued than any heads or skins—will be photographic plates and films of animals in their habit as they lived and were permitted to go on living.

When once the expedition has got fairly started from Nairobi, news of the progress of the party will necessarily be scanty. Already the accident of an unusually wet season has compelled considerable alterations in the programme, especially in the substitution of the sea trip from Beira to Mombasa instead of, as was originally contemplated, the long run north by motor-car. It is for the same reason—because parts of the country to be hunted over were reported under flood—that the start is now being made from Nairobi instead of from Dodoma, in Central Tanganyika, in the neighbourhood of which place it was that the Prince abandoned his trip in 1928. If the weather and other conditions are favourable it is expected now that the first nine or ten days' hunting will be spent in the region of Kitui, in Kenya, to be followed by another and longer period in the Lake Albert country in Uganda. Much, however, will undoubtedly depend on the caprices of the game and the condition of the country which it is proposed to hunt over. Before the onset of the heavy rains which are normally due at the end of March (but this season has already been so wet that it cannot be called normal), the Prince is expected to embark on a Nile boat; but whether he will do so or not remains open for the Prince's own decision when the time comes.

If one were to wish the Prince the best possible wish, and the one which he, perhaps, would most like to have realized, it would be that he should be the first white man to solve the mystery of the notorious Nandi bear: that evasive beast, part leopard and part hyena, of which the natives have so much to say. But it may be difficult even for a Prince to bring back so shadowy a thing, to be among his cloudy trophies hung, as the skin of a myth; and a myth it seems to grow more and more probable the Nandi bear will ultimately prove to be.

The three chief qualities required on such a trip the Prince possesses in abundance—namely, a real zest for the open-air life, complete fearlessness, and unusual physical stamina. On his last trip even native hunters were moved to astonishment at the ease with which he covered long distances over the heaviest going without any sign of distress. That he will thoroughly enjoy his holiday everybody will hope; and he will know from his reception on his return that England will be heartily glad to see him back again in circumstances happier than those in which he came home before.

THE THAMES VALLEY

PROFESSOR ABERCROMBIE ON PRESERVATION

Professor Patrick Abercrombie, of Liverpool, who assisted in the preparation of the regional report and survey, delivered a lecture last night on "The Thames Valley Preservation Scheme" at the Royal Institute of British Architects. Sir Banister Fletcher presided.

Professor Abercrombie said it would seem to be demonstrable that the Thames Valley scenery had arrived at a certain pitch of beauty from which most changes would cause a decline. Disfigurements which had occurred might be grouped under three headings:—(1) Those which were in their essence intrusions into the Thames scene, which should never have been allowed, and which should, if possible, be eradicated; (2) those which arose from necessary or even desirable things being imperfectly carried out; (3) those objects which might be good in themselves, but which were wrongly placed or out of character, a more subtle but quite demonstrable producer of discordancy. To the first group belonged advertisements and litter, and certain shacks and the railway coaches at Bablock Hythe. In the second group were many of those pretentious houses, which would not have been out of place if they had been of reasonable form and colour. Ribbon development along roads offended according to the third category of disfigurement. Similarly, it was out of character with the river to attempt to preserve a strip of even width (a green instead of a red riboon) as a sort of town boulevard quite foreign to the genius of the place.

Change was threatened, and must be moulded into growth upon lines which would continue the good traditions of the past. Generally speaking, the aim should be to free the riverside of all through traffic, going either along it or across it, keeping those parallel and cross roads for river traffic only, and to be extremely conservative about widenings. River meadows should be retained as far as possible; riverside buildings, even summer bungalows, should not be allowed on the flood lands, the proper covering for summer being the tent. If all new buildings were restricted to the rising ground above flood land the varying width of the flow of the valley would almost of itself group them into natural conformity. Hints of universal drainage schemes of tributaries and even of the main river were in the air, and there was a dangerous plausibility about the idea of extending the Wey Valley scheme up the river. To eliminate the flood lands, the safety-valve of the river, and rush the water down upon London would be disastrous. It would probably mean embarking on a scheme of embankments and levees like those of the Mississipi, and gone would be the beauty of the Thames.

LETTER-BOOKS OF SIR WALTER SCOTT

MR. HUGH WALPOLE'S GIFT

Mr. Hugh Walpole has decided to leave the original letter-books of Sir Walter Scott, in his possession, to the nation. They will go to the Advocates Library, Edinburgh. The collection contains nearly 6,000 unpublished letters written to Scott by distinguished men and women of his time.

The gift is announced in Mr. Walpole's preface to "The Private Letter-Books of Sir Walter Scott," edited by Mr. Wilfred Partington, editor of the *Bookman's Journal*, which will shortly be published.

Mr. Partington said yesterday that if Mr. Walpole had not acquired this collection for the nation, it would almost certainly have been broken up and sent to America.

HOUSEWIVES' PREFERENCE FOR SMALL JOINTS

EFFECT ON MEAT MARKET

In recent years there has been an increasing tendency on the part of the housewife to buy smaller joints of meat. In consequence, the character of the meat market has changed.

Butchers are demanding early matured animals, and the farmer and grazier are endeavouring to meet the demand. The preference for the small joint is particularly pronounced in London and in the Home Counties, where, it is stated, the butchers will not look at large bullocks. The big animals are sent to the Midlands and the North, where there is a greater chance of a market for them.

Representatives of the retail meat trade in London stated yesterday that there was no doubt that the large Sunday joint had disappeared from the family table. The demand for smaller joints was increasing, particularly in the suburbs. The reasons for the change in the habits of the people in this respect were stated to be smaller families, the week-end habit, and the motor-car.

In London and the South the demand for home-killed meat is not so great as in the Midlands and the North. Of the meat dealt with at Smithfield Market, about 80 per cent. is imported. It is hoped, however, that the grading and marking of home-killed beef under the National Mark scheme will greatly increase the consumption of home-produced meat. National Mark beef is now in use at most of the London clubs and in many of the hotels and restaurants.

There is a demand in London for smaller pork, but the butchers complain that they cannot meet it because the farmers and pig breeders are not producing porkers of the right size. Pigs weighing anything from 120lb. to 200lb. are being sent to the market. What the butchers want are animals weighing from 56lb. to 64lb.

TWO LARGE ESTATES

Mrs. Davey, who died at Torquay on December 30, widow of Mr. R. Davey, left £319,237. She left:—

£1,000 to the Royal Cornwall Sailors' Home and Hospital; £500 each to the Falmouth Hospital, the British Sailors' Society (for the use of the Falmouth branch), the Falmouth branch of the Missions to Seamen, the Bristol Benevolent Institution, Bristol Cathedral Fund, and Truro Cathedral Fund; and £300 each to the Bristol General Hospital, the Bristol Royal Infirmary, the Bristol Hospital for Women and Children, the Bristol Dispensary, the Poor Adult Blind, and the Orphan Working School and Alexandra Orphanage.

Sir James Bell, first baronet, of Montgreenan, Ayrshire, who died on December 13, left estate valued at £254,400, including heritage. The estate duty payable is £63,932.

DAMAGES FOR ACTRESS

Miss Violet Blackburn, of Blackfriars-road, London, was given judgment for £1,600 damages with costs against the Tilbury Urban District Council at the Essex Assizes at Chelmsford yesterday in an action for personal injuries received in a motor-car accident at Tilbury. Mrs. Doris McCullock, driver of the car, was also sued by Miss Blackburn, but was exonerated by the jury from any responsibility. Miss Blackburn alleged that the council did not take sufficient steps to indicate the danger of the spot, and that the negligent driving of Mrs. McCullock contributed to the accident. It was stated that Miss Blackburn, an actress, was returning from the East, and Mrs. McCullock, a fellow-passenger in the ship, offered to drive her from Tilbury to London in her car. As they were passing along Brennan-road, Tilbury, the car ran on to some rough ground and into a ditch. Miss Blackburn's injuries included permanent facial disfigurement, and she would not be able to continue her stage career.

Obituary

MME. KIRKBY LUNN

A GREAT MEZZO-SOPRANO

The death of Mme. Kirkby Lunn, announced on another page, will be keenly felt by musical people who for a generation have enjoyed her splendid voice, her fine interpretations, and, above all, her constant devotion to the greatest things of her art. It was in this last that she was pre-eminent, and it probably prevented her fame from being so widespread among the populace as it might have been had she been content to exploit her vocal powers in the singing of slight and sentimental ditties. She never sang rubbish. Her reputation was based on the great mezzo-soprano parts of opera, on oratorio, and on the finer types of Lieder, German, French, and English.

From the first her goal was clearly the operatic stage. She was in her 21st year when in 1894 she won a scholarship at the Royal College of Music. She had already studied there for a year with Visetti, and had made her first appearance in a student performance of Schumann's *Genoveva* under Stanford, and she first made her mark publicly by her performance of the principal mezzo part in Stanford's charming Irish opera, *Shamus O'Brien*, when it was mounted for a run by Sir Augustus Harris. This production at the old Opera Comique in the Strand was a foundation on which several high reputations were built, including that of its young conductor, Henry J. Wood. It brought Kirkby Lunn next to Covent Garden, but the death of Harris soon after ended her contract with him, and it was with the Carl Rosa Opera Company that in the last years of the nineties she developed her style in "grand" opera, and became specially distinguished in Wagnerian parts such as Ortrud in *Lohengrin* and Brangäne in *Tristan*. Carmen was also among her successes, but she was never temperamentally suited to this as she was to the statuesque parts of the German opera.

The year 1904 was an important one for her. It was then that she first won at Covent Garden what was probably her most famous achievement in her singing of Amneris, in Verdi's *Aida*, in which for many years she had Mme. Emmy Destinn, whose death we recorded last January, in the title-part. This part of Amneris, with its great sweeps of melody depending for effect on a pure style of singing, was her ideal opportunity. Her performance of it created a standard for English ears, and those who were frequenters of Covent Garden throughout that rich period which ended in 1914 remember Kirkby Lunn's Amneris as they remember Melba's Mimi, Caruso's Canio, and Scotti's Scarpia, as something by which the excellence of other presentations of the part may be judged. In 1904, too, she took part in the Festival of Elgar's oratorios given at Covent Garden, which gave those works a new status in the estimation of musicians, and the occasion meant the extension, though not actually the beginning, of her festival engagements throughout the country.

The same year took her to Ostend, where she sang at the Kursaal, and in the autumn she paid her second visit to America to appear as Kundry in the first English performance of *Parsifal* given at Boston. Probably this last engagement more than her English birth and upbringing accounts for the fact that she never had the opportunity of appearing at the *Festspielhaus* of Bayreuth. Had the opportunity been given she could have taken her place among the greatest exponents of the Wagnerian drama either in the parts already named or as Fricka, Erda, and Waltraute (*Götterdämmerung*), all of which she sang supremely well in German under Richter at Covent Garden, in and about the year 1910.

After the War the uncertain conditions of operatic production in England made Mme. Kirkby Lunn's stage appearances regrettably rare. She took part, however, in several notable festival performances, and her song recitals in London were always eagerly sought. Her admirable method enabled her voice to stand the strain of the hard work which had been required of it, so that in her 57th year her active career seemed not necessarily at an end, when death intervened, to the great loss of her many friends and of the music-loving public.

VICE-ADMIRAL COCHRAN

Vice-Admiral Charles Howe Cochran, M.V.O., of The Retreat, Weston, Bath, died on Friday night, after a short illness, in his 80th year.

The late officer saw a good deal of sea service in the Navy under Queen Victoria and King Edward, his career on the active list extending from 1863 to 1905. Among the ships he commanded was the Minerva, in which he escorted the Emperor William from the Nore to Flushing in the Imperial yacht Hohenzollern after the funeral of Queen Victoria.

The son of Mr. Alexander Cochran, of Hawick, he was born on June 22, 1850. He entered the Britannia as a cadet in September, 1863, and passed for sub-lieutenant in 1870. In the spring of 1873 he joined the Barracouta, paddle sloop, Captain the Hon. Edmund Fremantle, for the West Coast of Africa, which brought him into the operations of the Ashanti War of 1873-4, for which he received the medal. Promoted to lieutenant from December, 1873, he was destined to serve under other officers who subsequently rose to high rank. He was in the frigate Topaze in the Detached Squadron, and in June, 1878, became flag lieutenant to Vice-Admiral Sir Edward Inglefield, Commander-in-Chief on the America and West Indies Station, in the Bellerophon. Two years later he joined the battleship Monarch, in the Mediterranean, commanded by Captain (later Vice-Admiral Sir) George Tryon. After a spell in the Coastguard ship Valiant in Ireland, he was given an independent command, to the gunboat Grappler at Gibraltar, in December, 1883; and from August, 1887, commanded a similar vessel, the Orwell, on Coastguard service in Ireland. While in the Valiant he was awarded the silver medal of the Royal Humane Society in 1883 for a gallant attempt to save the life of an able seaman who fell overboard on a dark night, off Tarbert.

Promoted to commander in June, 1888, his service in this grade included the command, from July, 1892, of the sloop Pelican on the North America Station, and at the end of 1895 he was promoted to captain. After a period of study at the Royal Naval College, Greenwich, he commissioned at Chatham in January, 1899, the small cruiser Pegasus, for duty on the South-East Coast of America. Then in September, 1900, he was given command of the Minerva in the Training Squadron, later in the Cruiser Squadron, and while in this vessel he was appointed M.V.O. in May, 1902, in commemoration of escort duty. He also commanded the Minerva at the Coronation Naval Review by King Edward. In February, 1903, he took command of the cruiser Venus, in the Home Fleet, but in the following November was appointed Captain of the Dockyard, Devonport, and King's Harbour Master of the Hamoaze. This was his last post, as he was retired on June 22, 1905, on reaching the age limit for captains. On May 31, 1906, on attaining the requisite seniority, he was promoted to rear-admiral on the retired list, and in January, 1911, to vice-admiral.

Vice-Admiral Cochran is survived by his third wife, Dorothea, daughter of the late Sir Caspar Purdon Clarke.

PROFESSOR C. H. MOORE

Professor Charles Herbert Moore, Emeritus Professor of Arts at Harvard University, died on February 15 at Wellfield, Hartley Wintney, Hampshire, at the age of 89 years and 10 months. He went to Harvard in 1871 as instructor in freehand drawing and water-colour, and was afterwards made assistant professor of design in the fine arts and curator of the William Hayes Fogg Art Museum, of which he became director on his appointment to the professorship of Art in 1896. He held the chair for 13 years, when he resigned, and was made Emeritus Professor in 1911. Professor Moore, who was an hon. associate of the Royal Institute of British Architects, was the author of works on Gothic and Renaissance architecture and the medieval church architecture of England. He also wrote a book on Swedenborg.

DR. ANDERSON-STUART, R.N.

Surgeon Lieutenant-Commander Archibald Primrose Anderson-Stuart, R.N., died at Culross, Deal, on February 16, at the age of 34. The eldest son of the late Sir Thomas Anderson-Stuart, of Sydney, New South Wales, he was gazetted a surgeon lieutenant, R.N., on June 15, 1923, and served as such in the Southampton, when flagship of Admiral Sir Herbert Richmond in the East Indies. In December, 1925, he was appointed to the Royal Marine Infirmary, Deal, and in September, 1928, to the battleship Benbow in the Atlantic Fleet. His last ship was the cruiser Caradoc, from which he recently returned from the America and West Indies Station. He was promoted to surgeon lieutenant-commander on June 15 last.

MAJOR COATS

Major Andrew Coats, D.S.O., died suddenly yesterday at Castle Toward, Dunoon, Ayrshire, of acute pneumonia, at the age of 67.

The sixth and youngest son of Thomas Coats, thread manufacturer, of Paisley, by Margaret, daughter of Thomas Glen, he was a brother of the late Sir Thomas Glen-Coats, first baronet, and of the late Lord Glentanar. He was born at Ferguslie House, Paisley, on May 27, 1862, and was educated at the grammar school there, and at Glasgow University. He joined the Queen's Own Glasgow Yeomanry in 1888, and remained in it till the South African War, when he joined the Imperial Yeomanry in February, 1900, and served as captain in the 6th Scottish Regiment, I.Y., till May, 1901. During that period he trekked 4,500 miles. He was mentioned in dispatches and awarded the D.S.O. Major Coats married in 1903, Isabella Alice, daughter of the late Captain Lyon, R.N., of Kirkmichael, Dumfriesshire.

DR. J. B. HURRY

Mr. A. W. Exell, Assistant Keeper, Department of Botany, British Museum (Natural History), writes:—

Mr. W. R. Dawson has added to your obituary notice of Dr. J. B. Hurry an account of his last published work on "Imhotep." After its publication Dr. Hurry devoted himself to the task of gathering together all the available information about woad, in which connexion he had written to *The Times* so shortly before his death. Although labouring under the disadvantage of ill-health, he succeeded with remarkable perseverance in completing, or practically completing, a book on this subject, the publication of which will be awaited with interest both by antiquaries and botanists. Both from personal contact and through frequent correspondence concerning chapters of his book, with which I was able to give him some slight assistance, I had conceived a liking for him and respect for his scholarship which leads me heartily to endorse Mr. Dawson's appreciation. Dr. Hurry recently presented to the British Museum (Department of Botany) a number of specimens illustrating woad and its preparation for use in dyeing, as well as various photographs of woad-mills, &c. It is hoped that these may be on public exhibition in the near future.

MR. H. W. SELBY-LOWNDES

Mr. Henry W. Selby-Lowndes, of Handley Cross, Elham, for 30 years Master of the East Kent Foxhounds, died in a London nursing home on Sunday night. His retirement as Master was announced only a week ago. During his illness one of his daughters acted as Master on a number of occasions. Mr. Selby-Lowndes, who was a younger son of the late Mr. William Selby-Lowndes, of Whaddon, and brother of Mr. William Selby-Lowndes, now of Whaddon, and formerly Master of the Whaddon Chase, was one of the best-known hunting men in the country.

The funeral will be at Elham, near Canterbury, on Thursday, at 2 o'clock.

The Rev. Kean Mottram Pitt, who has died at the age of 71 at Ryde, I.W., where he was formerly curate at Holy Trinity Church, was a graduate of Cambridge (Pembroke College). He had held livings at St. George's, Brandon-hill, Bristol, Broadwood-Widger, Harpenden (where he was chaplain to the Red Cross Hospital during the War), and Higham-on-the Hill. While at Bristol he was awarded the Royal Humane Society's silver medal for rescuing a boy from drowning in the river.

Alderman C. H. Rutherford, who died at Liverpool yesterday, at the age of 71, was a former Lord Mayor and one of the leading solicitors of the city. Like his brother, the late Sir W. W. Rutherford, who represented Liverpool in Parliament for a number of years, he was educated at Merchant Taylors' School, Crosby.

Mr. William Lewis Harris, of Cardiff, who died at Whitchurch yesterday at the age of 55, was solicitor to the Bute Estate, and nephew of the first Lord Merthyr.

PROPOSED REFUSE TIP AT WEST HARROW

OPPOSITION OF RESIDENTS

A public inquiry was continued at Harrow yesterday into an application by the Harrow Urban District Council to the Ministry of Health for sanction to borrow £5,200 for the purchase of 18½ acres of land at West Harrow for use as a refuse tip. The inquiry was held by Mr. F. Gregson Williams, an inspector appointed by the Ministry of Health. The proposal of the council has aroused considerable opposition among ratepayers living near the site, and there were many objections at the inquiry.

At the proceedings last Wednesday Mr. J. P. Bennetts, surveyor and engineer to Harrow Council, said that it was proposed to adopt a method of "controlled tipping," which had proved successful in places where it had been tried. Such a system would not be a nuisance and would not mar the amenities of Harrow.

Mr. J. M. Gameson, engineer and surveyor to the Friern Barnet District Council, gave evidence as to the satisfactory working of the system in that district.

Dr. C. E. Goddard, medical officer of health for Harrow, said the existing dump at South Harrow had been a serious nuisance for years. Fumes and clouds of smoke from burning rubbish swept over that part of the district. Public health would not be endangered by "controlled tipping."

Among those called for the opposition was Major-General Sir William Beveridge, who was the Director of Hygiene at the War Office, 1920-24. He said if the measures laid down by the Ministry of Health were rigidly and consistently carried out, there ought to be no danger to health from "controlled tipping," but if there was the slightest neglect, danger and nuisance were bound to arise.

Yesterday three residents of Friern Barnet gave evidence as to the nuisances of flies and smells arising from the Friern Barnet tip.

Mr. Gilbert Thorpe Cotterell, consulting engineer and an expert in sewage and refuse disposal schemes, said the site proposed for the Harrow tip was not a satisfactory one. It was water-logged and it would be fatal to carry out tipping there without a proper drainage system.

Evidence against the scheme was also given by a number of persons living near the site, Mr. W. Flint, surveyor, on behalf of estate developers, and Mr. A. B. Outler, a local builder, who said that the "gloom and depression" cast over the district by the dump would depreciate the value of property.

Mr. J. Hodson, who opposed on behalf of the Middlesex County Council, said he did so on the grounds that the dump would depreciate the value of property in which the county council was interested, and because of the close proximity of the dump to an elementary school.

At the close of the inquiry the inspector intimated that his report would be submitted in due course.

MEMORIAL SERVICE FOR THE DEAN OF LINCOLN

A memorial service for Dr. Thomas Charles Fry, Dean of Lincoln, who was headmaster of Berkhamsted School from 1887 to 1910, was held in the Berkhamsted School Chapel last night. It was conducted by the headmaster, Mr. H. L. O. Flecker, and the Rev. E. K. Mules. The hymns included "Father to Thee Thine Own we Give," which was written by Dr. Fry for the opening of the chapel. The address was given by Mr. C. M. Cox, an Old Berkhamstedian, now the senior master, who was both scholar and master under Dr. Fry. He said that they were met together to do honour to the memory of a very great schoolmaster, one who was fitly called the second founder of that ancient school.

The explosion of a gas stove in the restaurant-car kitchen of a Southern Railway train at Portsmouth Harbour Station yesterday injured H. W. Fisk, an attendant, and blew out the windows.

MENTAL DISEASE

COMMONS DEBATE ON THE BILL

POOLE BRIDGE SCHEME DEFEATED

WESTMINSTER, MONDAY

The business of the day in the House of Commons was the Mental Deficiency Bill, which has come down from a trial run in the Lords. Mr. Greenwood, in a clear analysis of its provisions, claimed that it fulfilled the main ambition of the Royal Commission of 1925 to recognize mental disorder as a disease instead of a crime.

The chief defects of the present law were that poor patients could not receive treatment without the double stigma of pauperism and certification, with the result that the 115,000 places available for mental patients were practically reserved for those who had to be certified as lunatics. The Bill made possible preventive treatment by creating a new class of "voluntary boarders"—that is, persons whom mental institutions could accept on their demand for treatment. It created also a second class of those incapable of asking for treatment but not bad enough to be certified, who could be admitted to six months' treatment on the recommendation of two doctors, but without the sanction of a magistrate. In these cases judicial sanction was eliminated, because otherwise the procedure would be indistinguishable from certification. The Bill also removed the stigma of pauperism by providing that no mental patient should be considered a pauper by virtue of having been treated in a rate-aided institution.

As regards administration, the Bill reorganized the Board of Control, so that it would be smaller, and composed of persons graded to exercise central supervision and to improve contact with local authorities. It would be no Star Chamber, but subject to full Parliamentary control, extending even to censorship of administrative regulations. Finally, it did something to protect doctors from trivial challenges to the justice of certification.

His plea that the Bill was non-controversial was upheld by Sir Kingsley Wood, who promised it as smooth a passage as would be good for it. He suggested that "voluntary boarders" might be removed from the jurisdiction of the Board, and that the protection given to doctors might be strengthened. He also asked, on behalf of the L.C.C., that a new public health service should be recognized by a new Exchequer grant, as contemplated by the Local Government Act and by the Royal Commission. The medical members were also favourable to the Bill, Dr. Morris-Jones, in a knowledgeable though rather inaudible maiden speech, suggesting only that "patient" was a better title than "boarder." Others made a strong point that classification of cases was useless without segregation of the classes, and this made the plea of local authorities (who will have to supply the accommodation) for financial help all the stronger.

Sir Boyd Merriman summed up the agreement revealed as to the use of the preventive method in dealing with mental illness and as to the preservation of the liberty of the subject; and with a conciliatory speech from Miss Lawrence, the Bill obtained an unopposed second reading.

POOLE HARBOUR BILL

When the appointed hour arrived for the consideration of private Bills, the House was swayed by a fervent appeal from Mr. Glassey to respect the rural beauties of England into rejecting the proposal to build a bridge over the neck of Poole Harbour by 155 votes to 120. Mr. Glassey himself argued that the bridge would be a blot on the landscape, and throw a number of ferrymen permanently out of work. The supporters of the Bill retorted that its construction would give considerable temporary employment, and was required to complete the local road programme. Mr. Thomas declared that personally he would vote to preserve beauty, although the Bill would give work; and the verdict of a free vote was not therefore unexpected.

A second private Bill—to sanction the extension of the London tubes—met with Socialist opposition, because of the allegation that the underground railways were refusing to allow their supervisory staffs to belong to trade unions. Mr. Thomas, however, strongly supported the Bill, which, he declared, would result in spending £12,000,000 in the relief of unemployment at a time when new work was so badly needed. The total of the unemployed would show on Wednesday an increase of 11,000. He promised to use his good offices with the companies if the opposition to the Bill was withdrawn. Of £61,000,000 sanctioned for schemes of work, all but £2,000,000 was "held up" awaiting Parliamentary sanction. Major Glyn also transmitted the promise of the companies to open a discussion with the trade unions on the point in dispute, and this caused the opposition to yield.

GIRL TAKEN FROM INSTITUTION

PARENTS SUMMONED FOR ASSISTING ESCAPE

At the Epsom Police Court yesterday, Reuben J. Barney and Mrs. E. Barney, of Quinn's-buildings, Russia-lane, Bethnal Green, were summoned for unlawfully assisting a patient, Rose Matilda Barney, to escape from the L.C.C. Manor Certified Institution.

Mr. Pawlyn, for the institution, said that the girl, the defendants' daughter, was certified a mental defective and was sent to the institution. On November 10 the defendants were given permission to take the girl for a walk, but they took her home, sent her clothing back, and decided to keep her at home.

Reuben Barney alleged that a woman came to his house from the council and obtained his daughter by false pretences, saying that she would put the girl into service. If he had taken her back to the institution it would have broken her heart.

The Bench pointed out that if Barney denied that the girl ought to be in the institution he should go to the Board of Control.

Mrs. Barney.—She is not mentally defective, and she is not going back.

Reuben Barney.—I will not return her, and I shall have to put up with the consequences. I am not going to let her break her heart. If she went back it might be the death of her.

The Chairman (to Reuben Barney).—You will be kept in custody for a week to think the matter over. We will adjourn the other case.

Later the man expressed a wish to speak to the Magistrate, and when he had given an undertaking to deliver up the girl on Thursday, the case was adjourned for a week.

THIEVES' TELEPHONE TRICK

Calls on the telephone preceded a robbery at the flat occupied by Mr. and Mrs. N. Wyatt, in Cromwell-road, West Kensington, on Sunday. Mr. and Mrs. Wyatt had gone to Worthing before luncheon, and soon after they had gone a man asked for Mrs. Wyatt on the telephone. The maid told him Mrs. Wyatt was not at home, but he rang up again later, and when the maid declared that Mrs. Wyatt was still not at home, he replied that that was strange because Mrs. Wyatt was expecting him. He gave a name unknown to the maid, who said that Mrs. Wyatt and her husband were not expected back until 6 o'clock. Later, the maid went out for the afternoon. When Mr. and Mrs. Wyatt returned they found that valuable jewelry and furs had been stolen from the flat.

THE SILK DUTIES

DISASTROUS POSITION OF UNCERTAINTY

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

NOTTINGHAM, FEB. 17

Startling facts as to the state of paralysis produced in the silk and artificial silk section of the hosiery trade by the fear of the abolition of the duties were placed before the annual meeting of the Nottingham Chamber of Commerce to-day by Mr. J. H. Cooper, who last week headed a joint deputation of employers and employees to Mr. J. H. Thomas to appeal for the duties to be retained.

Mr. Cooper said that firms which this time last year had more business than they could execute were to-day without a single order on their books. In the small town of Hinckley, which was largely concerned with this branch of the industry, the unparalleled number of 1,500 operatives signed on for insurance pay last week. The position of the manufacturers in the Midlands was disastrous. Twelve representative firms had spent £331,900 in installing special machinery since the duties were imposed in 1925, and whereas until a few months ago it was extremely busy most of the machinery was now idle. It had increased the production by over a million dozen pairs of stockings per annum, and wages by more than £250,000, to say nothing of another £118,000 paid for dyeing and £48,000 for box-making.

The present stagnation would be permanent if the duties were taken off. The state of the cotton section of the industry was also extremely serious, owing to increased imports of cheap stockings and socks, which last year numbered two and a quarter million dozen pairs, equivalent to 100 per cent. of the home production. Mr. Thomas told the deputation that he deplored very much that safeguarding had ever become a political question.

The meeting to-day, which included a number of prominent Liberals, unanimously condemned the withdrawal of the silk and safeguarding duties and urged the extension of safeguarding to other industries.

Mr. A. C. Radford, president of the Lace Federation, stated that during the five "slump" years preceding the duty 140 lace manufacturing firms in the district went into liquidation, came to an arrangement with their creditors, or went out of the trade. Hundreds of employees were thrown on the streets and Nottingham lace market became a scene of desolation; but since safeguarding was imposed there had been steady progress, and £30,000 more was paid in wages last year than in the pre-duty year.

The President (Sir Ernest Jardine) expressed amazement that in the present state of trade the Government should propose to open the door still wider to those imports which were causing so much unemployment.

ANGLO-GERMAN RELATIONS

DR. CUNO ON FRANKNESS AND CONFIDENCE

A dinner was given by the Anglo-German Association of London at Claridge's Hotel last night to Dr. Cuno, managing director of the Hamburg-America Line, and a former German Imperial Chancellor.

General Sir Ian Hamilton, who presided, said that since The Hague Conference the War had been liquidated, so far as blood could be liquined by ink. Dr. Cuno, by his calm at the worst time, was one of the people we had mainly to thank. The danger to Europe was now that too many people wished to gain cheap credit by gilding one another's lilies. The U.S.A. wanted to have a finger in the pie, and so they plastered the lilies of the League and Locarno by the Kellogg Pact, saying that no one should fight at all, which was, of course, the end they all wanted to arrive at. But it seemed rather like jumping to a conclusion, especially as there were guns and ships being built which were surely being so built with an eye to the future.

"Let us be friends with the Germans," he said. "Let us be real friends. Then neither of us need be nervous. Each of our nations has learnt to respect the courage and tenacity of the other. We need no treaties—what we want is a friendly feeling. That will give both of us confidence. What we want to build upon is confidence in one another, not fear of one another; for fear, always, is the prompter of war, and confidence gives calm, the calm of a Dr. Cuno."

Dr. Cuno said that hundreds of years of cooperation and friendship between their two nations had passed when the great misunderstanding started, and now, 10 years after the War, they could only state that this misunderstanding did not bring about any benefit, neither to England nor to Germany, and even not to the world as a whole. The world's health could not be restored without liquidating totally the past, and no nation could live and flourish separated from the others, because all countries were only quarters of the big world community, and had to play their instruments in accordance with the others to bring about the right accord in world's melody. The best way to do practical work was by creating personal touch, personal understanding, and personal friendship on the basis of good will, good faith, and good fellowship between members of the two nations, who worked in full harmony to the benefit of the world for centuries. This was the main reason why they in Germany received with great enthusiasm, when the British group of the Anglo-German Association was formed last year, the suggestion that a similar group should be formed in Germany.

"I am quite sure," said Dr. Cuno, "that Englishmen and Germans agree on many more problems of life and questions of public affairs than they know. This common feeling on so many aspects of life will enable us to overcome any differences of opinion which might arise from time to time, provided that they are discussed by us in perfect frankness and confidence. This association is directed against nobody, against no other country. But if European civilization is to survive, we have got to stand together."

TOC H

ARCHBISHOP OF YORK'S TRIBUTE

The Archbishop of York and the Rev. P. B. Clayton were the principal speakers at a meeting held at York yesterday in support of the Toc H movement.

The Archbishop of York described it as one of the best things that had come out of the War. The movement had found a way of solving one of our great problems to a greater degree than any other agency known to him. That was the manner in which it had gathered together young men who through industry moved about from place to place with hardly any place they could regard as a permanent home, and the success it had achieved in getting into great establishments connected with various kinds of industry in which young university and secondary school men were congregated.

The Rev. P. B. Clayton, founder-padre of the movement, said paganism was threatening us to-day. It was not due to hostility to religion or to the antiquity of its doctrines, but to the antiquity of their methods of presentation. They were losing 90 per cent. of those for whose souls they had struggled in their younger age, and they must recapture them. The whole cause of religion in this country halted because men of fighting age were not taking part in it. They had got to be reharnessed, and there was no question in the whole spiritual history of our race that could compare with it for importance. The fact that banks and businesses discouraged marriage until about 30 years of age was condemning the best of our breeding class to some 14 or 15 years' compulsory celibacy, to be spent roving round cities, where every evil was open to them and every good shut unwittingly. They were the people who caused social evil. It was not caused by the inhabitants but by migrant men.

SEAMEN'S UNION AND T.U.C.

It will be reported to the next meeting of the General Council of the T.U.C. that the final terms of the agreement between the National Union of Seamen and the Transport and General Workers' Union have been drawn up. This paves the way for the immediate re-affiliation of the Seamen's Union to the Congress, from which it was expelled because of its support of the non-political miners' unions. Under the terms of the agreement certain of the officials and organizers of the Seamen's Union who lost their positions are to be compensated.

DOCTOR ILL WITH PARROT DISEASE

Dr. A. V. Maybury, junior, of Portsmouth, is lying seriously ill with psittacosis (parrot disease), which he caught from a patient. Five doctors are attending him and his condition last night was reported to be better.

THE WEATHER

MAINLY FAIR: COLD

Meteorological Office, Feb. 17

General Inference from Observations at 6 p.m.—A large anticyclone covering the British Isles and Scandinavia will maintain mainly fair, rather cold weather, but local wintry showers will occur in Eastern England.

Forecasts for To-day

London, England, S.E., E., Midlands, E.—Wind north-east, moderate or fresh; mainly fair, but local snow or sleet showers; rather cold.

England, S.W., Midlands, W., Wales.—Wind north-east, moderate or light; fair; rather cold.

Further Outlook.—Mainly fair and rather cold for a few days.

SEA PASSAGES

English Channel.—Wind north-east, moderate or fresh; mainly fair, local snow or sleet showers; visibility good; sea moderate.

Irish Sea.—Wind north-east, light; fair; local coastal morning fog; sea slight.

FLYING PROSPECTS

Air Routes (London-Paris-Brussels-Cologne-Amsterdam).—North-easterly winds, 10-15 m.p.h. at the surface and 20-30 m.p.h. at 2,000ft. Fair, apart from local snow or sleet showers. Visibility improving to 6-12 miles in most places.

Sun rises, 7.11 a.m.; sets, 5.18 p.m.
Moon sets, 9.10 a.m.; rises 12.24 a.m. to-morrow.
Last quarter, Thursday.
Lighting-up time, 5.48 p.m.
High water at London Bridge, 5.11 a.m., and 5.45 p.m.

LONDON OBSERVATIONS

Kensington Palace, Feb. 17, 6 p.m.—Bar., 1030.1mb. (30.42in.), rising slowly; temp., 36deg.; humidity, 85 per cent.; wind, N.E., light; weather, cloudy.

Sunday, 6 p.m., to Monday, 9 a.m.—Min. temp., 32deg.; rainfall, nil.

Monday, 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.—Max. temp., 42deg.; rainfall, 1.4mm.

Sunshine at Kew, 4.3hrs.

SUNLIGHT

The sunlight (ultra-violet rays) figures for the 24 hours ended 5 p.m. yesterday, supplied by the National Institute for Medical Research, were:—

Hampstead, 2; Kingsway, 0; Clacton, 5; Lowestoft, 5; St. Andrews, 1½; Southport, 1½; Torquay, 3; Ventnor, 2½.

FOREIGN WINTER RESORTS

The following reports of weather in Switzerland and Austria, compiled on the spot by members of the Ski Club of Great Britain, were received last evening (temperatures are Fahrenheit):—

Arosa.—Snowing heavily.
Chateaux D'Oex.—Nine inches of new snow; has stopped snowing.
Davos.—Cloudy and cold; light snow falling; light powder lying on crust.
Grindelwald.—Has been snowing for 24 hours; 6in. powder snow.
Kitzbüeel.—Has been snowing for 30 hours.
Klosters.—Has stopped snowing; clearing gradually; powder snow.
Leukerbad.—Light snow falling; snow generally windswept.
Morgins.—Clearing gradually; 9in. new powder snow.
Mürren.—Snowing heavily; 1ft. light powder snow lying on crust.
Saanenmoser.—Cloudy and cold; over a foot of fresh snow has fallen during the last two days.
St. Anton am Arlberg.—Light snow falling.
St. Moritz.—Clouds and cold; light snow falling.
Scheidegg.—Has been snowing for 40 hours.
Spluegen.—Snowing.
Villars.—Light snow falling; 2ft. powder snow; 18deg. of frost during the day.
Wengen.—Has been snowing for 40 hours.

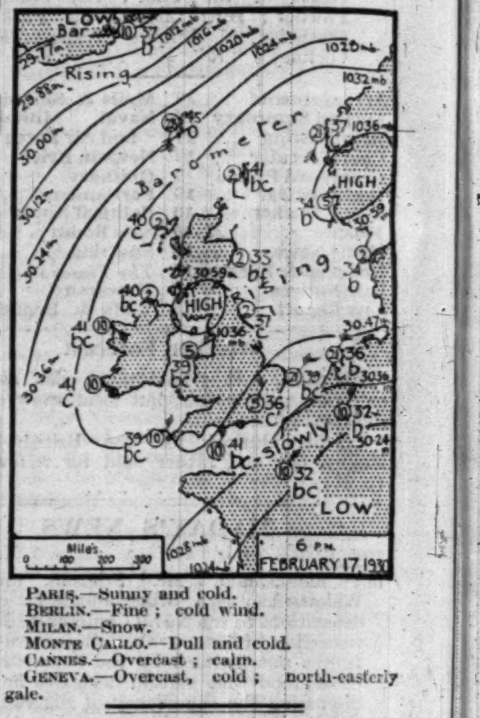
The following reports of weather in winter resorts in France were received yesterday from other sources:—

Chamonix.—Snowy; 14deg. of frost; 16in. of good snow.
Font Romeu.—Overcast; 20deg. of frost; 5ft. of good snow.
Le Revard.—Cloudy; 20deg. of frost; 2in. of powdery snow.
Mégève.—Overcast; 7deg. of frost; 3ft. of powdery snow.
Superbagnères.—Snowy; 20deg. of frost; 4½ft. of snow.

HEALTH RESORTS

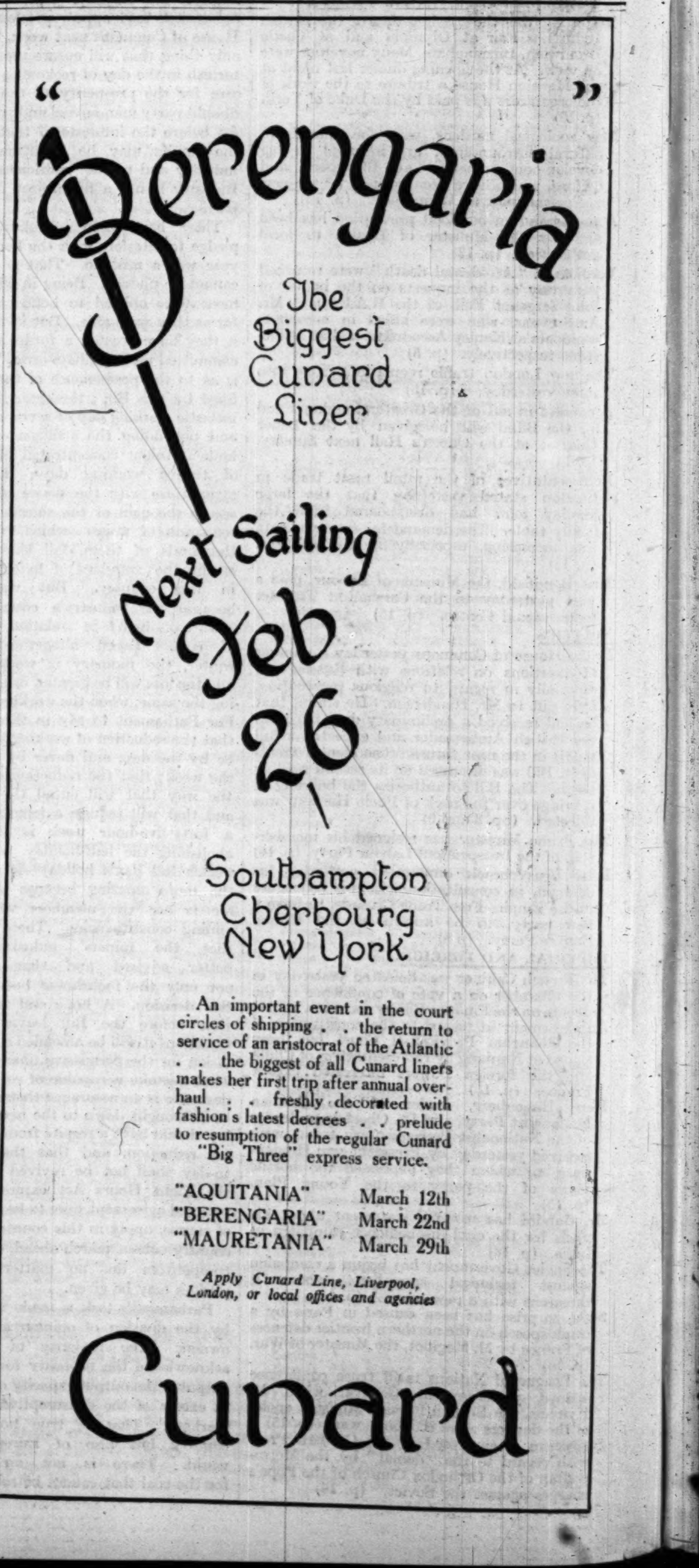
The following reports of weather at health resorts yesterday were received last night. The rainfall is for 24 hours up to last evening:—

Stations	Sunshine	Rainfall	Temp. Min.	Temp. Max.	Weather (day)
	Hrs.	Mm.	Deg.	Deg.	
Aberystwyth	8·6	—	25	42	Fine.
Banff	8·1	—	29	42	Fine.
Bath	6·9	—	26	42	Fair.
B'wick-on-T.	6·3	—	25	41	Fair.
Bexhill	8·6	—	32	43	Fine.
Blackpool	8·5	—	28	42	Fine.
Bournemth	8·2	—	28	43	Fine.
Brid'ington	2·0	2	30	42	Mainly cloudy.
Brighton	7·2	—	32	43	Mainly bright.
Bude	7·6	1	—	41	Fine.
Cheltenham	6·3	—	26	40	Fair.
Clacton	8·0	0·1	32	43	Fine.
Cleethorpes	2·9	1	32	40	Cloudy to bright.
Colwyn Bay	7·3	—	26	42	Fine.
Cromer	4·7	0·1	35	42	Fair.
Deal	6·2	—	33	44	Fair.
Douglas	8·6	—	29	43	Fine.
Dover	6·1	0·4	34	43	Mainly bright.
Dovercourt	7·0	3	32	42	Bright periods.
Eastbourne	8·5	—	31	43	Fine.
Exmouth	7·0	—	28	42	Fine.
Falmouth	8·4	—	32	42	Fine.
Felixstowe	6·9	0·3	32	43	Mainly bright.
Folkestone	7·4	1	34	43	Mainly bright.
Guernsey	6·5	—	38	43	—
Harrogate	2·6	0·1	28	37	Cloudy, snow.
Hastings	8·5	0·3	32	42	Bright, showers.
Ilfracombe	8·6	—	30	43	Fine.
Ilkley	2·8	—	[illegible]	40	Bright intervals.
Jersey	7·0	0·2	36	44	Mainly bright.
Leamington	5·2	—	29	41	Fair.
Lerwick	1·7	1	34	44	Mainly cloudy.
Littlehmptn.	7·8	—	31	43	Fine.
Llandudno	7·2	—	27	41	Fine.
Lowestoft	6·7	2	32	42	Mainly bright.
Mablethorpe	6·8	0·3	32	41	Fair.
Maldon	5·3	0·3	31	42	Fair.
Malvern	6·0	—	30	39	Fair.
Margate	7·9	—	35	41	Fine.
Morecambe	8·7	—	28	41	Fine.
Nairn	7·2	—	27	39	Fine.
Newquay	8·8	—	28	42	Fine.
N. Berwick	4·4	—	26	43	Bright periods.
Oban	3·9	0·3	31	42	Bright periods.
Penzance	8·5	0·2	30	44	Fine.
Plymouth	8·2	—	30	43	Fine.
Ramsgate	7·4	2	35	43	Mainly bright.
Rhyl	6·3	—	25	41	Fair.
Ross-on-Wye	5·0	—	25	39	Fair.
St. Andrews	7·5	—	24	42	Fine.
St. Ives	7·6	0·3	32	41	Fine.
Sandown	7·0	1	31	—	Mainly bright.
Scarborough	0·5	2	33	40	Cloudy.
Scilly Isles	8·5	0·3	36	43	Fine.
Sidmouth	6·7	—	26	—	Fair.
Skegness	6·8	2	30	41	Mainly bright.
Southend	6·9	0·2	31	42	Mainly bright.
Southport	7·9	—	27	42	Fine.
Southsea	6·7	0·3	31	43	Mainly bright.
Teignmouth	7·6	—	33	43	Fine.
Tenby	8·4	—	27	43	Fine.
Torquay	7·4	—	29	42	Fine.
Tunbridge W.	4·9	0·3	31	41	Bright periods.
Ventnor	8·0	—	30	42	Mainly bright.
Wallasey	7·1	—	27	41	Fine.
Walton-on-N.	7·5	1	31	43	Fine.
Weston-s.-M.	7·5	—	30	43	Fine.
Weymouth	7·8	—	29	43	Fine.
Woodhall S.	6·6	2	24	43	Bright, snow early.
Worthing	7·9	—	32	43	Mainly bright.
Yarmouth	7·4	2	35	43	Fine, squally.



Paris.—Sunny and cold.
Berlin.—Fine; cold wind.
Milan.—Snow.
Monte Carlo.—Dull and cold.
Cannes.—Overcast; calm.
Geneva.—Overcast; cold; north-easterly gale.

A sentence of five years' penal servitude was passed at the Nottingham Assizes yesterday on John Barker, 50, labourer, who pleaded "Guilty" to setting fire to a haystack, valued at £200.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WIENER MESSE
(VIENNA FAIR)
9th to 15th March, 1930
(Rotunda until March 16th).
SPECIAL ARRANGEMENTS:
Salons of Fur Fashions, Viennese Knitted Wear Fashions, Furniture Fair, Advertising Fair, International Motor and Motor Cycle Exhibitions. Exhibition of all Articles required in the Hotel business, Exhibition of Food and Foodstuffs, Building and Roadmaking Fair, Technical Novelties and Inventions.
AGRICULTURAL AND FORESTRY ECONOMY DISPLAYS
Third Austrian Fattened Cattle Exhibition (14th to 16th March 1930)
Reduced fares on Austrian and Foreign Railways, on the Danube and Air Lines. With admission ticket and Travelling Permit you are free to cross the Austrian Frontier. No passport visa required. [illegible] from WIENER MESSE A.G., VIENNA VII. [illegible]

Court Circular

BUCKINGHAM PALACE, Feb. 17

Lieut.-General Sir Percy Radcliffe had the honour of being received by The King this morning (upon his appointment as General Officer Commanding-in-Chief, Scottish Command) when His Majesty invested him with the Insignia of a Knight Commander of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath (Military Division).

The King subsequently received Mr. Russell Wilkinson, and conferred upon him the honour of Knighthood and invested him with the Insignia of a Knight Commander of the Royal Victorian Order.

His Majesty also conferred the honour of Knighthood upon Mr. Archibald Flower.

The Princess Mary (Countess of Harewood) has arrived at the Palace on a visit to Their Majesties.

The Queen, accompanied by the Princess Mary, and attended by the Lady Joan Verney, visited the Society of Women Artists' Exhibition at the Royal Institute Galleries this afternoon.

The Right Hon. J. Ramsay MacDonald, M.P. (Prime Minister and First Lord of the Treasury) had an audience of The King this evening.

145, PICCADILLY, Feb. 17

The Duke of York, attended by Commander H. G. Campbell, D.S.O., was present at the Government Banquet in connexion with the British Industries Fair, which was held at the Mansion House this evening.

Owing to mourning, the Duchess of York has cancelled all her public engagements in the immediate future.

Princess Louise, Duchess of Argyll, left London yesterday for the Grand Hotel, Cap Ferrat, where she will remain for some time.

The German Ambassador and Frau Sthamer, who have been staying in the country for some time, have returned to 9, Carlton House-terrace.

Susan Duchess of Somerset will be at home to friends in the afternoon, on March 11 and 12, when Mme. Emilia Conti, M. Sideli, Mr. Henry Wendon, Mr. Sheridan Russell, Mr. Newton, and Mr. Moore will contribute to the programme.

The Siamese Minister will return to London to-day from Geneva.

The Minister of El Salvador, who has been on the Continent, has now returned to London.

The Marquess and Marchioness of Queensberry will leave 67, Tufton-street on Thursday for Scotland.

Lady Violet Brassey has arrived from Apethorpe Hall, Peterborough, at 42, Upper Grosvenor-street.

Lady George Wellesley and Miss Wellesley have arrived at 16, Mansfield-street.

The Earl and Countess of Midleton will return to 34, Portland-place on February 25 from France.

Lady Louis Mountbatten is sailing for the United States to-morrow, and will be away for about six weeks.

Viscount Cecil, who has been attending a committee of the League of Nations for the reorganization of the Secretariat, will be staying on in Geneva for the Committee on the relation between the Covenant of the League and the Kellogg Pact, which begins on February 24 and is expected to last a week or 10 days.

Lady Beatrix Dundas and family wish to thank all their friends for their kind letters and other tokens of sympathy, and hope to acknowledge them in course of time.

Lady Mary Savile returned to 8, Upper Belgrave-street yesterday from Paris.

Lord Woolavington will return to 25, Berkeley-square to-day from Lavington Park, Petworth.

Lord and Lady Glanely have arrived at the Grand Pump Room Hotel, Bath, from Newmarket.

Lady Queenborough has arrived in London and is staying at the May Fair Hotel pending the completion of repairs at 39, Berkeley-square.

Lord Strachie has so much improved that he hopes to leave the nursing home very soon.

The Hon. Lady Monro has left 54, Eaton-square for Bordighera.

The Hon. Mrs. James Cecil and Miss Mary Cecil have arrived at the Governor's House, The Royal Hospital, on a visit to General the Hon. Sir Neville and Lady Lyttelton. (Telephone, Victoria 2014.)

Lady Hodgson sincerely thanks all friends who have so kindly written to her in her great sorrow, and hopes in time to answer their letters.

Sir Richard Williams-Bulkeley, Commodore of the Royal Yacht Squadron, accompanied by his son-in-law, Sir Harry Mainwaring, left Cowes on Saturday in Sir Richard's steam yacht Andria for the Mediterranean.

Sir Walter Lawrence has left Hyde Hall, Sawbridgeworth, for Monte Carlo. He will be away about a fortnight.

Sir Theodore and Lady Chambers have arrived at 44, Grosvenor House, Park-lane. (Telephone, Grosvenor 6363.)

Mrs. Henry Evan-Thomas and the Hon. Mary Monck will arrive at 23, Draycott-place, S.W.3, on February 21 for six weeks. (Telephone, Sloane 4633.)

Mr. and Mrs. Ridout having sold the lease of 32, Princes-gardens, their address is now 56, Albert-court, Prince Consort-road, S.W.7. (Telephone, Kensington 2311.)

Mrs. Michael Wellesley Wesley has arrived at 43, Princes-gardens, S.W.7, which she has taken for two months. (Telephone, Kensington 8802.)

The Earl and Countess of Denbigh will receive the guests at a ball in aid of the Crusade of Rescue and Homes for Destitute Catholic Children, which will be held at the Hotel Cecil on Monday, February 24. A few more tickets are still available.

Lieutenant-Colonel C. J. Fox was present at the funeral of Major Sir Robert Walker on February 14.

The King has sent £25 to the Mayor of Reading's Fund for the Royal Counties Agricultural Show, to be held at Reading.

FORTHCOMING MARRIAGES

Mr. H. Tiarks and Lady Millicent Taylour

The marriage arranged between Mr. Henry Tiarks, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Frank C. Tiarks, of Foxbury, Chislehurst, and Lady Millicent Taylour, only daughter of the Marquess and Marchioness of Headfort, will take place at Westminster Cathedral on Monday, April 28.

Mr. D. F. B. Stucley and Lady Rosemary Baring

The engagement is announced of Mr. Dennis Frederic Bankes Stucley, Grenadier Guards, eldest son of Sir Hugh Stucley, Bt., and Lady Stucley, of Affeton Castle and Moreton, Devon, and Lady Rosemary Baring, elder daughter of the Earl and Countess of Cromer.

Commander R. F. Eyre, R.N. (Retd.), and Miss C. M. Stewart

The marriage arranged between Commander R. F. Eyre and Miss C. M. Stewart will take place at the Oratory at 11 o'clock on Saturday, March 1.

Lieut.-Commander D. Orr Ewing, R.N., and Miss Noaks

The marriage arranged between Lieutenant-Commander D. Orr Ewing and Miss M. Noaks will take place, very quietly, at St. Columba's Church, Pont-street, on Saturday, March 15, at 2.15 p.m.

Mr. C. M. Stratton and Miss Drummond

The engagement is announced between Charles Michael, second son of the late Mr. C. J. Stratton and of Mrs. W. H. Allen, of Evenley Hall, Brackley, and Anne, elder daughter of Captain the Hon. Rupert Drummond, R.N., and Lady Evelyn Drummond.

Mr. P. P. Argenti and Miss A. H. Schilizzi

The marriage between Mr. Philip Argenti and Miss Helen Schilizzi will take place at the Greek Cathedral, Moscow-road, W., on Thursday next, at 11.30 a.m., and at St. Mark's, North Audley-street, at 2.15 p.m. The reception will be held at 5, Aldford-street, Park-lane, lent by Colonel and Mrs. Stewart-Richardson.

Mr. M. Franklin and Miss Bloch

The engagement is announced between Michael, youngest son of Ernest L. Franklin and the Hon. Mrs. Franklin, of 50, Porchester-terrace, London, and Irène Claire Bloch, elder daughter of the late Amedée Bloch and Mrs. Edward Nathan, of Paris.

Mr. H. S. Neville and Mrs. Cartwright

The marriage between Mr. H. S. Neville and Mrs. Cartwright will take place quietly on March 1, at 2.15 p.m., at St. Margaret's Church, Westminster, where all friends will be welcome.

Mr. A. G. Clifton-Brown and Miss D. Wade

The marriage arranged between Mr. A. G. Clifton-Brown and Miss Delia Wade will take place on Thursday, February 20, at Holy Trinity, Sloane-street, at 2.15 p.m. The reception will be held at 26, Hans-place, and not at 30, Hyde Park-street, as previously arranged.

Mr. D. L. Newcombe and Miss E. M. Brittan Evans

The engagement is announced between Dymoke Lister Newcombe, Royal Tank Corps, eldest son of the late Captain C. H. Newcombe, R.A., and of Mrs. Campbell, West Lulworth and Esmée Muriel, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. Brittan Evans, Oakfield-road, Clifton, Bristol.

Dr. B. Pritchard and Miss C. M. H. Lewin

The engagement is announced between Dr. Blake Pritchard, M.A., M.D., M.R.C.P., son of Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Pritchard, of Croydon, Surrey, and Clodagh Mary Hawtayne, second daughter of Major and Mrs. H. W. Lewin, of Dippingwell, Farnham Common, Bucks.

Dr. A. Levy and Miss Schapiro

The engagement is announced between Arthur Levy, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., second son of Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Levy, of 38, Brunswick-gardens, Kensington, W., and Gladys, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Max Schapiro, of 53, Addison-road, Kensington, W., and of Bolderaa (Riga), Latvia.

Mr. G. V. Whitehead and Miss Jack

The engagement is announced of Mr. G. Victor Whitehead, son of Mrs. E. A. Whitehead, Montreal, Quebec, and Doris, only daughter of Mr. Richard Jack, R.A., and Mrs. Jack, 3, Pembroke-walk, W.8.

Mr. H. A. R. Hamilton and Miss F. M. G. Abercrombie

The engagement is announced between H. A. R. Hamilton, Oakfield, Fordingbridge, and Frances Mary Graham Abercrombie, daughter of the late John Abercrombie, M.D., F.R.C.P., J.P., of Augill Castle, Westmorland, and Mrs. Abercrombie, 187, Queen's-gate, S.W.7.

Mr. G. M. Meikle and Miss Graham

The engagement is announced between George Murray Meikle, youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. J. Meikle, of Winchester, Radcliff-road, Croydon, and Elsie Graham, only daughter of the late Mr. Edward Graham and Mrs. Graham, of Oakleigh, Southend-road, Beckenham.

Mr. N. Neale and Miss McGill

The engagement is announced between Norman, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Percy N. Neale, of Connaught House, Church-end, Finchley, N.3, and Norah, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William McGill, of Northdown, Golders Green-road, N.W.11.

Mr. W. Swiffen and Miss A. Barr

The engagement is announced between Wilfrid Swiffen, second son of Mr. and Mrs. G. D. Swiffen, of Barnt Green, Worcestershire, and Agnes (Tib) Barr, younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Barr, of King's Heath, Birmingham.

Mr. A. P. Besley and Miss A. M. Williams

The engagement is announced of Mr. A. P. Besley, of 4, St. James-terrace, The Hoe, Plymouth, and Miss Audrey M. Williams, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. N. S. Williams, of 23, Amherst-road, Plymouth.

Mr. D. C. Field and Miss Barringer

The engagement is announced between Douglas Conan Field, fourth son of the Rev. W. St. John Field, formerly vicar of Fordcombe, near Tunbridge Wells, and Mrs. Field, of 5, Park-lane, Sevenoaks, Kent, and Mary Eileen, only daughter of the late Walter Barringer, of Mansfield, Notts, and Mrs. Barringer, The Nunnery, Penshurst, Kent.

Mr. G. Schmiegelow and Miss Graae

The engagement is announced between Gordon Schmiegelow, of 29, Sheffield-terrace, W.8, and Gaëta, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Gustav Graae, Copenhagen.

MARRIAGE

Mr. W. C. T. Cran and Miss Hopkinson

The marriage took place yesterday at St. George's, Hanover-square, of Mr. William Charles Thornton Cran, youngest son of the late Mr. and Mrs. James Cran, of Calcutta and Jersey, and Miss Nora Dalton Hopkinson, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Allen H. Hopkinson, of Sussex House, Wimbledon Common. Canon H. G. Monroe and Prebendary Thicknesse were the officiating clergy.

The bride, who was given away by her father, wore a long-sleeved gown of white satin, with a tiered skirt dipping to the ground at the back. Her train of real lace falling from the shoulders was edged with white tulle and trimmed at each corner with bows of white satin ribbon. A narrow wreath of orange-blossom, with clusters of orange-blossom at each side, held her tulle veil in place, and she carried a bouquet of arum lilies. There were six grown-up bridesmaids—Miss E. Hopkinson (sister of the bride), Miss Nancy Nicholson, Miss Doris Pain, Miss Alison Hayward, Miss Elsie Rosenheim, and Miss Rita Thomson. They wore picture frocks of daffodil-yellow net over taffeta, with long transparent sleeves. Their big net and taffeta hats matched their dresses, and they carried bouquets of shaded yellow tulips. Dr. Hillaby was best man, and Mrs. Hopkinson afterwards held a reception at the May Fair Hotel.

CHRISTENING

The christening of the infant son of Mr. and Mrs. W. E. E. Baxter, jun., of Kincaldrum, Angus, took place at the English Church in Copenhagen on Sunday, February 9. Jordan water was used. The child was named Normile Edward Alexander George Wyndham Elliot Baxter. The godparents were Colonel S. L. Baxter, Mr. H. N. Baylis, Mr. E. F. Maitland, Lady Baxter, and the Hon. Mrs. Percy Thesiger.

RECEPTION

The Austrian Minister

Princess Helena Victoria honoured the Austrian Minister with her presence at a musical *soirée* at the Austrian Legation last evening, when Frau Elisabeth Schumann gave a song recital, and M. Antoni Sala played the violoncello.

The other guests included:—

The Belgian Ambassador, the French Ambassador and Mme. and Mlle. de Fleuriau, the Turkish Ambassador and Mme. Ferit Bey, the Italian Ambassador, the Japanese Ambassador and Mme. Matsudaira, the Polish Ambassador, the Swiss Minister and Mme. Paravicini, the Swedish Minister and Baroness Palmstierna, the Danish Minister and Countess Ahlefeldt Laurvig, the Hungarian Minister and Baroness Rubido Zichy, Mr. Reijiro Wakatsuki, Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Gibson, Mr. and Mrs. Dwight Morrow and Miss Morrow.

The Duchess of Norfolk, the Marquess of Carisbrooke, Marchioness Curzon of Kedleston, the Marquess and Marchioness of Londonderry, the Marquess and Marchioness of Salisbury, the Countess of Oxford and Asquith, Lord Beaverbrook, Lord Darling, Lord and Lady Dawson of Penn, Lord and Lady Dickinson, Lord and Lady Lloyd, Lord and Lady Rossmore, Lord Thomson, Lord and Lady Wakefield, Major-General Lord and Lady Edward Gleichen.

Mr. and Mrs. Wedgwood Benn, Miss Margaret Bondfield, Sir William and Lady Jowitt, Mrs. Philip Snowden, the Lord Mayor of London and the Lady Mayoress, the Dean of Westminster and Mrs. Foxley Norris, Sir Austen and Lady Chamberlain, Mr. and Mrs. L. S. Amery, Colonel Wilfrid Ashley, Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Bruce, Lady Brittain, Lady Cory, Sir Maurice and Lady de Bunsen, Sir Bolton and Lady Eyres-Monsell, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Henry Galway, the Hon. Mrs. Ronald Greville, Sir Richard and Lady Hopkins, Sir Robert and Lady Kindersley, Dame Adelaide Livingstone, Lady Lowther, Sir John and Lady Pedder, Sir Frederick and Lady Ponsonby, Sir John and Lady Simon, Sir Henry Strakosch, Sir Robert Vansittart, Princess Antoinette Windisch-Graetz, Mr. and Mrs. Ray Atherton, Prince and Princess Reginald de Croy, Baron and Baroness Gyllenstierna, M. Eugen Nelky, Count and Countess Rogeri di Villanova, M. de Sonnenberg, Dr. and Mme. Wei Cheng.

Mrs. Stanley Baldwin, M. and Mme. Bark, the Hon. Maurice Baring, Mr. and Mrs. Arnold Bennett, Mr. and Lady Theodosia Cadogan, the Hon. Gerald Chichester, Mrs. Roland Cubitt, Mrs. Ernest Cunard, Mrs. Carl Derenburg, Mr. and Mrs. Patrick Duff, Mr. Edwin Evans, Mr. and Mrs. John Gilliat, Hofrat Dr. Glück, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Guinness, Mr. and Mrs. Leeper, Miss Megan Lloyd George, Mr. and Mrs. Eric Maclagan, Mrs. Marshall, Mr. J. B. Monck, Mr. Rosenauer, M. Rubinstein, Mr. Orme Sargent, Countess Leila Schönborn, Mr. and Mrs. Walford Selby, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Spender, Mr. Ernest Thesiger, Mr. and Mrs. John Walter, Major Walter and Lady Clementine Waring, Mr. and Mrs. G. R. Warner.

SERVICE DINNER

Relief of Kimberley

The Relief of Kimberley annual dinner was held at the Cavalry Club on Saturday. There were present:—

General the Hon. Sir Herbert Lawrence; Lieutenant-Generals Sir Aylmer Hunter-Weston, Sir Webb Gillman; Major-Generals T. C. P. Calley, J. R. E. Charles, Sir William Donovan, J. Vaughan, G. H. A. White; Brigadier-Generals A. Burt, M. O. Little; Colonels S. L. Barry, Sir Gordon Carter, Viscount FitzAlan of Derwent, Viscount Hood; and Major C. Vander Byl.

FOREIGN RESORTS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS)

NICE, Feb. 15

Nice is now well filled in readiness for the Carnival, which begins on Thursday, and the illuminations and decorations appear to be on a magnificent scale. There were 1,500 guests dining at the Palais de la Méditerranée on the occasion of the Spanish gala night, most of them in Spanish costumes, and at least an equal number of spectators were in the building. It was by far the greatest costume gala yet seen on the Riviera, and among others who were present were the King and Queen of Denmark, who brought a party of Danish friends over from Cannes.

M. and Mme. Paderewski are among recent arrivals in the town, and Sir Theodore and Lady Angier have returned to their villa at Cagnes. Arrivals at the Winter Palace Hotel, at Cimiez, include Sir James and Lady Hill, Captain and Mrs. Glynes Bruty, Colonel A. E. Rodwell, and Mr. and Mrs. Henry Birkmyre.

BORDIGHERA, Feb. 15

On Monday evening a "Scots' Night," organized by a committee under the chairmanship of Sir George Forbes, took place at the Hôtel Royal. Major-General Alister Dallas was master of the ceremonies, and Major R. Stuart Hamilton marshal of the reels. After eightsome and foursome reels had been danced, *tableaux* representing scenes in Scottish history were shown, to the accompaniment of Scottish ballads sung by Miss Tickell. The sword worn by Major Stuart Hamilton, as "Bonnie Prince Charlie," was one which had actually belonged to the Stuart prince, and which is now in the possession of the Mayne Campbell family, and was lent by Mr. H. Mayne Campbell for the occasion. The Hon. Mrs. Montagu Forbes, Mrs. Mayne Campbell, and Mrs. Jackson had designed and arranged the dressing and posing, and the scenery was painted by Mrs. Mayne Campbell.

Lord and Lady Ashton of Hyde are staying at the Hôtel Belvedere.

MONTREUX, Feb. 15

In spite of the unseasonable weather that lasted until a week ago the sports season dies hard, and there are many visitors at the various resorts, especially at Villars, to which Grafström (for three years skating champion) has returned, since he was unable to go to America to defend his title because of a slight accident.

Visitors still at Villars Palace include Sir Dadiba Dalal, Abdel Malek Hamza Bey, Colonel and Mrs. Diver, Mrs. Decker, and Mrs. Shaw Mellor.

People are returning to Montreux and other lakeside resorts; Colonel Sir Neville and Lady Chamberlain and Lady Llewellyn are at the Grand Hotel, Territet, to which Sir David Llewellyn is expected to return shortly. Mme. José Uriburu, the wife of the Argentine Ambassador, has come back with her family to Montreux Palace from Gstaad. Among visitors at the Hotel Suisse and Majestic are Sir Jean Louis Rieu and Sir Hector Duff.

At Vevey, Admiral Sir Richard and Lady Poore are back at the Hotel des Trois Couronnes, Lady Kathleen Studd is at the Châlet Winifred, and Lady and Miss Franklin at Villa Rollin.

ECCLESIASTICAL NEWS

AN APPEAL FOR BOW CHURCH

Sir Louis Newton, who as Alderman of the ward of Cordwainer, in which the church of St. Mary-le-Bow, Cheapside, is situated, is chairman of the Preservation Committee, is appealing for help in raising £15,000, which will be required to put the church into proper repair. He says that the repairs are long overdue and the matter is urgent.

The building was designed by Sir Christopher Wren after the Fire of London, and erected on the site of earlier churches, but the 11th-century crypt, with its still remaining Roman bricks and Saxon masonry, was preserved. Mr. E. S. Underwood, F.R.I.B.A., the surveyor of the church, has for some years kept careful records and measurements of increasing settlements and other defects in its steeple, foundations, and structure. He and Sir Banister Fletcher, president of the R.I.B.A., and Mr. W. D. Caroë, F.R.I.B.A., architect to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, having made a careful examination of the fabric, now report that the bells (which have been silent for three years) require to be taken out and re-hung, and two at least must be recast. They cannot be rung until they have been repaired and the steeple, which is fractured and in a dangerous condition, made sound. Much restoration work is required to the roof in consequence of the destruction caused by the death-watch beetle, and extensive repairs to the whole fabric of the building are absolutely necessary. The Silvertown explosion in 1917 shook the church and caused serious damage which, for want of funds, has never since been adequately made good. The crypt and the foundations require restoration; the organ must be overhauled and brought up to date; and the present inadequate lighting and heating should be replaced by modern apparatus.

The architects estimate that the work necessary for the safety and restoration of the church will cost £15,000. Contributions may be sent to Alderman Sir Louis Newton, at the Midland Bank Limited, 71A, Queen Victoria-street, London, E.C.4, or at 34 to 40, Ludgate-hill, London, E.C.4.

The Rev. the Hon. Edward Victor Robert Powys died on Saturday at his residence in Rutland-court, S.W., not long after his 91st birthday. Born on February 11, 1839, the third son of the third Lord Lilford and uncle of the present peer, he was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated LL.B. in 1863. He was formerly vicar of St. Nicholas, Warwick, rector of Thorpe Achurch, and vicar of Kemsing. He was a widower and leaves two sons.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS

GIFT FOR HORSE TROUGHS

Mr. George Bills, of Broadway, Camberwell, Victoria, Australia, wire mattress manufacturer, who died on December 14, 1927, left property in Victoria and in England valued at £9,136, of which £669 is personal estate in England. He left:—

£2,000 to his "good friend William Henry Brown" in the employ of Bills Bros.; and the following bequests to his "good and faithful servants" in the employ of Bills Bros. at the date of the will:—£500 to William John Fuller, £250 to Alexander Dale Mood, £200 to Harry O'Keefe, £150 each to Alexander John Brock, Herbert William Kennedy, and William Henry Thomas, £100 each to Oswald William Samuels, Alfred Tomlinson Whiteley, Louis James Bailey, Thomas James Patterson, and William James McGrath.

£100 to Gordon Hospital, Vauxhall Bridge-road, London, S.W. (England), for the Old Patients' Guild.

The residue of the property upon trust to apply the income for the construction and erection of horse troughs wherever the trustees may be of opinion that such horse troughs are necessary or desirable for the relief of horses or other dumb animals either in Australasia, in the British Islands, or in any other part of the world, subject to the consent of the proper authorities being obtained, and the trustees are to pay such sums as they may in their absolute discretion think fit to any society or societies for the protection of animals or for the alleviation of cruelty to animals, either in Australasia, in the British Islands, or in any other part of the world, and he directed that each such horse trough, wherever erected, should be suitably inscribed with the names of "Annis and George Bills, Australia," and in the event of the failure of such trusts then the residue of the property is to be paid as to one-third to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals in Sydney, New South Wales, one-third to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, London, and one-third to the British Union for the Abolition of Vivisection, to be divided between the headquarters and the Melbourne branches.

Mrs. Octavia Huth, of Fosbury Manor, Wilts, who died on November 23, aged 80, widow of A. H. Huth left unsettled estate of the gross value of £63,885, with net personalty £55,778. She left:—

To her niece and god-daughter, Helen Beatrix Evans, the set of Thackeray's works with his original pen and ink sketches pasted therein and "given to my husband by Miss Thackeray."

A flounce of points d'Angleterre (or old Brussels) lace to the South Kensington Museum.

£2,500 to her maid, Fanny Arnold, "in recognition of long and faithful service"; £300 each to her coachman, George Hammett, and her chauffeur, Arthur Watson, "in recognition of long and faithful service"; and £50 to her sub-agent, Mr. W. Rose.

Miss Sarah Ann Hamilton, of Eastbrooke, Haslemere-road, Crouch End, N., who died on October 26, aged 79, left estate of the gross value of £49,463, with net personalty £49,112. She left:—

£1,000 to the Royal National Lifeboat Institution; £250 each to the British and Foreign Bible Society, the North London Home for Aged Christian Blind Men and Women, Hanley-road, Finsbury Park, the Bridge of Hope Mission and Cottage Homes, Chingford, the Royal Northern Hospital, Holloway-road, the Hornsey Cottage Hospital, John Groom's Crippleage and Flower Girls Mission, Clerkenwell, Pearson's Fresh Air Fund, and the Tower Hamlets Mission; and £200 to the Home Workers Aid Association, 12, Bedford-road, South Tottenham.

£100 to her former housemaid, Emily Frost, and £100 to her cook, Elizabeth Curson, if in her service at her death.

Lieutenant-Colonel David Alexander Wauchope, D.S.O., T.D., of Moray-place, Edinburgh, and of Messrs. Wauchope, Moody and Co., wine merchants, of Leith, a member of the Royal Company of Archers (the King's Bodyguard for Scotland), who rowed for Cambridge in the 1895 boat race, and who for many years took an active part in the coaching of the Cambridge crews, died on August 6, aged 58, leaving unsettled personal property in Great Britain valued for probate at £83,791, of which his interests in Messrs. Wauchope, Moody and Co. are valued at £14,735.

Mr. Robert Edward Buckton, of The Grove, Bishop Thornton, Yorks, retired farmer, who died on January 4, left £29,403, with net personalty £24,292. He left:—

£500 to his chauffeur, Harry Knowlson, whether in his service at the time of his decease or not; £100 each to the Farmers' Benevolent Institution, the Harrogate Infirmary, and Ripon Cottage Hospital; £100 in trust for the vicar and churchwardens for the time being of Old Byland, Yorks, for the maintenance of the fabric of the church and the upkeep of the churchyard, desiring them also to keep in good repair the graves of his relatives "the Freers of Ashberry" in the said churchyard; £100 in trust for the vicar and churchwardens of Bishop Thornton for the maintenance of the fabric of the church and the upkeep of the churchyard; and £50 to the Church Missionary Society.

Mrs. Catherine Ann Fagnani, of the Constance Hotel, Pembridge-square, Bayswater, W., who died on November 21, widow of H. B. Fagnani, left estate of the gross value of £9,262, with net personalty £9,086. She left:—

£50 to her companion, Elizabeth Thirlwall, if in her service at her death.

Miss Eliza Jane Illingworth, of The Villa Belvedere, Fiesole, near Florence, Italy, who died on January 9, aged 86, left property in this country valued at £5,561. She left:—

£3,000 to her companion, Alice May Little, if in her service at her death; £100 to her former companion, Isabel Perman; and £200 to her faithful maid, Emilia Portoferri, if in her service at her death.

£200 each to the Church Army, Dr. Barnardo's Homes, St. Dunstan's Blinded Soldiers' and Sailors' Hostel, and the British Sailors' Society, and £100 to Field-Marshal Earl Haig's Fund for Disabled Soldiers.

Mrs. Mary Ann Morling, of Priory-terrace, Bicester, Oxon, who died on August 14, left estate of the gross value of £1,113, with net personalty £599. She left:—

£50 to the Pastor and Deacons of Ebenezer-street Baptist Chapel, New London-road, Chelmsford, for the Ministers' House Fund.

The residue of the property to the Strict and Particular Baptist Society whose meetings are held in the vestry of Lynton-road Strict Baptist Chapel, Bermondsey, for the general purposes of such Society.

Other latest wills include the following:—

	Gross value
Atkins, Mr. William John, of Kingsland-road, Wolverhampton, corn merchant (net personalty £8,985)	£9,840
Burnyeat, Mr. Miles Edward, of Coulter, Cheltenham (net personalty £32,903)	36,777
Dawson, Mr. James Herbert (75), of Arley Cliff-road, Old Colwyn, Denbigh, retired sports outfitter (net personalty £3,094)	4,020
Eaves, Mr. William, of Lords House, Penwortham, Lancs, farmer (net personalty £3,025)	6,313
Ellis, Mr. James Henry (72), of Thornsett-road, Anerley, S.E., formerly a bleacher and dyer in Regent-street, Luton (net personalty £6,067)	6,960
Farrar, Mr. John Martindale, of Westbourne-terrace, Hyde Park, W., and of Throgmorton House, Copthall-avenue, E.C., and the Stock Exchange (net personalty £9,774)	10,268
Ford, Mrs. Rosa Susana (74), of Burgoyne-road, South Norwood, S.E., widow of C. W. Ford (net personalty £4,466)	4,509
Frost, Captain Frederick William (58), of Britannia House, De Hague-road, Norwich (net personalty £1,674)	3,213
Gillott, Mr. Thomas, M.I.C.E. (84), of Nottingham-road, Eastwood, Nottingham (net personalty £15,275)	15,335
Gray, Mr. James, of Glenoonah, Kippen Station, Stirlingshire, retired farmer (personal estate)	16,533
Griffiths, the Rev. Talbot Monckton Milnes, M.A. (73), of Warmingham Rectory, Sandbach, Cheshire (net personalty £885)	1,914
Huddleston, Mr. William Reginald Herbert, D.L., J.P. (88), of Clytha Park, Monmouth (unsettled) (net personalty £572)	9,470
Jones, Mr. George Herbert, of Aplins, Crossland-road, Redhill (net personalty £8,190)	8,751
King-Hall, Mr. Baldwin Walker, of Emsworth House, Emsworth, Hants, schoolmaster (net personalty £5,665)	10,887
Leete, Mr. William Chambers, O.B.E. (73), of Roedene, St. Barnabas-road, Caversham, Oxon (net personalty £9,535)	9,828
Macdonald, Mrs. Elizabeth Blair, of Rona, Kilmacolm, Renfrewshire (personal estate)	4,921
Macken, Mr. Arthur, B.A. (73), of Graemsdyke-avenue, East Sheen, late headmaster of St. Saviour's Choir School, Eastbourne, and Halbrake School, Wandsworth (net personalty £1,417)	1,468
Mackenzie, Mr. Peter, of Benview, Glenlivet, Banffshire, distillery manager (personal estate)	4,891
Mitchell, Mr. John George, of Rydal Mount, Aldcliffe-road, Lancaster, retired bank manager (net personalty £3,012)	4,348
Moody, Mr. Christopher Mullins (70), of Mazemoor, Evercreech, Somerset, auctioneer and estate agent (net personalty nil)	11,954
Nasbet, Captain John Reynoldson, of The Oaks, Sunderland (net personalty £7,206)	7,367
Nicholson, the Rev. Ralph, M.A. (73), of Ashgill, Clayton-road, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Honorary Canon of Newcastle Cathedral (net personalty £5,677)	5,770
Robinson, Mr. Frederick William Darby (73), of Roos Hall, Beccles, Suffolk (net personalty £25,836)	36,711
Segar-Owen, Mr. Segar (55), of Palmyra-square-chambers, Warrington, and of Beaumaris, Anglesey, architect (net personalty £4,208)	11,914
Smith, Mr. James Frank (75), of Dowsett-avenue, Southend-on-Sea, stationer and fancy goods dealer (net personalty £4,593)	5,614
Williams, the Rev. Basil, M.A. (83), of Rogerstone Court House, Rogerstone, Mon (net personalty £3,591)	4,690
Windows, Mr. Herbert Henry (63), of Divinity-road, Oxford, tailor and outfitter (net personalty £1,318)	4,402
Wright, Captain John Edwin, of Belvedere, Bridlington, master mariner (net personalty £769)	3,538

Notices of Forthcoming Marriages and other Society Announcements on this page are inserted at the following rates: Three guineas for five lines or less, and twelve shillings and sixpence for each additional line. A line consists of about six words. Announcements, which are subject to editorial revision, should be addressed to the Manager, Private Announcement Department, "The Times," London, E.C.4. Block letters should be used for names and addresses.

THE END OF A THEATRE

AN AUCTION RECALLED

(FROM OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENT)

The recent conversion of the Théâtre des Capucines, after less than 40 years of existence, into a cinema passed almost unnoticed. Here, as elsewhere, the successes of the theatre are daily bread, its failures poison. So, although but a few years ago such names as Jeanne Granier, Jane Thomassin, Victor Maurel, Germaine Gallois, Alice Bonheur, and a host of others brought to life the wit and talent of Robert de Flers and Caillavet, Francis de Croisset and Tristan Bernard, to-day the change is accepted without interest as one more proof that of cinemas there are not enough, of theatres too many.

Though theatres have died before there was formerly a certain dignity about the obsequies which found a response in the public heart. There was, for example, the Théâtre des Troubadours, in the Place Louvois. It opened in 1791, flourished exceedingly, and then, after ten years, perished of public neglect. But, as the records of the time show, there was no bare, almost furtive, announcement of the finish. Instead there came a frank and dignified acceptance of the hard facts, without excuse, but with much humour; together with a reasonable attempt—since Hollywood did not exist—to salvage something from the ruins.

The Citizen Léger, director, actor, and creator of the Théâtre des Troubadours, having perceived that for some time past the receipts of the theatre have been below its expenses, informs the public that he will very shortly put up for sale a grand palace, several well-placed fortresses, a forest, some groves, prairies and houses with beautiful views, as well as the following other properties:—

First, a sea consisting of 12 large waves, the last and largest of which is slightly damaged.

Item. One and a half dozen clouds, black-edged and in fine condition.

Item. A further assortment of clouds, some with lightning playing thereon, others with trimmings.

Item. A rainbow, slightly *passé*.

Item. A fine snow-drift of Auvergne paper.

Item. More snow-drifts, not so white, of common paper.

The inventory here leaves mere scenic effects for a moment to offer a truly portentous piece:—"An imperial mantle made for Semiramis, and later worn by Agamemnon, Wenceslas, and by the King of Cocagne." This ageless garment is not alone. With it goes "a half-bottle of the very best make-up—all that is left of two hogsheads from Spain last winter." Further items are "Three well-stuffed crags; two dozen wicker soldiers, with arms and equipment; and a very fine bear of new canvas with two sheep filled with sawdust."

So much for mere *matériel*. It is to be presumed that theatrical newspapers with their columns of players "at liberty" had yet to appear, for the Citizen Léger proceeds to do his best for those members of the *personnel* who have failed to find employment.

First, four first-class heroines guaranteed to be free from blemish; the first can play the part of tragic princess in a *bourgeois* show; the second will only do for an army contractor, as she is ruinously expensive; the third can play as a nurse; and the fourth would do well in an inn. She has a neat foot and a fine eye.

Then come three lovers, male. "The first, with a good leg, will do well as a groom; the next is suitable for a perruquier's establishment; the third would make a splendid chucker-out for a menagerie." Three soubrettes follow on the list. But for the glint in M. Léger's eye, one would call him a cad for his lack of reticence. He says, in effect, that they are kind-hearted. The inventory ends with "two noble fathers. One wants a job as coachman; the other will be glad to act as doorkeeper."

On second thoughts, association with an unsuccessful theatre in those days seems to have been no more agreeable than it is to-day. One needs a tough hide in such a precarious profession. Even so, it must have been hard to be inventoried in an auctioneer's list—above all so soon after the *Revolution* had given the Citoyen Léger his title.

UNIVERSITY NEWS

SCHOLARSHIP AWARDS AT CAMBRIDGE

CAMBRIDGE, Feb. 17

A Craven scholarship of £30 is awarded to M. L. Clarke, scholar of King's College. A Waddington scholarship of £80 is awarded to J. Hensley, scholar of Trinity College, Honourably mentioned.—G. Percival, scholar of Emmanuel College. A Browne scholarship of £40 is awarded to G. M. Tucker, scholar of King's College. A Porson scholarship of £40 is awarded to J. E. Coulson, scholar of Corpus Christi College. *Proxime accessit*, R. D. Barnett, scholar of Corpus Christi College.

The Chancellor's classical medals are awarded as follows:—(1) L. P. Wilkinson, scholar of King's College; (2) K. H. Ellis, B.A., scholar of Trinity College.

The Montagu Butler prize (value about £10) for an original poem in Latin hexameter verse is awarded to J. W. P. Chidell, scholar of Trinity College.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR TO-DAY

Princess Helena Victoria receives gifts at St. Thomas's Babies Hostel Pound Day, 3.
British Industries Fair at Olympia and Birmingham.
Royal Commission on Licensing, 11.
Merchandise Marks Inquiry, Board of Trade, 10.30.
London County Council, 2.30.
1912 Club: Lord Lymington on "The Part of Credit in Imperial Agriculture," 8.
Catholic Association: Annual dinner and dance, Lord Denbigh presiding, Pagani's Restaurant, 7.30.
Corporation of Accountants: London and district society's annual dinner, Holborn Restaurant, 7.
Pottery and Glass Trades Benevolent Institution: Anniversary dinner, Holborn Restaurant, 7.
Royal Institution: Sir William Bragg on "X-Ray Determination of the Structure of Cellulose," 5.15.
London Chamber of Commerce: Special meeting of Anglo-Polish Section, 3.
East India Association: Bishop Palmer on "Recent Developments in the Churches in India," Lord Chelmsford presiding, Caxton Hall, 4.30.
Salvation Army: General Higgins opens East London Hostel, West India Dock-road, 3.
World's Evangelical Alliance: Demonstration, Queen's Hall, 7.
Primrose League: St. George's Habitation: general meeting and entertainment, Caxton Hall, 8.
Islington Chamber of Commerce: Luncheon, Lord Wolmer on "Post Office Reform," Beale's Restaurant, 1.15.
Industrial Health Education Society: Annual meeting, British Medical Association House, 4.
Musical Association: Mr. Gerald M. Cooper on "Italian Instrumental Music of the 16th Century," Central Hall, 5.
Friends of Norwich Cathedral: Meeting, 3.
Royal Artillery Institution: Lieutenant-Colonel A. F. Jarrett on "The Development of Artillery Survey," 4.15.
King's College Hospital Ladies' Association: Annual meeting, 3.
Friends House, Euston-road: Mrs. Ramah Rau on "Women in India," 1.20.
Jewish Historical Society of England: Dr. Cecil Roth on "The Marranos," City Literary Institute, 7.30.
London Natural History Society: Mr. H. R. Hewer on "The Colour of Fish and how they change it," Winchester House, 6.30.
Institute of the Motor Trade: Mr. J. Gibson Jarvie on "Distribution and Credit: with special reference to Instalment Sales," Holborn Restaurant, 8.15.
King's College: Professor Percy Dearmer on "Italian Painting," 5.30; Sir Bernard Pares on "Russian History from Peter the Great to 1861," 5.30; Dr. Krzyzanowski on "Two Modern Polish Novelists," 40, Torrington-square, 5.30.
Gresham College: Mr. Percival Gaskell on "Venetian Painting: Antonello da Messina," 7.30; Mr. W. H. Wagstaff on "Geometry," 6.
Aldwych Theatre: *A Night Like This*, 8.
Marriages: Mr. A. H. R. F. Sewell and Miss M. Lutyens, St. Margaret's, Westminster, 12; Mr. R. Tinsley and Mrs. Macdonald, St. Mark's, North Audley-street, 2.15; Mr. F. D. Spence and Miss N. Walker, Sefton Church, Lancs, 2.
Reception: The Countess of Birkenhead and Lady Northcote to welcome Dame Janet Campbell on her return from Australia, General Lying-In Hospital, York-road, Lambeth, 3.30.
The Lady Mayoress opens annual Pound Day and Bazaar, Royal Northern Hospital, 3.
Funerals: Sir Thomas Willes Chitty, Brookwood Cemetery; Mr. P. Robinson, Waresley, 1.45.
Memorial Service: Mrs. H. L. C. De Candole, St. John's Church, Smith-square, Westminster, 2.30.
Dance in aid of The Holy Child Settlement at Poplar, May Fair Hotel.

THE HOME TREATMENT OF ALCOHOLIC EXCESS
Without Interference with Social, Business or Other Duties.

The late Dr. Norman Kerr, in his standard work entitled "Inebriety or Narcomania," said—"It may be laid down as a general rule that the treatment of Alcoholic Excess is best conducted with patients pursuing their usual avocations. To have the mind engaged in the performance of regular social or business duties is no mean aid to the therapeutic cure of this disease."

The Turvey Treatment, to which attention has been drawn in these columns for some years past, can be taken by patients at their own homes without interference with the ordinary routine of daily life.

THE TURVEY TREATMENT.

It is not necessary to be an absolute confirmed "drunkard" to be in imminent danger of becoming, if not actually a slave to the vice, a victim of the injurious effects of Alcoholic Excess. Thousands of cases of clever and successful business and professional men, who could not be described in any way as "drunkards," but who had felt that they had to rely almost entirely on alcoholic stimulant or drugs, and were gradually losing control of their will power, have taken the Treatment, with the happiest and best results. The Turvey Treatment, which can be sent to any part of the country, not only suppresses the craving for stimulants, but actually creates an antipathy to them, and, whilst perfectly harmless to either sex, acts as a revivifying tonic, building up the wasted tissues and invigorating the whole nervous system—thus obviating that fearful sinking feeling of collapse which inevitably overcomes the patient's resolution to abstain from alcoholic liquors.

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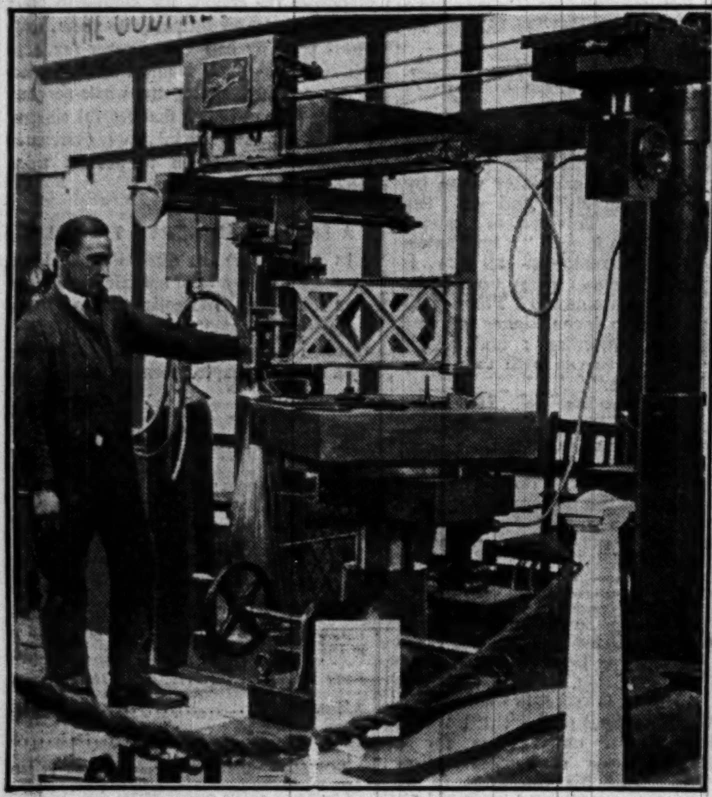
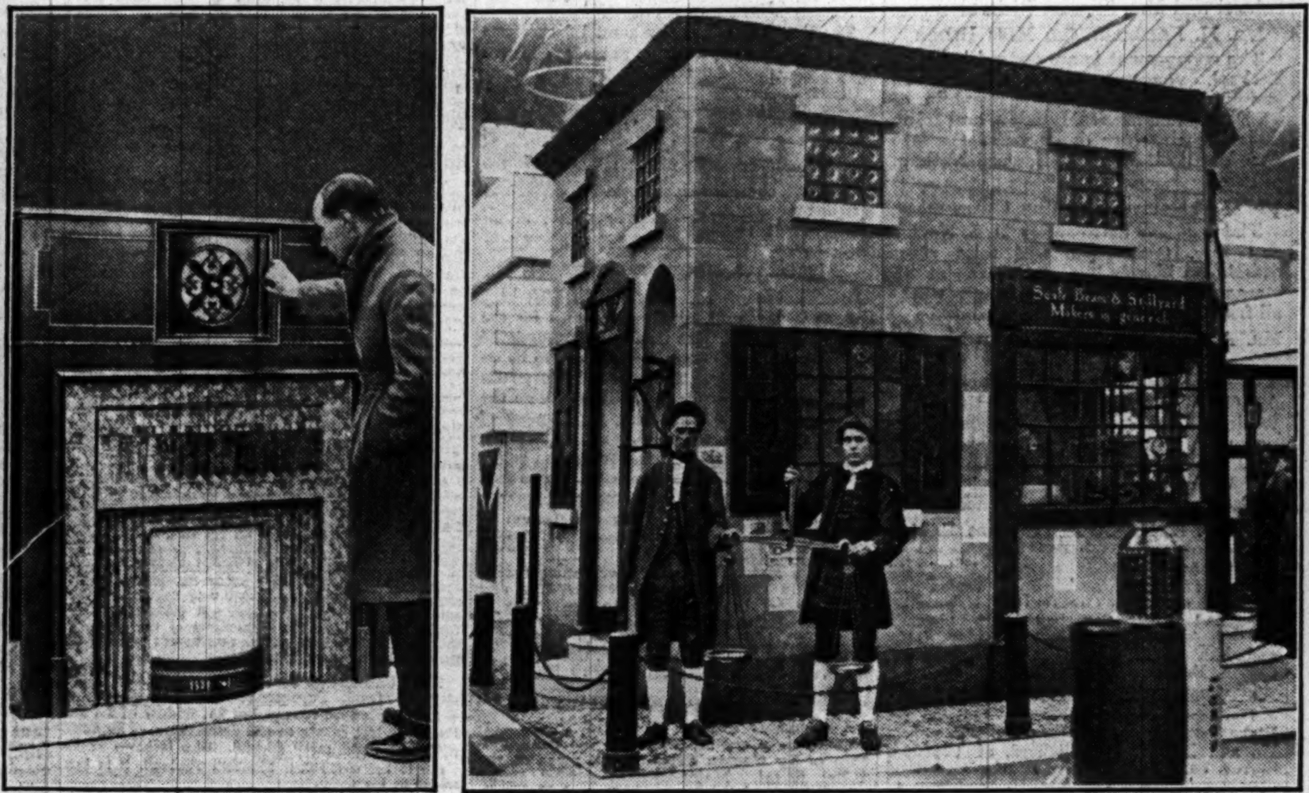
BRITISH INDUSTRIES FAIR: EXHIBITS IN LONDON AND BIRMINGHAM

THE EMPIRE MARKETING BOARD'S DISPLAY.—The British Industries Fair was opened at Olympia yesterday and the heavy industries section at Birmingham. There are 420,000 square feet of floor space at Olympia, with 250,000 square feet for the stands. Although the stalls cover a frontage of six miles, they are much more accessible than the exhibits were previously at the White City. On the left is a photograph of the Empire Marketing Board's exhibit, where products from all parts of the British Empire are shown. On the right is a power press exhibited at the Birmingham Section.



AN OXYGEN JET CUTTING MACHINE seen in operation at the Birmingham Section of the British Industries Fair. It enables metal to be cut to exact sizes.

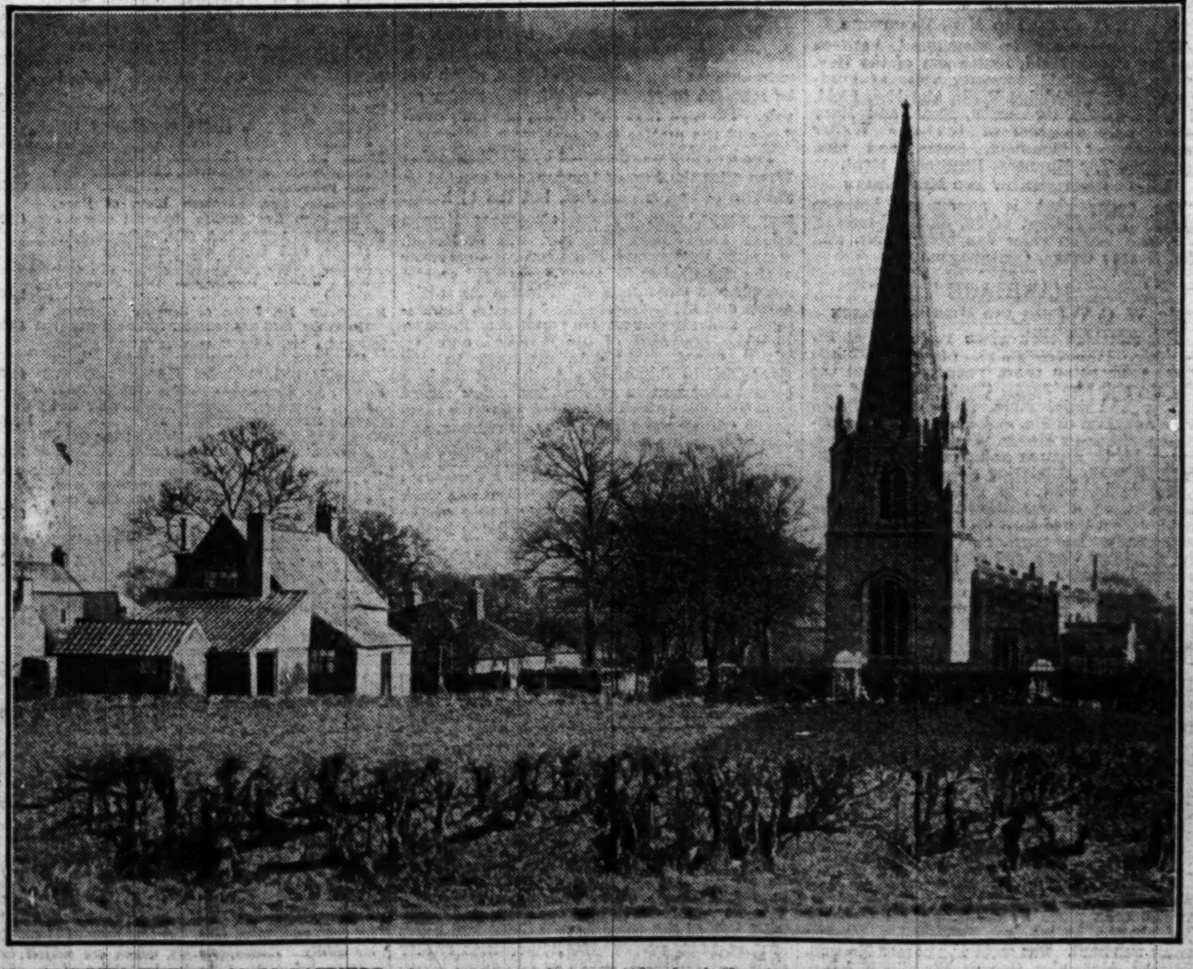


AT THE BIRMINGHAM SECTION.—Two interesting exhibits at the Birmingham Section of the British Industries Fair. On the left is a loud speaker built into a mantelpiece. On the right is the stand of a firm of scale, beam, and steelyard makers designed in old-fashioned style.

BRITISH DOLLS.—Among the many exhibits at Olympia are several of British dolls, of which the above are examples.

CHIEF SCOUT IN TRINIDAD.—Lord Baden-Powell is seen driving through Port of Spain during his recent visit to Trinidad. With him are Lady Baden-Powell (right) and Miss Davidson, his niece. The Chief Scout was given an enthusiastic reception.

BEAUTIFYING BROMPTON ORATORY.—Commendatore C. T. Formilli, who has been commissioned to decorate the interior of Brompton Oratory. The work will be mainly in mosaic and will take many years to complete.



LINK WITH THE PILGRIM FATHERS.—In response to the appeal for funds for the restoration of Scrooby Church, near Bawtry, Nottinghamshire, which has associations with the Pilgrim Fathers, many donations have been received from America. On the left of the church in our photograph is the old cottage where William Brewster, one of the Pilgrim Fathers, lived. It has been purchased by Colonel Whitaker, of Babworth Hall, who has decided to keep it in repair as a permanent memorial.

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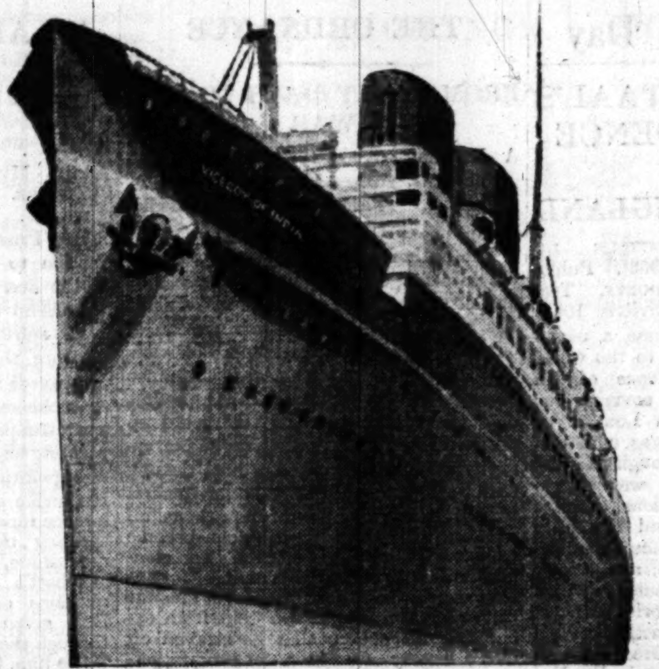

The great P. & O. Liner
—the new "Viceroy of India"

Furnished and Decorated
by the House of Waring

THE HOUSE *of* WARING

AND ITS ASSOCIATION WITH THE EMPIRE OF

INDIA

IT was soon after Disraeli had added the Imperial title to the Crown of England, that the House of Waring, with a reputation that already extended to two Continents, was entrusted with the decoration and furnishing of many of the magnificent palaces of the Ruling Princes of India and with the artistic equipment of the great ships that sailed to and from the Eastern ports

The various State visits of the Maharajas to England had introduced them to Western ideas in furnishing, as seen in the stately homes of the English nobility. The royal houses of the East, in their spacious grandeur, gave fine opportunity for the highest decorative treatment by English artists; and in the years before the War, the House of Waring had the honour of furnishing many of these great houses of India in the English Period styles, adapted to the conditions and requirements of the East

Since the War, the institution of the new Parliament city of Delhi has provided further scope for the artistic activities of the House. Indeed, the story of Warings is a romance—over oceans and across continents, the House in Oxford Street has decorated the great highways and carried its art in furnishing to East and to West

From the earliest steam packets to the modern liner, the great ships that travel to India have been decorated and furnished by Warings, the latest work undertaken in this connection being the new P. & O. boat the "Viceroy of India"—one of the most splendid ships afloat. The trains, too, that now traverse the tremendous spaces of India have, in great part, been furnished by Warings, two new trains unique in Indian railway service being just completed for the G.I.P. Railway

At the new India House for the High Commissioner, in Aldwych, designed by Sir Herbert Baker, A.R.A., the woods used for panelling and decorative treatment are entirely of Indian origin, and the whole of the interior work in connection with this magnificent building is being carried out by the House of Waring

So extensive are its interests in India, that a branch has been established at Delhi and Calcutta complete with the service of a Decoration Studio of skilled artists and examples of the fine craftsmanship of the House

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of Palaces
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Maharaja of Jind

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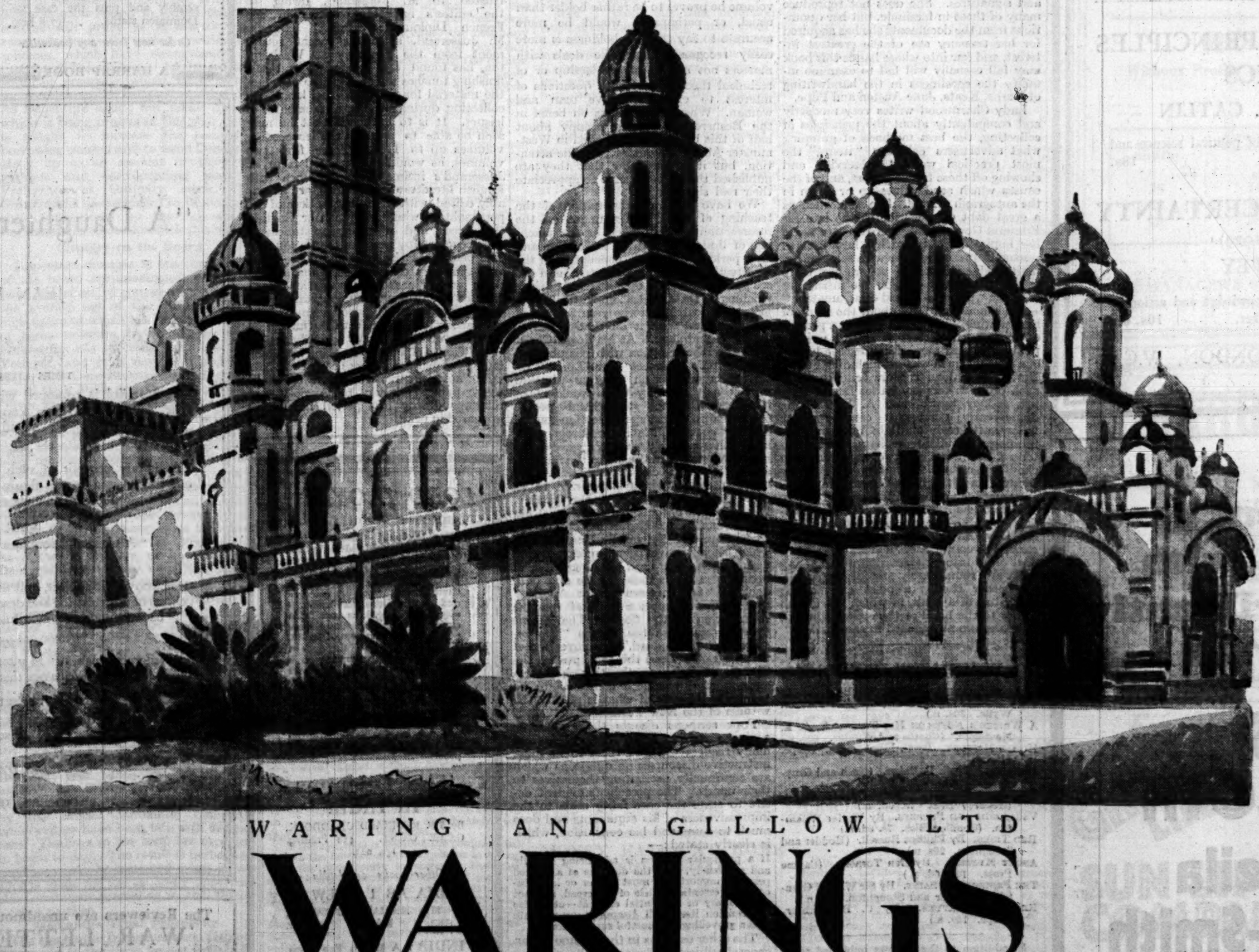
&c.



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MYTHS OF THE ORIGIN OF FIRE

An Essay. By Sir James Frazer, O.M., F.R.S., etc., author of "The Golden Bough," etc. 12*s.* 6*d. net*

This book comprises a survey of the myths told by peoples, ancient and modern, in many parts of the world, to explain the origin or discovery of fire among men.

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By H. H. Henson, D.D., Lord Bishop of Durham. 4*s.* 6*d. net*

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INDIGENOUS BANKING IN INDIA

By L. C. Jain, M.A., LL.B., Ph.D. (Econ.), Lond., Lecturer in Currency and Banking at the University of Allahabad. With an introduction by Gilbert Slater, M.A., D.Sc. (Econ.), Lond. 15*s. net*

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by Sheila Kaye-Smith

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Books of the Day

BARON DE STAAL'S CORRESPONDENCE

RUSSIA AND ENGLAND

Correspondance Diplomatique du Baron de Staal (1884-1900). Publié par Alexandre Meyendorff. Two vols. (Librairie Marcel Rivière. 100f.)

Baron Meyendorff has done a useful service to history in giving to the world the diplomatic correspondence of his uncle, the Baron de Staal, covering the period of his residence in London as Russian Ambassador. It was a fateful period for the world, for though all were ingeminating peace there was everywhere a clash of rival ambitions, the race in armaments had begun, and diplomacy was anxiously busy with those alliances and counter-alliances which, after many shifts, led to the imperfect balance which preceded and caused the World War. It was, more particularly, a critical period in the relations between Great Britain and Russia, whose expansion in the Far East had brought them into perilous contact in Persia and on the indeterminate frontiers of Afghanistan.

The correspondence throws much light on the inner history of European diplomacy in general; but its main interest lies, perhaps, in its revelation of the contradictory influences which, under the autocracy, swayed the policies of Russia. If the succession of "incidents" on the North-West Frontier of India did not lead to war this was mainly due to M. de Staal and the Ministers in St. Petersburg who shared his belief in the possibility of a good understanding with England and his opinion of the folly of driving her into the arms of the Triple Alliance. But the victory of the diplomatists, which was that of common sense, was only won after a hard struggle with the militarists, who thought that the shortest road to Constantinople was by way of Herat, and dreamed of the conquest of India.

M. de Staal was not a statesman of the first rank, but he was a very honourable man, was possessed of sound sense, and was a shrewd judge of men and things. His observations on things English are clear-sighted and kindly, and occasionally amusing. At first he is puzzled. In July, 1884, he writes home, rather in a flutter, that a monster demonstration is being organized against the House of Lords; but a few days later he reports that the Hyde Park demonstration "m'a fait l'effet plutôt d'une procession bien organisée que de l'explosion spontanée de la colère populaire." After this his dispatches contain frequent references to the "common sense" which distinguishes the English people. Where else in the world, he asks, could one witness the spectacle of the leaders of the Opposition going to what was in effect a Cabinet meeting to discuss the question of the redistribution of seats?

It is impossible here, however, to give any adequate impression of a correspondence which ranges over the tangled affairs of three continents. The letters are arranged in chronological order, under the heading of successive years, each annual section being supplied with a short explanatory and analytical introduction. These introductions are not the least valuable part of the book, for Baron Meyendorff's former close connexion with the Russian Diplomatic Service, Court, and Government gives his opinions a peculiar authority. A "Table des matières" and index add to the value of the book as a work of reference. Baron Meyendorff is to be congratulated on the successful achievement of a very arduous task.

AN AUTOGRAPH COLLECTION

An Autograph Collection: And the Making of It. By Lady Charnwood. (Benn. 15s. net.)

Of particular interest to the collector, Lady Charnwood's book on autograph collecting is not without considerable attraction for the ordinary reader as well, whose curiosity is readily appealed to by such intimately personal matters as letters and signatures. She does not reproduce many of these in facsimile, but her quotations from the documents she has acquired for her treasury are of the greatest interest, and few into whose hands this book may fall casually will fail to examine intently the specimens in the handwriting of Burns, Keats, Jane Austen and Pope.

Lady Charnwood writes very modestly and competently about the principles of collecting, the best methods of grouping what advertisers call the "items," the most practical way of preserving and showing off these fragile papers, and of the causes which send values up or down in the autograph market. She acknowledges a great debt of gratitude to the late Sir Edmund Gosse, who inspired her to begin her hobby and advised her how best to pursue it, presenting her with some of her most valued letters. After her more technical chapters—which she insists are only the "personal record of an amateur"—she has much to say about the study of handwriting, the letters of different periods of history, the letters of artists, writers, politicians, and men of action, the letters of a dozen women writers, including Fanny Burney and Jean Ingelow, and those of such prose writers as Charles Lamb, Hazlitt, Sidney Smith, and A. H. Hallam. Some early nineteenth century poets follow, with early and late Victorians exhibiting their talents in characteristic sentences, and there are two very charming chapters called "A group of family friends" in which Lady Charnwood recalls the great men of her childhood and youth. The final chapters on Stowe House, Lichfield, and its literary associations bring Mr. Day and Boswell, an unlikely pair of stars, into conjunction, and supply a great deal of amusing information about many great and some merely pretentious people. Altogether this is a most entertaining lucky-bag of a book, in which no rubbish comes to the hand of the seeker, and the treasures are not packed in sawdust.

SOME NEW BOOKS

Flemish Influence in Britain. By J. Arnold Fleming. Two Vols. (Glasgow: Jackson Wylie. 30s. n.)

A Writer's Notes on His Trade. By C. E. Montague. (Chatto and Windus. 63s. n.)

Human History. By G. Elliot Smith. (Cape. 21s. n.)

Hannibal. By G. P. Baker. (Nash and Grayson. 18s. n.)

President Masaryk. By C. J. C. Street. (Geoffrey Bles. 7s. 6d. n.)

Vagabonds and Puppets. By Walter Wilkinson. (Geoffrey Bles. 7s. 6d. n.)

Red Tiger. By Phillips Russell. (Hodder and Stoughton. 20s. n.)

About Myself. By Ben Turner. (Cayme Press. 10s. 6d. n.)

The Fishermen's Saint. By Sir Wilfred Grenfell. (Hodder and Stoughton. 2s. n.)

Review of Revues. By C. B. Cochran. (Cape. 10s. n.)

In addition to the reviews published regularly in *The Times*, full criticisms of new books, together with a comprehensive list of current publications, will be found in *The Times Literary Supplement*, issued every Thursday, price 3d.

THE ORDNANCE

FROM EARLY DAYS TO THE WAR

A History of the Army Ordnance Services. By Major-General A. Forbes. Three Volumes. (Medici Society. 30s. net.)

The author of this striking work died within a few days of its publication, but has left behind him a notable monument. His history covers the administration of our fighting forces from the point of view of what are now known as Army Ordnance Services from the Conquest to the present day, one volume bringing the record up to the Crimean War, the second carrying it on to 1914, and the third dealing with the Great War. Major-General Forbes is an instance of how keen an amateur in historical writing can become when once bitten by the craze. The compilation of the first two volumes, for instance, must have cost him a vast amount of reading, but so far was that from exhausting his energy that he strayed off into a history of uniform not strictly germane to his subject, and even included an essay on the Broad Arrow because it had long been the Ordnance mark. These two volumes, if not ideally constructed and containing some pretty stiff reading, constitute a fund of military history for which the student has hitherto had to seek in a number of works. Nowhere else will he find it so clearly explained how our armies took the field in old days, how they were armed, clothed, and kept supplied with stores.

All that, however, is perhaps rather the affair of the specialist. The case of the third volume is very different. We often hear it said that there may have been some romance in earlier wars, but that there was none in the Great War. In respect of the Ordnance Services the Great War contained far more romance than had any of its predecessors. The story of the shifting of our main line of communications from the Seine ports to those of the Loire at the very outset, and of the ghastly confusion it entailed, is extremely interesting. Major-General Forbes, who never hesitates to criticize where he thinks criticism will do good, leaves us to understand that better arrangements could have been made, but that some confusion was inevitable in the circumstances. But that is as nothing compared with the tale the author has subsequently to unfold. As he remarks, it was dangerous not to follow up every idea, even every fad of the moment, for in that fad might be the germs of some inestimable service to the cause. Apart from the enormous growth of arms, equipment, and stores of kinds already in use or contemplated, there was a vast number of new uses of which no one had ever dreamt. The Ordnance's own workshops turned out unceasingly what were the "gadgets" of one week and the stark necessities of the next. Few of Major-General Forbes's readers, whether soldiers or civilians, will realize how much factory and repair or cleaning work was carried out by French and Belgian women in the employ of the R.A.O.C., or that these women began to enter its employ long before the arrival of the Women's Auxiliary Army Corps and even before the replacement of men by women at home.

It is this question of material, with its bewildering figures running almost invariably into millions, or tens or hundreds of millions—sandbags a million a day—which many readers will find most fascinating. For others there is sterner stuff, but this includes a masterly survey of the organization and administration of the Ordnance in France. There are also nine chapters by various hands on Ordnance work at the home base and in the secondary theatres of war. This volume is indeed in every respect an important contribution to the history of the Great War.

THE DOCTRINE OF THE RESURRECTION

The Resurrection of Man. And other Sermons preached in Westminster Abbey by the Ven. R. H. Charles, D.D. (Edinburgh: T. and T. Clark. 7s.)

Whatever Archdeacon Charles writes has a character of its own, for he is always outspoken in his views and untrammelled by tradition. Indeed, in this volume he proves to be rather bolder than usual, or perhaps it would be more accurate to say that his boldness is more easily recognized, since he deals with matters not merely of scholarship or of technical theology but with questions of interest to every reflective man and woman. When the sermons on belief in the Resurrection, which occupy about half of this book, were delivered in Westminster Abbey they attracted wide attention, but it is only now that they are published that it is possible to appreciate their real significance.

We have first an examination of the teaching of the Old Testament on the resurrection of man, then of the teaching of Judaism, both in its earlier and later periods. St. Paul's conception of the resurrection is also considered, and we are provided with an exposition of Christ's teaching. Dr. Charles emphatically rejects the doctrine of the resurrection of the flesh, and with it all that is due to Judaic eschatology. At his death Christ had no further relation with His physical body. "To connect our Lord's resurrection with such a gross physical miracle as the empty tomb would make it impossible for thoughtful people to believe in Christ's resurrection and in his full spiritual life immediately after his death upon the Cross." Physical death is a mere episode in the life of the faithful, and those who die in Christ live on through death, which is referred to as their Good Friday and Easter Sunday. Death makes no gap in the spiritual life or personality. Unfortunately in the early Church belief in the Resurrection, which should have been concerned only with persons, was used of things or dead bodies, and "this materialistic and false doctrine" is expressed in the Apostles' Creed in its affirmation of belief "in the resurrection of the flesh." The Nicene Creed, which has the phrase "the resurrection of the dead," a resurrection of persons, not of dead things, expresses the Christian belief correctly, though the resurrection of the flesh continues to be taught in defiance of what is plainly the witness of the New Testament.

Four sermons discuss the arguments against and for a blessed future life, and many readers will find them to be most instructive discourses on questions which are continually presenting themselves to their minds. The preacher's evident desire to state the case fairly adds to the impressiveness of his arguments and does much to commend his conclusion, which is clearly stated:—

> If a particular religion is advancing morally and spiritually, then the doctrine of a blessed personal immortality must sooner or later become an essential article of the creed, and not a secondary or inferential element—otherwise the religion itself will disappear, or stagnate into a grovelling and hurtful superstition.

The other sermons in the volume are on general subjects. Four offer illuminating studies of the Prophet Jeremiah and his contribution to the spiritual truths of religion. Three sermons are on John Wycliffe.

A LABOUR LEADER

MR. BEN TURNER'S MEMOIRS

About Myself, 1863-1930. By Ben Turner. (Humphrey Toulmin, 10s. 6d. net.)

The Prime Minister, in a short introduction to this autobiography, ascribes to the Secretary for Mines a wonderful life, useful in achievement and inspiring in the spirit which has animated it. The pleasure that comes from Mr. Turner's own words is due rather to the spirit than the achievement; for, like other warriors and champions, Mr. Turner is so good at painting his own portrait that he is a little disappointing on a more crowded canvas. His strike stories are as flat as his conference reports, and nothing could be less thrilling than his account of "Mond moonshine," as the enemy called Lord Melchett's proposals for regulating the relations of employers and employed. But, given the least chance to shine through the story, Mr. Turner does shine.

See him, for example, with Lenin in the Kremlin. Lenin, on whose features he missed the sneer that seems inseparable from the photographs, asked his opinion of Russia, and then followed a dialogue which may be summarized thus:—

Lenin.—You don't agree with our methods?

Turner.—To be honest, I do not.

Lenin.—Your people are so prone to exaggerate things. There was far more blood spilt in the French Revolution. The only difference is that you and your contemporaries were not alive when it happened.

Turner.—That's all very well; but two wrongs don't make a right.

Lenin.—The Russian revolution achieved its end; therefore it was justified.

Turner.—That is for the people of Russia to say, not I. Bloodshed is never justified.

Lenin.—Yet you will have bloodshed in England before you have a Socialist Government.

Turner.—I don't think so. I don't say we won't have a revolution—we have one every five years at least—but our weapon is the ballot-box.

The sturdy Yorkshireman can be heard in every one of those crisp sentences of Mr. Turner's. "I am Yorkshire through and through," he tells us, "and sometimes too prone to brag about it." The conditions amid which his earlier life was spent, Yorkshire though they were, appear to have been hard enough. Yet it was "a rich life," and if "most changes are for the better" a few that have come "we could have done without." One of these, possibly, is the substitution on Yorkshire cottage walls of gilt-framed oleographs for the "samplers" worked by mothers and grandmothers.

Mr. Turner says he has no grammar, style, or diction. But need a writer apologize if, in the very simplicity of his utterance, he can say that he has been "cosy happy" all his married life, and can explain an admonition to Mr. Thomas and Mr. Cook by pointing out that "when folks disagree very keenly or have a difference of opinion or start fending and proving we call it 'fratching'"? Without fending or proving, it is easy to forgive Mr. Turner his confession that, try as he will, he cannot love the poetry of Matthew Arnold. We are not always sure, however, that Mr. Turner's simplicity is without guile: as in his description of certain business methods in America, with the comment that "there time is less important." On the other hand, he may be acquitted of any striving after topical significance by the quotation, in verses addressed to him six years ago by the present Chancellor of the Exchequer, of—

We want no taxes on food, lad,
Nor on cloathes nor shoes nor light,
Tha's a better plan ner that, Ben,
For keeping t' home fires bright.

Which suggests that some day we may get a Budget in verse—probably not before Easter.

FRENCH AMBASSADORS IN ENGLAND

Recueil des Instructions données aux Ambassadeurs de France. Angleterre. Vols. I. and II., 1648-1690. Avec Introduction et Notes, par J. J. Jusserand. (Paris: Boccard.)

Early attention should be called to this important and long-awaited instalment of the French series of "Recueil des Instructions." It has no doubt been delayed since 1886, when the task of editing the volumes about our country were first entrusted to M. Jusserand, owing to the editor's important duties in the French Diplomatic Service. Happily M. Jusserand, since his recent retirement from the Embassy at Washington, has found the energy to put the finishing touches to the first two volumes, the material for which he had long been collecting during his rare moments of leisure. It is to be hoped that he may soon be able to publish the succeeding volumes up to 1789. These first two volumes, as would be expected from M. Jusserand's intimate acquaintance with English literature and history, are admirably edited, with the fullest notices of the personalities, whether French or English, that occur, and of the circumstances in which each envoy was sent to this country. The period covered by the volumes is of very special interest to historians, since it deals with Mazarin's negotiations with Charles I. and the Long Parliament and with Oliver Cromwell, who became an ally of France: it also sets forth the important relations of Louis XIV. and Charles II.—the Treaty of Dover, &c.—and Barillon's famous embassy in James II.'s time. No more authoritative collection of diplomatic papers relating to Anglo-French relations during this period has before appeared in print.

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"VAGABONDS AND PUPPETS" (7s. 6d. net) is a charming book by Walter Wilkinson, the author of "The Peep-Show," of which D. H. Lawrence said: "To me, a book like 'The Peep-Show' reveals England better than twenty novels written by clever young ladies and gentlemen."

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To-day also appears a new edition of "MY LIFE IN ART" (30s. net) by Constantin Stanislavsky, the Director of the Moscow Art Theatre. Of this great book, with 586 pages of text and 34 illustrations, Mr. St. John Ervine, in a four-column review in *The Observer*, wrote:—"This is one of the most remarkable books on the Theatre that I have ever read. It is a necessity of every actor's life."

"An amazing story of murder, corrupt politics and smuggling on a gigantic scale is told in this extraordinary book," says the *Daily Mail* reviewer of "LOOK AT CHICAGO!" (10s. 6d. net), by Edward Sullivan, who describes the desperate feuds which have sprung up between rival gangs of "bootleggers."

To-day I am publishing a very clever Mystery Novel "THE DEAD MOUSE," by Austen Allen, whose previous novel "Menace to Mrs. Kershaw" was praised by Arnold Bennett, Desmond MacCarthy and other leading critics. Another excellent Mystery story is, of course, John Rhode's new novel "PERIL AT CRANBURY HALL," which is in great demand at all the Libraries.

Did you see the fine review of Netta Syrett's great novel "PORTRAIT OF A REBEL" in *The Tatler*? This is what Mr. Richard King wrote about it: "It is undoubtedly one of the very best novels I have read this year. . . . Netta Syrett has written a very human, a very interesting, and a very lovable story. A novel which it would be a misfortune to miss."

Last June I published W. F. Morris's "BRETHERTON," which Mr. J. C. Squire, in *The London Mercury*, calls "undoubtedly the best of the English War-books." In March I am publishing "THE PATRIOT'S PROGRESS" (10s. 6d. net) by Henry Williamson, with pictures by William Kermode. This is a book which will take a place of its own in the literature of the War. The Limited Edition of 350 copies at £2 2s. net is already over-subscribed.

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CITY NOTES

SOUTHERN RAILWAY RESULTS

METROPOLITAN ISSUE SUCCESS

The report of the Southern Railway Company for 1929 makes a much better showing than was to be expected from the weekly traffic returns. The published railway traffic receipts had shown an aggregate decrease of £84,000, but in the report the actual decrease is only £26,881. On the other hand, expenditure was reduced by £272,495; thus the total net receipts from the railway were increased by £245,614. Revenue from steamboats decreased by £45,125. The total net revenue for the year, including various miscellaneous items, was £6,547,965, an increase of £153,553. Interest on loans and Debenture stocks absorbs £1,753,933, a trifling decrease on the year; dividends on the Guaranteed and Preference stocks again require £2,601,278; and the balance available for dividend on the Ordinary stock is £2,328,472, which includes £135,718 brought in. This sum is £183,619 larger than last year. The Preferred stock dividend amounts to £1,379,330; the dividend on the Deferred stock is raised from 2 to 2½ per cent., which requires an extra amount of £157,451, leaving £161,886 (an increase of £26,168) to be carried forward. Below is given a three-year comparison of results:—

—	1929	1928	1927
	£	£	£
Total capital expenditure	158,088,522	156,308,080	155,228,935
Gross receipts	26,507,018	26,516,895	27,072,933
Revenue expenditure	20,914,249	21,143,111	21,906,289
Net receipts	5,592,769	5,373,784	5,166,644
"J" joint lines—proportion of net revenue	Dr. 36,903	Dr. 41,016	Dr. 38,800
Net revenue	6,547,965	6,394,412	6,219,551
Debenture and loan interest, &c.	1,753,933	1,753,947	1,753,957
Guar. and Pref. dividends	2,601,278	2,601,278	2,501,278
Balance	2,192,754	2,039,187	1,964,316
Dividend on Ordinary	2,166,586	2,009,135	2,009,135
Rate per cent.:			
Prefd.	5%	5%	5%
Defd.	2½%	2%	2%
Surplus	26,168	30,052	Dr. 44,819
Brought in	135,718	105,666	150,485
Carried forward	161,886	135,718	105,666

The company has followed the example set by the London Midland and Scottish Railway last year of sending to the stockholders a summary of the financial accounts and statistical returns in place of a full copy of the accounts. The directors have adopted this plan for the sake of economy, and it will no doubt be welcomed by a majority of the stockholders. A full copy of the returns, however, will be supplied to any stockholder who applies for it.

Further Capital Expenditure

Capital expenditure last year amounted to £1,780,442, the largest individual amount—£780,000—having been spent on the extension of the Southampton Docks. In the current year capital expenditure will be still larger. It is estimated at £2,182,000, of which about £800,000 will be spent on the Southampton Docks, £582,000 on electrification of lines, and as much as £392,000 on additions to and improvements of various stations. This last-named item will give as much satisfaction to the thoughtful stockholder as to users of the line. In order to comply with the Government's stipulation made when the railway passenger duty was remitted that 90 per cent. of the capitalized value of the duty should be expended upon schemes of development and improvement to be begun within the present financial year, the directors have decided to use the amount—£2,042,560—in electrifying the lines to Reigate, Brighton, and Worthing. There is good reason to expect that this scheme will prove as satisfactory and remunerative as the earlier electrification schemes, which have strengthened the position of the company. In the ordinary way the company would have had to increase its capital before it could add to its Debenture debt; but under the Bill which is being promoted this year power is sought to increase the company's borrowing powers and to issue Debenture stock up to an amount of £2,000,000 without any corresponding issue of Preference or Ordinary stock. The Government has promised to support any such applications by the railways to Parliament in connexion with this matter.

Changes on the Board

Important changes in the composition of the board are announced, which will have the effect of considerably reducing the average age of the directorate, the high figure of which has been the subject of some criticism in the past. Lord Folkestone has succeeded the late Lord Younger, and it is now proposed that Major Eric Gore-Browne, managing partner in Glyn Mills, and Co., and the Hon. Oliver F. G. Stanley, M.P., shall succeed Sir George Murray and Sir Charles Owens, who, to the board's regret, have intimated their intention to retire. The directors place on record their appreciation of the loyal and unfailing assistance they have received from these two gentlemen. Those in closest touch with the company's affairs realize the value of their services to the railway during the many years they have been associated with it. The stockholders have the satisfaction of knowing that their places are to be filled by younger men of exceptional promise.

"Met." Issue Over-subscribed

It was announced yesterday that the list of applications for the issue of £2,000,000 of Three-and-a-Half per Cent. "A" Debenture stock of the Metropolitan Railway had been closed—so far as the general public are concerned—at 11.20 a.m., the issue having been over-subscribed. Applications from stockholders will be received up to the first post to-morrow. The prompt closing of the lists is in this case not surprising, in view of the large proportion of the issue that had been taken firm by financial institutions. Of the issue of £250,000 of Eight per Cent. Debenture stock made by the British Automatic Company, underwriters have been left with 62½ per cent. Dealings in the scrip are expected to begin to-day. The result is perhaps as good as could be expected when allowance is made for the generally unfavourable conditions prevailing in the Miscellaneous market.

Mercantile Trust Prosperity

The Mercantile Investment and General Trust, one of the three largest undertakings of its kind in Great Britain, continued last year its long record of progress. Net profits reached the new high figure of £333,559, which compares with £310,911 for 1928-29, and after again placing £50,000 to reserve the directors raise the Ordinary dividend from 16 to 16½ per cent. and carry forward £54,239, as compared with £45,229. The company last year increased its capital by £500,000, an operation that incidentally yielded £250,000 in share premiums—which has been credited to the capital reserve account—but the effect on income of these additional resources was felt only to a partial extent, the final call on the new capital not falling due until November last. The company now has published reserves of £1,000,000, which compare with an issued share capital of £3,500,000. It is fortunate in having outstanding £3,000,000 of Perpetual Debenture stock bearing interest at only 4 and 4½ per cent. The investments on January 31 had a book value of £7,645,000. This is very substantially under their market value. A year ago the chairman stated that the then current valuation of the company's assets, including the reserves, showed an excess over all its debentures and share capital and liabilities of approximately £3,500,000. Market values, of course, fluctuate, and last year the general trend was downwards, but a company possessing so great a surplus may justifiably regard the ordinary ebb and flow of security movements as of quite secondary importance.

Three Motor Reports

The results disclosed by the reports of three leading motor manufacturing companies—namely, Leyland Motors, Crossley Motors, and Willys Overland Crossley, which issued their reports yesterday—are of a widely divergent nature. The remarkable recovery in the fortunes of the Leyland Company during the last few years has made further progress. Out of the profits of the 12 months ended September 30 five years of arrears on the Seven-and-a-Half per Cent. Cumulative Preference shares have been paid, and the directors now state that the balance of arrears—namely, three years—will be paid as soon as the cash resources of the company permit. As the balance-sheet shows a much more liquid position than a year ago, the Seven-and-a-Half per Cent. Preference shareholders should not have to wait long before payments on the shares are brought up to date, if profits continue on their present scale. The results of the three companies for the past two years are shown in the following table:—

—	Past year: Net profits	Past year: Dividends	Past year: To reserve	Previous Year: Net profits	Previous Year: Dividends	Previous Year: To reserve
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Crossley Motors	2,025	—	—	120,711†	—	80,000
Leyland Motors	559,374	324,600	120,000	405,999	76,800	—
Willys Overl'd Crossley	21,585	36,000	—	50,329	36,000	—

† Including £111,507 from sales of investments.

Trading profits of Crossley Motors for the year ended October 31 were actually a little larger than in the preceding year. This company is devoting greater attention to the manufacture of omnibus and commercial vehicles, for which, the report states, the demand continues to increase. The directors of Willys Overland Crossley attribute the reduction in profits for the year 1929 to the general state of trade in the home market and adverse conditions affecting the trading of some of its subsidiaries. Provision has been made in this company's balance-sheet for the aggregate losses of subsidiary companies, but no credit has been taken for profits earned.

Bradford Dyers' Reduced Profit

Trading profits amounting to £538,255 were earned last year by the Bradford Dyers' Association. This figure compares with £817,994 for 1928. Deducting Debenture interest (£58,150) and depreciation (£209,005), there was a net profit of only £271,100, or scarcely more than one-half the previous year's total of £541,024. The results thus reflect clearly the acute depression which prevailed last year in the textile industry; indeed, the latest earnings are only slightly above those of 1926, the year of the coal stoppage. After meeting Preference dividend (£125,000), the balance of the year's revenue permits of a dividend on the Ordinary shares of 8½ per cent., against 11¼ per cent., the "carry forward" being reduced from £376,851 to £339,204. A year ago, while the balance carried forward was drawn upon to the extent of £184,171, the company placed to reserves sums amounting to £270,275. Another company associated with the textile industry—Woolcombers, Limited—announces a dividend for 1929 of 11¼ per cent., free of tax. For the previous year a bonus of 5 per cent. was paid in addition, and while the company last year was affected by the depletion of its resources connected with the capital repayment of 15s. per share, it is probable that the outcome of the twelve-month from a trading point of view was less favourable than that of 1928.

South African Port Equipment

An account is given in the current issue of *The Times Trade and Engineering Supplement* of new port works in South Africa which are being carried out, or are projected, "in view of the increasing volume of trade which may be expected within the next few years." New docks are reported to be in course of construction, and breakwaters are being extended seaward to shelter ships lying in the anchorages, and much is being done to provide increased shed accommodation. A large floating crane has been ordered for use at Cape Town, which, it is stated, will bring this port into line with other important ports. Attention has been called in these columns to the absence of such facilities in South Africa, which has made it necessary for shipowners to equip their vessels with powerful derricks to lift the locomotives and railway coaches that are constantly being imported. It has been a matter of comment that so important a port as Cape Town should lack the equipment for the landing of heavy manufactures, and so long as such a port was without adequate facilities it was, perhaps, too much to expect smaller ports to be better supplied. Both as a relief to vessels serving Cape Town and as an example to other centres the present developments will be welcomed by shipping managers.

ROYAL DUTCH NEW FINANCING

DIRECTORS' STATEMENT

The Hague, Feb. 17.—In view of the coming meeting of priority shareholders of the Royal Dutch Company, the board of directors makes the following announcement:—

"At their meeting on November 22 last the shareholders adopted a resolution modifying the articles of association, and thereby permitting the directors to raise loans by issuing obligations up to the limit of 50 per cent. of the issued capital without having to obtain confirmation at a general meeting. However, as under the terms of article 19 of the new articles of association decisions to raise loans by the issue of obligations require the approval of a meeting of priority shareholders, this approval is hereby requested.

"If the approval is granted, the company will give to the holders of priority shares in a short time the opportunity to exchange their present holdings, bearing interest at 4½ per cent. (if they so wish), for 5 per cent. obligations of the same nominal value, maturing in 50 years.

"As in the case of priority shares, the company reserves the right to redeem these obligations entirely or in part before the date of redemption at 102½ per cent. The same rate will be applied to the redemption of the obligations in 50 years."—*Reuter.*

A branch of Barclays Bank has been opened at 3, Stoneleigh-parade, Cheam Common-road, Worcester Park.

STOCK EXCHANGE

AN UNSATISFACTORY TONE

ARGENTINE RAILS WEAK

Weakness characterized the Stock Markets yesterday. Business was remarkably small for the first day of a new Account, and appeared to consist mainly of selling orders. Liquidation affected nearly every department, and particularly Industrials and Argentine Railway stocks, while among the factors tending to affect the sentiment was the uncertainty surrounding the outcome of the Naval Conference. Some of the selling was on French account. One of the few cheering incidents of the day was the success attending the issue of Metropolitan Railway Debenture stock, the lists for which were closed to non-stockholders of the company shortly after 11 o'clock.

The Five per Cent. War Loan was fairly well maintained, closing only 1-16 lower at 101 7-16, but British Government stocks generally showed falls of ⅛ to ⅜. The Three-and-a-Half per Cent. Conversion Loan declined to 76 5-16, Four per Cent. Funding to 87⅞, Four per Cent. Victory to 94½, and Four per Cent. Consols to 83⅞. The new Indian loan eased to 13-16 premium. Of the older issues the Four-and-a-Half per Cents., 1950-55, fell 1½ to 82, other loans declining ⅛ to ⅜. A general fall took place in Home Railway stocks. Great Western (90⅝) and L.M.S. (51½) gave way to the extent of ⅞, while North Eastern Preferred (32) lost more than a point. There were falls of ½ in Southern Deferred and Metropolitan. Underground Electric shares were steady at 23s. 3d.

In the Foreign market Chinese and Japanese bonds continued firm, the German issue of Chinese Four-and-a-Half per Cents. of 1898 being better at 82½. Chinese 1908 Four-and-a-Half per Cents. moved up to 56½ for the English portion and 55½ for the French. The Japanese 1899, 1907, and Six per Cent. loans were all fractionally firmer, and Siamese Four-and-a-Half per Cents. hardened to 93½. Brazilian bonds showed one or two small declines. Turkish Unified fell to 14. The South American Railway market was dull, Argentine stocks being weak. Buenos Ayres Great Southern fell about 2 points to 92½, and there were similar falls in Central Argentine and Buenos Ayres Western, which closed at 78 and 72 respectively. Central Uruguay stock was marked down to 72-74.

Oil shares shared in the prevailing depression, prices showing a general fall. Shell declined to 4 11-16, Anglo-Persian to 4⅛, Burmah to 4 5-32, and Mexican Eagle to 12s. 6d.

Stocks of rubber in London and Liverpool were announced at totals showing a rise of over 1,000 tons, and rubber was steady at 8d. per lb. The share market was quiet but firm, hopes of an early statement regarding the outcome of the Anglo-Dutch conversations influencing the market. United Serdang were bid for at 4s., but Allied Sumatra declined to 17s. offered. Killinghall Rubber were better at 2⅛. Linggi Debenture rose to 5½ premium. Tea shares were steady.

INDUSTRIAL SHARES DEPRESSED

The Industrial market was very depressed, a lower level of prices being established all round. Courtaulds fell to 2½ offered and closed at about 2 5-16 (a fall of 3-16), while Imperial Chemical fell nearly 1s. to 25s. 9d., the Deferred 10s. shares being 8s. 3d. only. Coats declined 9d. to 64s. 3d., and there were similar falls in Bleachers, Bradford Dyers, Sewing Cotton, and Fine Spinners. The tobacco group showed a general fall, and other groups affected as a whole included brewery and Swedish shares. Margarine shares, United Molasses, Gramophone, and Columbia Graphophone all declined, and there were small falls in a number of engineering shares, including Harland and Wolff Preference, which fell to 9s. 9d. Leyland Motors eased to 2 13-16 after being bid for at 2⅞ in anticipation of the report. Royal Mail stocks remained an unsettled market; the Five per Cent. Preference was little better than 20, but the Six-and-a-Half per Cent. Preference was slightly firmer at 28½, together with the Ordinary stock at 24. The Five per Cent. Debenture was quoted at about 55½ and the Four-and-a-Half stock at 72½. White Star Preference declined to 8s., and Elder Dempster Five-and-a-Half per Cent. Preference was not better than 9s.-10s. Lautaro Preferred declined to 2½.

South African and Rhodesian shares were dull. Chartered fell 1s. 3d. to 40s. 9d., while N'Changa dropped ⅛ to 3 1-16 and Bwana M'Kubwa fell to about 22s. Both Central Mining and De Beers lost ½, while New Modderfontein fell to 4 and Consolidated Diamond Mines to 10s. 9d.

AUSTRALIAN SINKING FUNDS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—In the "City Notes" of *The Times* to-day it is said that "some years ago the holders of a certain Australian State Government stock were rather surprised to learn from the lips of its treasurer that a portion of their sinking-fund moneys had been invested in a new Court of Justice."

May I point out that diversion of Australian loan sinking funds from the purpose of repurchasing or redeeming the loans would now be illegal? In 1923, the Commonwealth Parliament passed a law by which the Commonwealth sinking fund was placed under the management of a National Debt Commission, including as one of its members the Chief Justice of the High Court. The law directed that the moneys be applied to the repurchase or the redemption of Commonwealth securities. In order to provide elasticity as to the time of application of the money in the manner directed, permission was given to the National Debt Commission to make temporary investments, which, however, must be confined to deposits in banks, and to the purchase of United Kingdom or State Government securities not having more than three years to run before maturity.

The Commonwealth law in this matter was extended in 1928 to the debts of the States.

It will be seen that the provisions for the sinking fund of the debts of the Commonwealth and of all the States comply with the requirements of good finance, and are in accordance with the principles indicated in your "City Notes."

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
GRANVILLE RYRIE, High Commissioner.
Australia House, Strand, W.C., Feb. 17.

PROPOSED NITRATE BONUS

The Chilean Nitrate of Soda Producers' Association, "desiring to encourage regular dealers in Chilean nitrate of soda to give their firm support to the existing system of sales at stabilized prices, and to operate in nitrate of soda with full confidence during the present season," has issued a circular outlining conditions under which "approved dealers" in Great Britain and Ireland (namely, those who have signified their wish to participate in the scheme before April 30) may claim from the delegation for Great Britain and Ireland of the Chilean Producers' Association an equivalent bonus in respect of stocks held by them for the 1929-30 nitrate year should any reduction in prices for deliveries within that year be decided upon. This bonus "shall be allowed on nitrate of soda purchased under this scheme which is in the hands of an 'approved dealer' at the time when the reduction is made or which the same dealer may have to receive before June 30, 1930, in fulfilment of contracts . . . with authorized dealers."

The indemnity allowed on stocks unsold at June 30, 1930, will be the difference between the price fixed by the association for delivery in July, 1930, and the price for delivery in June, 1930.

MONEY RATES AT HOME AND ABROAD

—	Bank rate	Market discount rate	Call Money
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
London	4½	3⅞-3 15/16	3½-4
New York	4	3⅞-3¾	4½
Paris	3½†	3	—
Berlin	6	5⅝	5½-7½
Swiss Bank places	3½	3	—
Milan	7	6¾	—
Amsterdam	4	2 11/16	2½
Brussels	4	3 11/16	2⅜

† The Bank of France rate for advances is 4½ per cent.

MONEY MARKET

U.S. DOLLARS IN DEMAND

SPANISH CURRENCY WEAK

With no Treasury Bill maturities on Mondays this month, the short loan market yesterday experienced rather tight conditions. Fresh accommodation for the night commanded from 3¾ to 4 per cent. during the greater part of the day, the rate declining to 3½ per cent. towards the close. Old loans were renewed at 3½ and 3¾ per cent. Business in the discount market was very small, bills being scarce. Brokers were usually able to obtain three months fine bank bills in competition at 3⅞ per cent. A small Continental demand was reported at 3 27/32 per cent. and also at 3 13/16 per cent. "Hot" Treasury Bills were dealt in at 3 27/32 per cent. The weakness of sterling in terms of U.S. dollars was an unfavourable feature of foreign exchanges, the New York rate closing at $4.86 3/64.

The Bank rate is 4½ per cent., to which it was reduced from 5 per cent. on February 6. The bank's deposit rate is 2½ per cent. and the deposit rates of the discount houses are 2½ per cent. at call and 2¾ per cent. at notice.

Loans (per Cent.): Day to day	Loans: For short periods	Discount (Bank Bills) (per Cent.): 60 days	3 months	4 months	6 months
3½-4	3½-3¾	3 15/16-4	3⅞-3 15/16	3 15/16	3 15/16-4

Discount (Treasury Bills): 2 Mths. %	3 Mths. %	(Fine Trade Bills): 3 months	4 months	6 months
3 15/16-4	3⅞-3 15/16	4½-5	4¾-5	5-5½

NATIONAL BANK OF BELGIUM

—	Feb. 13	Inc. or Dec.
	Belgas	Belgas
Coin and bullion	1,712,398,000	+ 14,861,000
Securities, Belgium and abroad	791,562,000	− 3,135,000
Notes in circulation	2,763,316,000	− 6,246,000
Current accounts	102,143,000	+ 21,899,000

—*Reuter.*

NATIONAL BANK OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA
(000's omitted)

—	Feb. 7	Inc. or Dec.
Assets:	Crowns	Crowns
Gold stock	1,261,762	+ 68
Balances abroad and foreign currencies	2,007,126	− 31,717
Other cash	25,245	+ 2,067
Bills discounted	357,840	+ 14,255
Securities discounted	775	− 4,875
Advances on collaterals	15,061	+ 43
State notes debt balance, assets of the bkg. office of the Min. of Finance	4,093,237	− 4,496
Other assets	310,141	− 1,469
Liabilities:		
Capital fully paid up, capital reserve fund	406,800	—
Reserve funds	73,622	—
Bank notes in circulation	6,562,371	− 360,627
Check account balances and other sums due at sight	733,258	+ 326,624
Other maturities: short term cash vouchers	315	—
Other liabilities	294,821	+ 7,879

FOREIGN EXCHANGES

U.S. dollars were persistently bid for during the greater part of the day, the demand being reported to be largely on London account. The New York rate declined to $4.86, closing at $4.86 3-64, compared with $4.86 11-64 on Saturday. The discount on forward dollars continued to widen, being 1/16c. one month, and 5/32c. three months. Canadian dollars were also in demand, and the Montreal rate finished at $4.89½, against $4.90½. The French exchange again moved in favour of sterling, closing at 124.21¼f., a rise of 1c. Both Italian and Dutch currencies showed appreciation, and Swedish crowns were wanted, the Stockholm rate being finally 18.12⅝kr. Pronounced weakness was apparent in Spanish currency, the Madrid rate, after reaching 39.60p., closing at 39.47½p., against 38.87½p. on Saturday. There was a slight recovery in Turkish piastres. Among the South American exchanges the Buenos Aires rate again moved against Argentina, closing 3/32d. lower at 42 9/32d. The discount on the New Zealand pound has been increased to the same margin as that on the Australian pound.

The following table gives the range of telegraphic exchange quotations within which business was reported yesterday:—

Place	Method of Quoting	Par of Exchange	Feb. 17	Feb. 15
New York	$ to £	4.86⅔	4.86-4.86 5/32	4.86⅛-3/16
Montreal	$ to £	4.86⅔	4.89¼-4.90	4.90-4.90½
Paris	Fr. to £	124.21	124.18-124.23	124.17-124.23
Brussels	Bel. to £	35.00	34.89½-91¼	34.89½-91¼
Milan	Lire to £	92.46	92.88-92.92	92.90-92.92
Zurich	Fr. to £	25.2215	25.19½-20¼	25.19¾-20¼
Athens	Dr. to £	375	375-375½	374⅞-375½
Helsingfors	M. to £	193.23	193.15-193.30	193.20-193.40
Madrid	Pts. to £	25.2215	38.70-39.60	38.70-39.00
Lisbon	Escu. to £	—	108½-108¾	108½-108¾
Amst'rdam	Fl. to £	12.107	12.12¼-⅞	12.12½-13¼
Berlin	M. to £	20.43	20.36½-37¼	20.36¼-37
Vienna	Sch. to £	34.58½	34.50-34.55	34.51-34.55
Budapest	Pen. to £	27.82	27.80-27.85	27.81-27.85
Prague	Kr. to £	§164.25	164⅛-164¼	164⅛-164¾
Warsaw	Zloty to £	43.38	43.33-43.39	43.35-43.40
Riga	Lats to £	25.2215	25.23-25.29	25.24-25.29
Bucharest	Lei to £	813.6	817-819	818-820
Const'ple	Pst. to £	110	1,040-1,070	1,050-1,080
Belgrade	Din. to £	25.2215	275⅞-276¼	275⅞-276¼
Kovno	Lit. to £	48.66	48½-49	48½-49
Sofia	Lev. to £	673.659	668-675	668-675
Reval	E.Kr. to £	18.159	18.18-18.24	18.18-18.24
Oslo	Kr. to £	18.159	18.17½-18	18.17½-18
Stockholm	Kr. to £	18.159	18.12⅝-13¼	18.13-13½
Copenh'g'n	Kr. to £	18.159	18.15½-16½	18.15½-16½
Al'andria	Pst. to £	97½	97 7/16-97 9/16	97 7/16-97 9/16
Bombay	Per rup.	18d.	1/5 29/32-15/16	1/5 29/32-15/16
Calcutta	Per rup.	18d.	1/5 29/32-15/16	1/5 29/32-15/16
Madras	Per rup.	18d.	1/5 29/32-15/16	1/5 29/32-15/16
Hong-kong	Per dol.	—	1/6⅛-1/7¼	1/6¼-1/7¼
Kobe	Per yen	24.58d.	2/0½-2/0 5/16	2/0¼-2/0 5/16
Shanghai	Per tael	—	1/11½-2/0¼	1/11¾-2/0 5/16
Singapore	Per dol.	2/4	2/3 21/32-15/16	2/3 21/32-15/16
Batavia	Fl. to £	12.107	12.12⅞-13⅜	12.12⅞-13⅜
Manila	Per dol.	24.066d.	2/0 5/16	2/0 5/16
R. de Jan.	Per mil.	5.899d.	5 51/64-5 55/64	5 7/16-5½
B. Aires	Per dol.	47.577d.	42¼-42⅜	42⅜-42½
Valp'raiso†	$ to £	40	39.75	39.76
M'video	Per dol.	51d.	43¼-43¾	43½-44
Lima†	£P to £P	Par	22% prem.‡	22% prem.‡
Mexico	Pesos to £	9.76	10.15-10.40	10.15-10.40

† 90 days. § Based on legal stabilization at $2.90-3.03 to 100kr. ‡ Nominal.

EMPIRE EXCHANGE RATES

BUYING RATES PER £100

—	Demand £	s.	d.	30 days' sight £	s.	d.	60 days' sight £	s.	d.	90 days' sight £	s.	d.
On:—												
Australia	96	0	0	95	8	9	94	17	6	94	6	3
New Zealand	96	0	0	95	8	9	94	17	6	94	6	3
Africa and Rhodesia	98	15	0	98	2	6	97	10	0	96	17	6

SELLING RATES

—	Cable Transfers £	s.	d.	Demand £	s.	d.
On:—						
Australia	97	10	0	97	2	6
New Zealand	97	10	0	97	2	6
South Africa	99	15	0	99	12	6
Rhodesia	99	16	3	99	13	9

SOUTH AMERICAN EXCHANGE RATES

Country	—	Par	Latest rate sight	Previous rate sight
Ecuador	Sucres to £	24.3325	24.70	24.69
Venezuela	Bolivares to £	25.25	25.55	25.52
Colombia (Bogota)	Pesos to £	5.00	5.06	5.04
Nicaragua	Cordobas to £	4.87	4.92	4.92
Salvador	Colones to £	9.73	9.98	10.00
Bolivia	Pence to Boliviano	18d.	18d.†	18d.

† 90 days.

The Bank of England announced yesterday the sale of £1,719 in Bar Gold. Since Wednesday last there has been a net influx of £12,681, as shown below:—

Arrivals	£	Withdrawals	£
Feb. 13—Sovs.	25,000	Feb. 13	Nil
Feb. 14	Nil	Feb. 14	Nil
Feb. 15—Bar gold	8	Feb. 15—Bar gold	8,608
		Sovs.	2,000
Feb. 17	Nil	Feb. 17—Bar gold	1,719
		Net influx	12,681
Total	£25,008	Total	£25,008

Net influx for 1930 to date, £4,645,648; efflux for 1929 (according to the published movements of gold), £8,228,489.

In the bullion market the price of bar gold remained at 84s. 11¼d. per ounce.

Silver was unaltered at 20d. per ounce for cash and 19⅞d. for forward delivery.

LEWIS'S, LIMITED, INCREASE OF CAPITAL

An extraordinary general meeting of Lewis's, Limited, outfitters and general drapers, held at Liverpool yesterday, decided to increase the capital to £3,667,500 by the creation of 442,500 additional Fifteen per Cent. Cumulative Preferred Ordinary shares of £1 each, which will rank with the existing 1,057,500 Fifteen per Cent. Cumulative Preferred Ordinary shares. At a separate meeting of shareholders it was decided that the 1,057,500 Twelve-and-a-Half per Cent. Cumulative Participating Preferred Ordinary shares of £1 each should in future be known as Fifteen per Cent. Cumulative Preferred Ordinary shares.

CONTINENTAL BOURSE QUOTATIONS

PARIS, Feb. 17.—The following are closing quotations on the Bourse:—3% Perpetual Rentes, 86.90 (previous closing, 88); 5% Rentes, 1915-16, 101.15 (101); 4% Rentes, 1917, 100.35 (100.30); 5% Rentes, 1918, 99.90 (99.90); 5% Rentes, 1920, 136.50 (136.55); 6% Rentes, 1920, 103.65 (103.35); 6% Rentes, 1927, 107.85 (107.50); 5% Credit National, 1919, 614 (614); 5% Credit National, 1920, 552 (550); 6% Credit National, 1921, 566 (568); 6% Credit National, 1922 (1st), 526 (527); 6% Credit National, 1923 (1st), 560 (563); 6% Credit National, 1924, 578 (579); 4% Egyptian Unified, 388 (388); 3½% Italian Rentes, 89 (89.25); 4% Japanese, 1905, 486.25 (486.25); 5% Russian, 1906, 8.10 (8.10); 4½% Russian, 1909, 4.10 (4.25); 4% Turkish Unified, 72 (70.10); Banque de France, 24,950 (25,250); Banque de Paris, 2,870 (2,945); Banque Parisienne, 2,055 (2,125); Comptoir National d'Escompte, 1,980 (2,000); Credit Foncier Egyptien, 3,770 (3,800); Credit Lyonnais, 3,070 (3,100); Banque d'Athens, 255 (—); Banque d'Orient, 346 (345); Banque Ottomane, 1,193 (1,215); Suez Canal shares, 20,000 (19,825); Chargeurs Reunis, 755 (765); Messageries Maritimes, 230 (230); Transatlantique, 1,061 (1,080); Raffinerie Say, 1,950 (1,960); Sucreries d'Egypte, 897 (907); Wagons-Lits, 653 (665); Thomson-Houston, 1,151 (1,175); Lautaro Nitrate, 326 (340); Ford of France, 184 (188); Rio Tinto, 5,375 (5,535); Tharsis, 580 (601); De Beers, 1,203 (1,224); De Beers Preferred, 1,560 (1,562); Jagersfontein Estate, 255 (256); Central Mining, 2,220 (2,225); Chartered, 254 (260); Brakpan, 368 (372); Crown Mines, 392 (394); East Rand, 67 (68); Geduld, 412 (414); General Mining, 92 (93); Consolidated Goldfields, 255 (259); Johannesburg Consolidated, 278 (279); Randfontein Estate, 36 (37); Rand Mines, 376 (379); Tanganyika, 320 (325); Transvaal Consolidated, 168 (173); Union Corporation, 441 (442); Mexico Mines of El Oro, 78 (80); Mozambique, 73 (75); West Rand Mines Consolidated, 38 (38); Caoutchoucs, 203 (206); Eastern International, 141 (143); Gula Kalumpong, 169 (173); Kuala Lumpur, 238 (240); Malacca, 231 (232); Mexican Eagle, 154 (161); Royal Dutch, 39,825 (40,200); Shell Transport, 583 (589); Platine, 1,935 (1,943); Lianosoff, 87 (90); Baku (Napthe), 550 (—); Oceana Consolidated, 17 (18.25). Exchange on New York, 25.53¾ (25.54¾); exchange on London, official average, 124.23 (124.22); cheques, closing market rate, 124.23 (124.17); private discount rate, 2¾% (2¾%).—*Reuter.*

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 17.—Closing quotations:—6% Dutch, 1922, 103⅞ (previous, 103 13/16); 5% Dutch, 102⅝ (102 9/16); 2½% Dutch, 64½ (64⅝); 3% Dutch, 77⅞ (77 13/16); 4% Brazilian, 1889, 49 (48⅝); Peruvian, 12 (12 1/16); Peruvian 4% Cum. Pref., 54¼ (54½); Erie, 62½ (—); United States Steel, 185⅝ (189⅝); Union Pacific, 226 (—); Royal Dutch Petroleum, 387 (391); Anaconda, 153 1/16 (156 1/16); Deli Batavia Rubber, 112¾ (113¼); Deli Batavia Tobacco, 397 (399); Deli Mij, 360¼ (359); Amsterdam Rubber, 173¾ (173); Margarine Unie, 325½ (328¼); Philips Lamps, 456 (467). Exchange on Berlin, 59.53 (59.54½); London, 12.12⅞ (12.12 15/16); New York, 2.49 7/16 (2.49½); Paris, 9.76¼ (9.76½).

BERLIN, Feb. 17.—Closing quotations:—Deutsche Erdoel, 104 (previous, 104); Kali Industrie Kassel, 192 (192.25); Salzdetfurth, 358 (359); Rheinbraunkohlen, 244.25 (244); Rhein. Westfael. Elekt., 181 (181.25).

Reuter's telegram contains the following closing quotations:—German Loan Liquidation Debt, 8.60 (previous, 8.37); Mexican Consols, 20.75 (20); Reichsbank, 309.90 (308); Berliner Handels, 188.75 (189); Commerz and Privat Bank, 158 (158.50); Darmstadter and National Bank, 236 (236.50); Deutsche Bank and Disconto, 150.10 (150); Dresdner Bank, 151 (151.50); Gelsenkirchen Bergwerke, 137 (137.10); Harpener, 136.25 (136.75); Allgemeine Elekt, 175.60 (175.25); Farbenindustrie, 165.40 (165.50); Farbenindustrie 6% Debs., 101 (101); Hamburg Amerika, 100.75 (100.50); Norddeutsche Lloyd, 104.75 (104.25); A.K.U., 115.75 (115.10); Vereinigte Stahlwerke, 102.40 (102.25); Svenska Tandsticks, 352.50 (353); Polyphon, 280 (275); Siemens and Halske, 260 (261.50); Schuckert, 189 (187.50). Exchange on London, 20.36¾ (20.36½); Paris, 16.40 (16.39); Amsterdam, 167.94 (167.92); New York, 4.19 (4.18⅞). Private discount rates—Short term (30-55 days), 5⅜% (5⅜%); long term (55-90 days), 5⅜% (5⅜%). Call money, 5½-7½% (5%-7%).

VIENNA, Feb. 17.—Closing quotations:—Gar. Oest. Voelkerbundani (Austrian Issue), 106.15 (previous, 106.15); Oest. Nationalbank, 331 (330); Wiener Bank-Verein, 21 (21); Oest. Credit-Anstalt, 51 (51); Ungar. Allg. Credit-Bank, 94.10 (unquoted); Niederoest Eskompte, 170 (170); Donau-Dampfschiffahrts, 42.75 (42.75); A.E.G. Union Elekt., 28.06 (28.40); Oest. Brown-Boveri, 172 (unquoted); Oest. Siemens Schuckert 186 (187.50); Salgo Tarjaner Steinkohlen, 59.75 (59.55); Oest. Alpine-Montan, 36 (36.05); Felten and Guilleaume, 59.55 (60.40); Berndorfer Metallwarenfabrik, Arthur Krupp, 7.25 (7.50); Nestomitzer Zuckerraff, 160.50 (unquoted). Exchange on Amsterdam, 284.61 (284.69); London, 34.52 (34.52½); New York, 701.50 (701); Paris, 27.79½ (27.79½).

MILAN, Feb. 17.—Closing quotations:—Exchange on London, 92.91 11/16 (previous, 92.92½); Consolidato, 5%, 79.82 (79.95); Banca d'Italia, 2,029 (2,035); Banca Commerciale, 1,453 (1,456); Banca Nationale di Credito, 598 (598); Banco di Roma, 117 (117); Credito Italiano, 802 (805); Cosulich Navigazione, 92 (92); Meridionali, 1,195 (1,195); Navigazione Generale, 496 (497½); Cantoni Coats, 735 (737); Snia Chatillon, 200¼ (200½); Snia Viscosa, 62¼ (63¼); Ilva, 227 (227); Monte Amiata, 292 (293½); Montecatini, 258 (258½); Fiat, 386 (387½); Adriatica, 254 (255); Edison, 825 (826); Unione Esercizi Elettrici, 110 (110¼); Terni, 410 (410½); Consorzio Mobiliare Finanziario, 818 (819½); Adamello, 320 (320).

City News in Brief

A deficit of 11,000,000 marks (£550,000) is shown in the balance-sheet of the Cologne Municipality.—*Reuter.*

The output of the gold mines of Ontario during 1929 amounted in value to £6,676,633, compared with £6,537,744 during 1928.

The 1930 edition of "The Stock Exchange Official Intelligence" will be published on March 25. The "Official Intelligence" is the only work of its kind that is published by the Stock Exchange.

Net profits amounting to 8,265,270kr., as against 11,269,731kr. in 1928, are shown in the annual report of the Bank of Norway. A dividend of 8 per cent., the same as for the preceding year, has been declared.

Most of the £7,000,000 of gold that is being shipped from Australia to London to build reserves to meet oversea obligations is on the water, and the balance will be sent within 10 days, states our Melbourne Correspondent.

A merger of the tobacco-growing interests in New Zealand is announced, with the objects, it is stated, of supervising the cooperative marketing of the crops, establishing fixed grade standards, and generally protecting growers.—*Reuter.*

Egyptian imports for January amounted to £E6,450,977, against £E4,784,496 for the corresponding month in 1929, state Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas), and exports to £E4,213,984, against £E5,482,249. Cotton exports amounted to £E3,393,952, against £E4,451,349.

An extraordinary general meeting of John Anderson's Royal Polytechnic, Limited, has been called for March 18, when a resolution will be proposed that the name of the company be changed to Lewis's Royal Polytechnic, Limited. It may be recalled that Lewis's Investment Trust acquired control of the company in the autumn of last year.

NATIONAL MINING CORPORATION

CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE APPOINTED

Presiding at the annual meeting of the National Mining Corporation, Limited, held yesterday in London, Mr. Herbert Guedalla explained that the board had had to utilize the reserve account of £50,000 this year for the purpose of writing down investments. The company's liabilities showed a reduction of about £17,000. He proceeded to explain at length the reasons why the board had not been able to turn to advantage any of the company's partly developed enterprises, with the result that the actual loss in working for the year amounted to £12,822. Their most important investment was their interest in the Roumanian Oil Company known as the Societate "Sospiro." In acquiring this interest and in loans since made to that company, the National Mining Corporation had spent altogether £615,000. They had had continually to supply further funds in order to preserve this valuable asset. The real future of the corporation depended on how soon the valuable "Sospiro" property could be turned to account. At a private meeting of some of the largest shareholders it was decided to appoint a consultative committee, and Mr. D. J. Jackson, Mr. S. Anderson, and Mr. F. Dallon were nominated to act as members of it.

A long discussion took place on the motion to adopt the report.

Mr. Copp said that in 1928 the company had £110,000 in cash, and he was unable to see the utility of convening a committee of shareholders now that the money had gone.

Mr. Robson suggested that the only economy that seemed to be practised by the company was in regard to information for the shareholders. He was inclined to move that the company should go into liquidation.

Mr. Champion considered that the undertaking was in a much better position under a board than it would be under a liquidator if they desired to effect sales to the best advantage.

The Chairman, replying to questions, said he was a very large shareholder in the company, and the other members of the board had substantial holdings.

The report was adopted, and it was agreed to add the name of Mr. Champion to the consultative committee.

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COMPANY MEETING

WESTINGHOUSE BRAKE AND SAXBY SIGNAL COMPANY

SATISFACTORY RESULTS

LORD SOUTHBOROUGH ON THE OUTLOOK

The Forty-ninth Ordinary Annual General Meeting of the Westinghouse Brake and Saxby Signal Company, Limited, was held yesterday at the company's offices, 82, York-road, King's Cross, London, N.

The Rt. Hon. Lord Southborough, G.C.B. (the chairman), after expressing regret at the death of Lieut.-Colonel Montagu Cradock, C.B., C.M.G., one of the directors, said:—The net profit for the year ended September, 1929, is £102,292. We have, as in former years, made full provision for income-tax on the whole of the profits, but in this year we have changed our method of showing the result. In previous years we only charged into the accounts the tax on the undistributed profits, charging the tax on the distributed profits against the dividend. This year we have thought well to charge the full amount in the accounts and show the dividend net. Whichever method is followed, the result, of course, is precisely the same.

Consequently an adjustment has to be made of the figures, showing the profits of previous years in order to make the exact comparison with the year under review. The figures would read as follows:—1929, £102,292 net profit; 1928, £123,721 net profit; 1927, £90,394 net profit; 1926, £112,887 net profit; and 1925, £77,576 net profit. The average for the four preceding years is £101,144, compared with the current year of £102,292.

Company's Management and Activities

If you will recall the serious difficulties with which industrial concerns have been met in recent years I am confident, gentlemen, you will agree that there is no cause for complaint against the management of our company. We have a highly efficient organization, always under the vigilant eye of a managing director with remarkable scientific and businesslike qualifications.

There are a few matters in connexion with last year's operations which may be of interest to you. Our rectifier business continues to increase in volume. It is a very interesting, as well as a fairly remunerative, addition to our normal activities. In fact, this year our output has been about three times the amount of last year. I hope that the apparatus is familiar to all who use wireless sets, and, if it is not, we hope you will examine the invention and give your support to us rather than to the manufacturers of rectifying valves.

You have no doubt seen during the past year many references to the Westinghouse Servo brakes for motor-cars in connexion with a legal action under the title of Société Anonyme Servo-Freins Dewandre v. Citroen Cars, Limited. This was an action tried before Mr. Justice Astbury in the Chancery Division of the High Court. Your company, while not a party to the proceedings, was interested in the results, because the Dewandre company sought to establish that the Citroen company, licensees of one of our French associated companies, were infringing certain patents held by the Dewandre company relating to servo-brakes for motor-cars. The Dewandre company failed both before Mr. Justice Astbury and in the Court of Appeal, where the Master of the Rolls and two Lords Justices unanimously upheld the decision in favour of Citroen Cars, Limited, in the first Court. Both the action and the appeal were dismissed with costs against the plaintiffs, this result being eminently satisfactory to us.

Improvements at Chippenham Works

It is with some pride that I mention the great improvement in the buildings and plant and machinery at our Chippenham works, the works, covering over nine acres, having been transformed during the past few years. A well-equipped building now houses the works staff; another modern and well-lighted building is occupied mainly by the rectifier department, and several new additions and extensions are increasing our capacity to produce economically. In these days, although it is often hard to find or to spare money, a company is more than ever likely to go to the wall unless it pinches to improve its buildings, to secure the most modern plant and machinery, and really good accommodation for those who do the daily round of work. It is better to pursue these sound forms of administration than to strain a point and pay a little more in dividend.

I should like to say a few words with regard to the articles of association of the company. The present set of articles were framed in 1881; they have been added to and varied as necessity arose, but the board hold that it would be desirable to bring them up to date, particularly in view of the numerous and important changes in the law relating to public companies effected by the Act of 1929. Within a short time, therefore, you will be asked to attend an extraordinary general meeting to consider and, if you think fit, adopt a completely new set of articles which have been prepared by the company's solicitors. The board has no intention of altering the rights of shareholders; the whole purpose is to bring up to date the company's regulations and satisfy the existing law in the most complete manner.

Prospects for 1929-30

For the first four months of the present financial year (1929-30) both orders and sales have been high, and I am advised that these four months will show highly satisfactory trading profit figures. As regards prospects for the remainder of the current financial year, these are good in the sense that a very large volume of signalling work is to be let by the British railways during the next eight months, and we hope to obtain our proportion of it. On the other hand, our competitors are increasingly active, and the fight for work will no doubt be very severe.

The Chairman concluded by moving the adoption of the report and accounts and the payment of a dividend at the rate of 8 per cent., less income-tax.

Mr. H. G. Brown (managing director), in seconding the motion, expressed deep regret at the death of the secretary of the company, Mr. Richard Payne, on the 15th inst.

The resolution was unanimously adopted, and it was resolved to send a letter of condolence to the family of the late secretary.

JAPHET AND CO.

The balance-sheet of S. Japhet and Co., merchant bankers, as at December 31 last shows their issued share capital at £1,300,000, as against £1,250,000 a year previously. In addition, the reserve account has been increased from £600,000 to £700,000, bringing the total issued capital and reserve up to £2,000,000. A comparison of the balance-sheet items with those of a year ago may be made from the following table:—

—	Dec. 31, 1929	Dec. 31, 1928
	£	£
Deposit, current and other accounts	7,302,579	7,307,856
Acceptances	6,964,472	7,806,372
Cash	520,870	468,257
Money at call	2,503,289	2,202,970
Investments	1,828,398	1,837,021
Bills discounted	872,870	886,126
Advances	3,395,847	3,579,575

Liquid assets (*i.e.*, cash, money at call, investments and bills discounted) represent 78 per cent. of the deposits, as against 74 per cent. at December 31, 1928. The total of the balance-sheet is £16,267,051 as against £16,464,228.

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NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

UNSETTLED

EASIER EXCHANGE RATES

NEW YORK, Feb. 17.—Trading on the Stock Exchange to-day was mainly of a professional character and movements showed considerable irregularity, weakness in the early part of the session being followed by substantial recoveries. Sales were returned at 3,283,000 shares.

In the absence of any stimulating news over the week-end, professionals resumed their selling pressure in the belief that the market situation required a technical readjustment. This, in conjunction with heavy realizing in most of the speculative leaders, caused an easy opening, with sharp declines throughout the list. Pressure was particularly noticeable against Steel Common and Westinghouse Electric, with American Can also freely sold, despite the annual report showing that the company earned at the rate of $8.02 per share, as compared with $6.86 per share in 1928. Stocks were taken up fairly readily on the initial decline, but the rally which resulted from covering was short-lived, another general downward movement following the resumption of active selling. Oil and copper issues were particularly under pressure, reflecting market pessimism as to the future prices in both industries. The weakness of these groups had an unsettling effect generally, and prompted selling drives elsewhere. Later in the morning sharp rebounds in issues which are believed to be harbouring an over-extended short interest, such as Radio Corporation and Montgomery Ward, together with advances in a few high-grade issues like Consolidated Gas, resulted in considerable irregularity.

A better tone developed in the afternoon, offerings becoming lighter and demand improving, especially for the issues which were subjected to selling pressure earlier in the day. Consolidated Gas came into favour again on a revival of reports that a merger was contemplated with the Brooklyn Union Gas Company on the basis of 1½ share of Consolidated Gas for each share of Brooklyn Union Gas. The easiness of foreign exchange rates, particularly sterling, francs, and guilders, all reaching low levels for the year, was attributed to foreign buying of dollars for the purpose of the purchase of American stocks, chiefly motor issues. The close was steady.

Exchange	Method of Quoting	Parity	Feb. 17	Feb. 15
		$	$	$
Montreal on:—				
London, cables	£1	4.86⅔	4.89½	4.90
New York on:—				
London, sight	£1	—	4.85⅝	4.85¾
Cables	£1	4.86⅔	4.86 1/16	4.86⅛
60 days' sight	£1	—	4.82 1/16	4.82 3/16
Grain bills, sight	£1	—	4.85 9/16	4.85 11/16
Seven days	£1	—	4.84 9/16	4.84 11/16
Paris, short sight	100f.	3.91¾	3.91⅝	3.91⅝
Rome, cables	100l.	5.26	5.23⅜	5.23⅜
Amsterdam, short sight	100fl.	40.20	40.03¾	40.03¼
Oslo, cables	100kr.	26.80	26.73½	26.74½
Stockholm, cables	100kr.	26.80	26.81¾	26.82
Copenh'g'n, cables	100kr.	26.80	26.77	26.77
Prague, cheques	100kr.	—	2.96⅛	2.96⅛
Berlin, short sight	100mk.	23.80	23.86¼	23.87
Brussels, cables	100bel.	13.90	13.92½	13.92½
Berne, cables	100f.	19.30	19.29¼	19.29½
Madrid, cables	100ps.	19.30	12.28	12.50
Vienna, cables	100sch.	14.07	14.08¾	14.08¾
Budapest, cables	100pen	17.49	17.48¾	17.48¾
Belgrade, cables	100din.	19.30	1.76½	1.76½
Athens, cables	100dr.	1.30	1.30	1.30
		Cents	Cents	Cents
B. Aires	1 peso	42.54	37.76	37.76
Rio, cables	1 mil.	32.45	11.10	11.05

RAILWAYS

Closing Prices —	Feb. 17	Feb. 15	Closing Prices —	Feb. 17	Feb. 15
Atchison	234¼	236	Int.C.Amer	31¼	31
Atl. Coast	170	166	Kansas C.S.	77⅞	77⅞
B. & O.	117½	117½	Louisville	136	133
Do., Pref.	80	80	Min., S.P.	33¾	33½
Brooklyn			Miss. Pac.	89	89
M. T'sit	71¾	70	Do., Pref.	136⅝	138½
Can. Pac.	216	216¼	N.Mex.1 Pf	3	3
Cent., N.J.	280	275	Do., 2 Pf.	1	1
Ches. & O.	231	230	N.Y. Cent.	190	189½
Ch. G.W.	14¾	14½	Nflk. & W.	256	253
Do., Pref.	38	38⅛	N. Pacific	92¾	93
Ch., N.W.	88	88¼	Pennsylv'a	83⅞	84
Ch.Mil.St.P	25	25½	Reading	131	129
Ch.Rock Is.	123	123	S.L. & S.F.	112½	112½
Del.& Hud.	175	175	S.L.&S.W.	66½	67¾
Del., Lack.	145	145	S. Pacific	122	123¼
Erie	61¾	62¼	Southern	130½	131¼
Do., 1stPf.	66	65¾	Do., Pref.	98¼	98¼
G.N., Pref.	98	98	U. Pacific	230⅝	228
Ill. Cent.	129	129	Do., Pref.	83⅛	82¼
Interboro'			Wabash	57	58½
Rapid Tr.	30¼	30	Do., Pf. A	85	85

INDUSTRIALS

	Feb. 17	Feb. 15		Feb. 17	Feb. 15
AirReduct.	128½	130	Int. Nickel	37	37½
AlliedChem	272½	272½	Int. Paper	28½	27½
Am. Agric.			Int. Tele.	70	70
Ch., Pref.	28¼	28	Kennecott	57½	58
Am. & F. Pwr.	96	94¼	Kresge S.S.	31	31⅜
Am. Can.	142½	142	K'ger, 5%	29¼	30¼
Am. Loco.	100	99½	Liggett&M.	97¾	97⅞
Am.Rolling Mills	99½	97	Loose-Wile	59	59½
Am. Smelt.	73	74¾	Mack Tcks.	81	79½
Am.Sug.R.	61½	61	Montg'yW.	44⅝	42½
Am. Tel.	232	230¾	Nash M'trs	52	51¾
Am. Tob.	238	234	Nat. Bisct.	206	205
Am.Wool'n	19¼	16	Nat.CashR.	76	76
Anaconda	74	74¾	Nat. Dairy	50¼	50⅝
Armour D.	7⅞	7⅞	N. Amer.	106⅜	106⅝
As.DryGds.	32½	33⅛	Packard	18⅝	16⅝
Atl'tic Ref.	39	39½	Pan.A. Pet.	51¾	52¾
Baldwin	37¼	35⅛	Pub. Ser. N.J.	92¾	93⅛
BarnsdallA	20½	20⅞	Pullman	84	84
Beth. Steel	101	100⅝	Radio Corp	43½	41⅞
C.de Pascoe	61⅝	62¼	R'm'g'nRd	36⅛	36
Chile Copp.	56⅛	56¼	Ryl. Dutch	51⅝	51⅜
Chrysler	36⅞	37½	Sears R'b'k	91½	89½
Col. Fuel	54	55½	Shell Tran.	44¾	45¼
Colum. Gas	92¼	89¾	Shell Un.	21¾	21⅜
Col. Graph	29⅛	29⅝	Sloss S.St.	31	31
Cons. Gas	120½	117⅝	Std.Brands	27	27
Cont. Can.	61½	60¾	Std. Gas	122¾	120½
Cont. Oil	20	19½	Std. Oil of Cal.	58⅛	57⅞
Corn Prod.	95	94½	Do., N.J.	59¾	60
Crucible	89½	89	Do., N.Y.	31⅝	32
DavisonCh.	35½	33¼	Studebaker	45	44½
Drug. Inc.	80½	81	TexasCorp.	52¼	52¼
Du Pont.	128½	125	Tex. G. Sul.	62⅛	63½
EastmanK.	209	198½	Tidewater	10⅞	10½
Elec.P.&L.	64	64	Un.Carbide	92¾	92½
Electric Storage	75¾	75½	Un. Fruit	96⅝	96
Fox Film	28	28⅛	United Gas	39⅝	39
Gen. Elec.	75½	75⅛	U.S. L'ther	12	12
Gen. Foods	52¼	52¼	U.S. Rbr.	27½	27¼
Gen.Motors	43¾	42⅞	U.S. Steel	186⅜	186
Gillette	92½	91¾	Do., Pref.	141¼	141¼
Goodrich	48¼	46⅞	W.Un. Tel.	214⅛	211½
Goodyear	81½	81½	Whse. Mfg.	173⅛	173½
Hou.OilT'x	62	62¼	Woolworth	62½	62⅞
Hud. M'trs	58¾	57¼	Worth'n Pump	82	82
Ind. Rayon	98½	96	Youngst'n Sheet	128	128
Int. Harv'r	92¼	90¼			
Int. Match	79	79⅛			

KERB STOCKS

	Feb. 17	Feb. 15		Feb. 17	Feb. 15
An.-Am.Oil	15	15	Mid. West Utilities	33	33⅝
Assoc. Gas	43½	44	Pennroad	15⅝	15⅞
Brit.-Amer. Tobacco	27⅛	27	Silica Gel.	28	28
Celanese	26⅝	26⅝	Stand. Oil of Indiana	50½	51
Elec. Bond	100⅛	99¼	Swift Int.	32½	32½
Gulf Oil	134¼	136½	VacuumOil	89	90
Int. Pet.	18½	19⅛			

BONDS

	Feb. 17	Feb. 15		Feb. 17	Feb. 15
Libty. Ln., 3½%	99 2/32	99 8/32	Finl., 6%, 1945	96	96
Do., 4¼%	100 23/32	100 7/32	Fren., 7½%, 1941	121	121⅛
Do., (4th), 4¼%	101	101 3/32	Do., 7,'49	114⅝	114¾
U.K.5½%, 1937	104½	104⅛	Ger., 7,'49	107	107⅜
Do., 4%, 1960-90	83½	83⅛	Greek, 7%, 1964	98¾	98¾
Arg., 6%, 1959	96½	96	Hamb'g, 6%, 1946	97	96⅛
Aust., 5%, 1957	88	88	Hungary, 7½%,'44	100⅛	100¼
A'stria,7%, 1943	104½	104¼	Ital., 7%, 1951	99	99
Belg., 6%, 1955	103¼	103¼	Jap.,6½%, 1954	103⅛	103¼
Do., 7%, 1955	110½	110½	Nord Rly., 6½%,'50	104½	104½
Bordeaux, 6%, '34	104⅛	104⅛	Norway6%, 1952	101⅛	101⅛
Brazil, 7½, 1952	100	99	P.L.M.,6%, 1958	101⅛	101⅛
Bulg.,7,67	78	78½	Do., 7%, 1958	101	101
Canada, 5, 1931	100	100⅛	Poland,7%, 1947	83½	83½
Chile,7,'42	100⅛	100⅛	Do., 8%, 1950	94¼	94¼
Do., 6,'60	88⅛	88¾	Rio do Sul. 8%, '46	96¼	96¼
Czech. 8%, 1951	110	110½	San P. 8%, 1950	90⅞	91
Denm'k6% 1942	104⅜	104⅝	Seine, 7%, 1942	107½	107½
Dutch E.I., 6%, '62	101⅞	101⅞	Swed.5½%, 1954	105	105
Do., 5½%, 1953	101⅝	101⅝	TokyoCity, 5½%,'61	89¼	88¾
Est. Rly., 7%, '54	105¼	105⅛			

The following quotations are supplied by Reuter:—

—	Feb. 17	Feb. 15
Atchison, Pref.	103	103
Lehigh Valley	75	75
Missouri, Kansas and Texas	56⅜	57
New York, Ontario and Western	14	15
Reading, 1st Pref.	48	48
Texas and Pacific	120	120
National Lead	180	176½

* Ex dividend. † Ex rights. ‡ Ex stock dividend. § Ex dividend and ex rights.

Call money was in more demand and ruled at 4½ per cent. throughout the session. Commercial paper remained at 4½ to 5 per cent. for prime names.

Open market discount rates were quoted 3⅞ to 3¾ per cent. for 90-day bank bills, and 4 per cent. to 3⅞ per cent. for six months bills.

Sterling exchange continued easy, cable transfers being 1-16 lower at 4.86 1-16.

Silver was unchanged at 43⅛c. for foreign bullion.

Bonds.—The market was quiet with an easy tendency. Sales reached $8,750,000.

AMERICAN PRODUCE MARKETS

DECLINE IN WHEAT

All United States markets will be closed next Saturday, the anniversary of Washington's birthday.

NEW YORK, Feb. 17.—Wheat.—The cash market closed easy and ⅞c. to 4⅛c. lower. No. 2 red winter, 132⅞c.; No. 2 amber durum, unquoted; No. 2 hard winter, 119⅞c.; No. 2 Manitoba, 128⅞c. Maize easy at 1⅛c. decline. No. 2 mixed, 97⅞c., f.o.b., New York. Oats easy, 1⅛c. down. White clipped, 51⅞c., f.o.b., New York. Rye easy at 1⅛c. decline. No. 2 Western, 91c., f.o.b., New York. Barley nominal with No. 2 malting unquoted.

Flour closed easy and 5c. to 10c. lower. Spring clears, $5.65; Kansas straights, $5.90; Minneapolis patents, $6.25; and bakers' clears, $5.15. Rye flour, $5.65 to $6.10.

Lard was steady and unchanged. Prime Western steam, $11.50; Middle West, spot, $11.40.

Coffee.—Rio futures closed with advances ranging from 23 to 17 points. March, 8.56c.; May, 7.99c.; July, 7.74c.; Sept., 7.58c.; Dec., 7.41c.; Jan., 7.40c. Sales, 16,000 bags. Santos No. 4 futures closed firm and 30 to 25 points up. March, 12.81c.; May, 11.90c.; July, 11.30c.; Sept., 10.95c.; Dec., 10.67c. Sales, 31,000 bags. Cash coffee was irregular, Rio No. 7, 10⅛c. to 10⅛c.; Santos No. 4, 14c. to 14⅛c.

Cocoa futures closed easy and 12 to 13 points down. Sales, 18,000 bags. Closing prices:—March, 9.04; May, 9.40; July, 9.66; Sept., 9.90; Dec., 9.65.

Sugar.—Raw futures closed barely steady, unchanged to 2 points higher. Sales, 41,000 tons. Closing prices:—March, 1.66; May, 1.76; July, 1.87; Sept., 1.95; Dec., 2.04; Jan., 2.06.

Cuban centrifugal sugar, 96deg., spot, was quoted 3.83c. per lb. The sale is reported of 31,000 bags of Philippine in port at 3.55c. per lb., c.i.f.

Cotton on the spot closed 25 points lower at 15.65c. The futures market at the opening declined 11 to 14 points owing to liquidation, followed by a rally on shorts covering and buying by trade interests. Another setback occurred later owing to stoploss selling and the easiness of wheat and securities, but part of the decline was regained near the close on covering by local operators. The final tone was barely steady at 25 to 29 points net loss. New Orleans spot middling declined 19 points to 15.29c., and the futures market closed 25 to 31 points lower on the day.

New York Futures	Closing Range To-day		Previous day	
February	15.44	15.44	15.73	15.73
March	15.54	15.52	15.82	15.81
April	15.65	15.65	15.94	15.94
May	15.80	15.79	16.09	16.08
June	15.87	15.87	16.16	16.16
July	15.97	15.96	16.28	16.25
August	16.03	16.03	16.31	16.31
September	16.10	16.10	16.37	16.37
October	16.17	16.16	16.44	16.42
November	16.25	16.26	16.51	16.51
December	16.36	16.35	16.61	16.61
January	16.38	16.36	16.61	16.61

	To-day	Week	Season	Last season
Receipts at ports	10,000	30,000	7,557,000	8,174,000
Exports Gt. Btn.	1,000	2,000	1,046,000	1,475,000
Exports Cont., &c.	28 600	36,000	4,209,000	4,581,000

Copper was steady and unchanged. Electrolytic domestic spot and export spot and March delivery quoted 18c. per lb. National Metal Exchange closing prices were:—March, 16.75c.; May, 16.60c.; July, 16.50c. Sales, one lot. Tin steady at ⅛c. advance. Straits metal, spot, and March, sellers, asking 38⅛c. and 38⅞c. respectively. National Metal Exchange closing prices were:—March, 38.45c.; May, 38.75c.; July, 39.00c. Sales, nine lots. Spelter steady without change. East St. Louis, spot, and March delivery quoted 5.20c. per lb., sellers. Lead.—Spot unchanged at 6.25c. per lb. Pig Iron steady. No. 2 foundry again quoted $19.50 per ton on Eastern Pennsylvania markets.

Rubber.—Smoked sheet sellers were ⅛c. higher. Spot and Feb., 16⅛c.; Feb.-March, 16⅛c. per lb. First latex crêpe sellers unchanged. Spot and Feb., 16⅛c.; Feb.-March, 16⅛c. per lb. New York Rubber Exchange closing prices were 30 to 10 points up. Feb., 16.00; March, 16.00; May, 16.40; July, 16.80; Sept., 17.20. Sales, 250 contracts.

Cotton Oil closed barely steady with refined futures 10 to 8 points lower. Closing prices: Crude, spot, 7.50 bid; Yellow, spot, 8.50 bid. Futures: March, 8.85; May, 9.18; July, 9.40; Sept., 9.56.

Tallow was easy and ⅛ down. Extra, loose, 7c.; Extra, in tierces, 7⅛c. per lb., f.o.b. New York.

Petroleum.—Pennsylvania crude standard grades were unchanged at $2.95 to $3.00 per barrel.

Turpentine was quiet and ½c. lower at 54⅞c. to 55⅞c.

JACKSONVILLE, Feb. 17.—Turpentine was firm at 50c. bid.

SAVANNAH, Feb. 17.—Turpentine was firm at 49⅞c. bid. Rosin.—Grade F., $7.17½; grade K., $7.55; grade WW., $8.05.

DULUTH, Feb. 17.—Linseed closed easy at 1½c. to 1c. decline. May, 302⅞c.; July, 303⅞c.

KANSAS CITY, Feb. 17.—Wheat closed easy and 2c. lower. May, 111c.; July, 112c.

MINNEAPOLIS, Feb. 17.—Wheat futures closed easy at 2⅛c. decline. May, 118⅞c.; July, 119⅞c.

TOLEDO, Feb. 17.—Cloverseed closed steady and unchanged. Cash, 11.00; March, 11.10.

WINNIPEG, Feb. 17.—Wheat opened easy at 1⅛c. to 1c. decline on continued professional selling pressure encouraged by the easiness of Liverpool, milder weather in the country, the absence of export demand, and reports that France was contemplating larger exports. A recovery due to the absorption of early offerings, partly influenced by bullish Argentine crop advices, was followed by another sharp downward movement under extensive liquidation, and the close was easy at losses ranging from 4⅛c. to 4⅛c. Closing prices:—May, 118⅞c.; July, 121c.; Oct., 121⅞c. Oats closed barely steady, ⅛c. lower to unchanged. Closing prices:—May, 57⅞c.; July, 55⅞c.; Oct., 51⅞c. Barley futures steady, ⅛c. to ⅛c. lower. May, 53⅞c.; July, 56⅞c.

The visible supply of wheat in Canada shows a decrease of 209,000 bushels on the week at 74,971,000 bushels, which compares with 82,874,000 bushels last year, while the visible supply of oats is 128,000 bushels smaller on the week at 8,126,000 bushels, compared with 7,464,000 bushels a year ago.

Linseed futures closed barely steady, ⅛c. to ⅛c. down. May, 254⅞c.; July, 252⅞c.

CHICAGO, Feb. 17.—Wheat opened easy and 2⅛c. to 1⅛c. lower, with elevator interests and professionals selling, bearish sentiment being influenced by the liberal quantities afloat, the easiness of Liverpool, an absence of export demand, and the outlook for larger visible supplies figures. The market was steadied temporarily by complaints of frost damage to winter wheat in Texas and Oklahoma, with reports that the Argentine crop was showing light weight and that the yield estimates were being reduced, but the inactivity of the cash demand and the weakness of Winnipeg resulted in a further decline later in the session. Slight rallies occurred in the afternoon on shorts covering, but the close was easy and 2c. to 2⅛c. lower. Closing prices.—March, 113⅞c.; May, 117⅞c.; July, 119c.; Sept., 120⅞c.

Maize closed easy at a loss of 2⅛c. to 1⅛c. March, 84⅞c.; May, 88⅞c.; July, 90⅞c.; Sept., 90⅞c. Oats closed easy at 1⅛c. to ⅛c. decline. March, 42⅞c.; May, 44⅛c.; July, 43⅞c.; Sept., 42⅞c. Rye.—No. 2 cash nominal. Futures easy and 2c. to 1⅛c. lower. March, 80⅞c.; May, 81c.; July, 82c.; Sept., 83⅞c.

Provisions closed barely steady, with lard 2½ to 7½ points lower and pork 2½ points higher to unchanged. Closing prices:—Lard, March, 11.00; May, 11.15; July, 11.37½. Ribs, unquoted. Pork (drysalted clear bellies), May, 13.87½; July, 14.15.

Bacon was steady and unchanged. Hogs firm and 25 points higher for both light and heavy descriptions. Receipts at 15 principal Western centres, including Chicago, since Nov. 1, total 10,378,000, against 10,708,000 for a similar period last year.

	Bacon, fat backs, 12-14lb.	Hogs Light	Hogs Heavy
To-day	12.00	10.85 to 11.50	10.35 to 11.10
Previous day	12.00	10.60 to 11.25	10.10 to 10.85
Last year	12.00	9.75 to 10.30	10.00 to 10.35
Receipts—		Western	Chicago
To-day		158,000	62,000
Previous day		44,000	15,000
Last year		139,000	58,000

ARGENTINE GRAIN OPTIONS

BUENOS AIRES, Feb. 17.—Wheat closed easy and 30c. down. Maize closed easy at 20c. to 15c. decline. Linseed closed barely steady at 5c. to 10c. loss.

Closing Prices	To-day	Prev. close
Buenos Aires:—		
Wheat, March delivery	10.05	10.35
May delivery	10.30	10.60
Maize, March delivery	6.35	6.55
May delivery	6.35	6.50
Oats, March delivery	5.35	5.35
Linseed, March delivery	19.75	19.80
May delivery	19.95	20.00
June delivery	20.05	20.15
Rosario:—		
Wheat, No. 2, March delivery	10.20	10.55
Maize, March delivery	6.25	6.50
Linseed, March delivery	19.65	19.75

(Prices in pesos currency per 100 kilos, delivery Buenos Aires.) (Peso—about 1s. 6⅛d.)

HOME COMMERCIAL MARKETS

TIN FIRMER

LONDON (The Baltic Exchange), Feb. 17.—Wheat.—The cargo market was dull and featureless. Owing to the week-end easiness in North and South American advices, sellers reduced their quotations by 3d. to 1s. per qr., but there was a general lack of confidence on the part of buyers. For a cargo of No. 1 and No. 2 Northern Manitoba (Pacific) afloat, 45s. 4½d. and 44s. 4½d. was asked respectively, and 43s. for a part cargo No. 3 on the way. Pacific white, March, was obtainable at 42s. 6d. and Australians, on the way, at 43s. Rosafe 63½lb. (new), afloat, was offered at 40s. 3d.; Baril 63lb., at 40s.; and Baruso 62½lb. (new), Feb., at 39s. 3d. Parcels were obtainable at 3d. to 6d. per qr. decline, but interest was shown only in the cheaper lots arriving and near at hand. No. 1 Northern Manitoba (Vancouver), per Haxby, arrived, sold at 45s.; No. 1 Northern Manitoba (Atlantic), March, at 46s., and Rosafe 64lb., per St. Andrew, arrived, at 39s. 4½d.

The Wheat Futures market closed weak at 1s. 3d. decline for old contract and 7d. to 6d. lower for the new, as compared with Saturday:—

Per 480lb.	Open'g values	1.15 values	3.15 values	Closing values	Prev. closing values
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Old Contract					
March	42 9	42 1½	42 1½	41 9	43 0
May	—	—	42 3½	—	—
New Contract (London grade of milling quality).					
March	38 11	38 6	38 6	38 4	38 11
May	39 4	38 11	38 11	38 10	39 4

Business done comprised new contract March at 38s. 4d. and May at 38s. 10d.

Maize was offered at a further decline of 3d. per qr., but buyers were not attracted. For La Plata, afloat, 25s. 9d. was asked; 26s. for Feb. and March; and 26s. 6d. for April-May and May-June. Parcels were in small demand at 3d. under late rates. La Plata, per Ardenbhan, arrived, sold at 25s. 9d.; and May-June at 25s. 1½d. and 25s.

Barley continued slow. No. 3 Canada Western, Feb., was offered at 25s. 1½d.; and No. 4 at 23s. 9d. For Azoff-Black Sea, Feb., 20s. 9d. was asked; 21s. 6d. for Danubian, Feb.-March; and 21s. 9d. for March-April.

Oats were quiet and the turn easier. La Plata, afloat and Feb., was obtainable at 14s. 3d.; March at 14s. 6d.; and April at 14s. 9d.

At Mark-lane a fair attendance, but trading was quiet in all sections, with prices mostly lower. English wheat was offered at 37s. to 38s. per 504lb. Imported wheat was obtainable at 6d. to 9d. decline. No. 1 Northern Manitoba (Atlantic), ex ship, 49s. 6d.; (Vancouver), 48s. No. 2 (Vancouver), 47s.; (Atlantic), 48s. 6d.; No. 3, 47s. 3d.; (Vancouver), 46s.; No. 4 Manitoba, 45s. 3d.; (Atlantic), 46s. 3d.; No. 5 Manitoba, 43s. 6d.; No. 6, 36s. 6d.; Rosafe, 63½lb., 41s. 9d.; 64lb., 42s.; Baruso, 63½lb., 42s. 6d.; and Australian, 44s. 6d. per 496lb. Flour was quiet at late rates to 6d. easier. London straight run, 37s. to 38s., and country straight run, 31s. to 32s. 6d. per 280lb. Maize was quiet at 3d. to 6d. under late rates. La Plata, landed, 27s. to 27s. 6d.; ex ship, 26s.; and No. 4, yellow flat African, 27s. per 480lb. Barley was occasionally easier. English malting, 28s. to 46s.; English feed (new), 25s. Californian, 36s. to 42s.; and Smyrna, landed, 40s. to 43s. per 448lb. No. 2 Federal, landed, 22s. 6d.; Danubian, 23s. 6d.; and Persian and Russian, 20s. 6d. per 400lb. Oats quiet with imported qualities the turn easier. English 18s. to 21s., and Scotch, landed, 20s. per 336lb. La Plata, landed, 16s. 3d.; ex ship, 15s. 3d.; Black La Plata landed, 15s. 9d.; Chilean tawny, 16s. 6d.; Chilean white, 22s.; South Russian, ex ship, 14s. 6d. to 16s. 6d.; and German, 17s. to 17s. 6d. per 320lb. Wheat feed was quietly steady. Middlings, 5s. 3d. to 5s. 9d.; fine middlings, 8s.; bran, 5s. 3d. to 6s.; and broad bran, 6s. 6d. per 112lb. Oatmeal steady at late rates; fine Mid Lothian, 19s.; Aberdeen, 13s. 6d.; American, 15s. to 15s. 6d.; and rolled oats, 16s. 3d. per cwt.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 17.—Wheat.—Shipment parcels continued to be neglected, and values were 3d. to 9d. per qr. lower. Sellers offered No. 1 N. Manitoba, Feb., at 46s.; No. 2, 45s.; No. 3, 44s.; No. 4 Manitoba, Feb., 43s.; No. 5, 40s.; No. 6, 33s. 3d.; No. 2 N. Manitoba, Vancouver, afloat, 45s.; No. 3, 43s. 1½d.; No. 2 hard winter, Feb.-March, 42s.; Rosafe, 63lb., afloat, 39s. 9d.; Feb. 40s. 3d. March, 40s.; Baruso, 62½lb., Feb.-March, 39s. 6d.; April, 39s. 9d.; white Western Pacific, Feb.-March, 41s. 9d.; and Australian, afloat, 42s. 6d. Spot parcels were slow with quotation 1d. per cental lower. Graded wheat futures closed easy at a fall of 2½d. to 2d. per cental on the day. Sales amounted to 400 loads.

Graded Wheat Futures

Per 100lb.	Opening values	Business done Highest	Business done Lowest	Closing values	Previous closing values
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
March	8 2⅛	8 2⅛	8 1	8 1	8 3⅛
May	8 6⅝	8 6⅝	8 4⅝	8 4⅝	8 6⅞
July	8 8⅝	8 8¾	8 7	8 7	8 9

Maize.—Shipment parcels of La Plata were offered at 4½d. to 6d. per qr. decline, but trading was at a standstill. Sellers offered La Plata, afloat, at 25s. 3d.; Feb.-March, 25s.; March-April, 25s. 3d.; April-May, 25s. 6d.; May-June, 25s. 3d. There were buyers of Feb.-March at 24s. 9d. Danubian and African were not offered. Spot parcels of La Plata were about ½d. per cental lower.

Oats.—Shipment parcels were unchanged; Chilean tawny, March shipment, quoted 15s. 6d.; La Plata, f.a.q., Feb.-March, 14s. 6d., sellers.

Flour was quiet and unchanged.

Stocks in public warehouses for the week ended February 15:—

—	Wheat	Maize	Barley	Oats
Liverpool	197,914	16,353	1,362	4,867
Manchester	19,299	5,506	366	221
Ellesmere Port	680	—	—	—
Total	217,893	21,859	1,728	5,088
Total last week	222,224	22,731	1,867	5,312

COTTON

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 17.—Trading in spot cotton to-day was on a much smaller scale. Only a small business was done in American at a decline of 10 to 25 points; middling, 8.68d.; Brazilian and Peruvian were 10 points lower; Pernam fair 8.38d., g.f. smooth 9.38d., and g.f. Tanguis 9.48d. Egyptian were quoted 10 points lower to 3 points higher; f.g.f. Sakellaridis 13.65d. and f.g.f. Upper 10.37d. African declined 10 to 25 points; middling West 8.73d. and g.f. East, 9.28d. East Indian were unchanged to 5 points down; fine m.g. Broach 6.55d. and fine No. 1 Oomra 6.15d.

American futures opened 4 to 6 points lower under realizing induced by disappointing week-end cable advices, and in the absence of fresh trade support the market showed a reactionary trend throughout the morning with local Continental, and Bombay liquidation in evidence. At midday values showed a fall of 6 to 10 points. The selling pressure increased in the afternoon as a result of weaker opening advices from New York, the market at the lowest being 16 to 18 points under Saturday's level. Late covering by jobbers with some trade calling brought about a rally which made the close quietly steady at a net fall of 10 to 14 points. Liverpool closing prices:—March, 8.35; May, 8.44; July, 8.52; Oct., 8.59. New York 11 a.m. prices.—March, 15.64; May, 15.90; July, 16.08; Oct., 16.25.

Egyptian futures.—Sakellaridis contracts opened 6 points lower and further receded under general liquidation, closing quietly steady at a fall of 11 to 13 points. Closing prices.—Feb., 12.99; March and April, 13.00; May and June, 13.16; July to Sept., 13.17; Oct., 13.08; Nov. and Dec., 13.11; Jan. and Feb., 13.20. Upper contracts closed quietly steady at 5 to 9 points decline. Closing values.—Feb., 10.00; March and April, 10.08; May, 10.15; June, 10.18; July to Sept., 10.26; Oct., 10.23; Nov., 10.23; Dec., 10.20; Jan. and Feb., 10.32.

Empire futures finished easy and 7 to 13 points lower on the day. Closing prices.—Feb., 8.23; March, 8.24; April, 8.19; May, 8.30; June, 8.23; July, 8.31; Aug., 8.29; Sept., 8.28; Oct., 8.41; Nov., 8.36; Dec., 8.46; Jan. and Feb., 8.48.

Description	Sales To-day	Sales So far this week	Export To-day	Export So far this week	Imports To-day	Imports So far this week
American	1,970	3,570	100	200	200	16,019
Brazilian, &c.	200	700	—	—	—	—
Peruvian, &c.	200	700	—	—	1,376	1,376
African, &c.	200	300	—	—	—	—
Egyptian, &c.	200	1,400	—	—	7,184	7,184
E. Indies, &c	230	330	—	—	2,169	8,253
Totals—						
This week	3,000	7,000	100	200	10,929	32,832
Last week	3,000	5,000	100	200	13,023	13,053

Amer. Futures Delivery	To-day H'ghst	To-day L'west	To-day Closing	Prev. day H'gh'st	Prev. day L'west	Prev. day Closing
Feb.	—	—	8.34	8.47	8.47	8.48
March	8.44	8.31	8.35	8.51	8.45	8.49
April	8.44	8.43	8.37	8.46	8.46	8.50
May	8.52	8.40	8.44	8.59	8.58	8.57
June	—	—	8.46	—	—	8.59
July	8.60	8.48	8.52	8.66	8.61	8.65
Aug.	—	—	8.54	—	—	8.67
Sept.	—	—	8.56	—	—	8.69
Oct.	8.67	8.55	8.59	8.71	8.67	8.71
Nov.	—	—	8.61	—	—	8.73
Dec.	8.72	8.72	8.65	8.72	8.72	8.76
Jan.	8.73	8.63	8.66	8.76	8.76	8.77
Feb.	—	—	8.68	—	—	8.78

The Alexandria General Produce Association quote fully good fair futures (in 100ths of a dollar per cantar of 99.05lb.), as follows:—

	To-day 1st report	To-day Close	Previous close
Ashmouni, February	19.00	19.04	19.00
April	19.43	19.43	19.43
Sakellaridis, March	27.50	27.50	27.50
May	—	27.72	27.72
July	—	27.36	27.40

Receipts to-day, 5,131 bales, against 5,060 a year ago.

MANCHESTER, Feb. 17.—There was a moderate cloth inquiry, but offers were too low for any substantial weight of business to be done. India made numerous minor purchases of dhooties, prints, and light bleaching cloths, and there were occasional transactions in grey and white shirtings. Rather more was done in bleachers for China, and odd lines were also booked for Rangoon and the Near East. South America bought finishing cloths and poplins in very small quantities, but a healthy miscellaneous trade was arranged for African markets. Some makers of fine cloths sold fairly well for the Continent, and there was an improved turnover for home consumption. Spinners had a quiet day whether in American or Egyptian yarns, and prices were very irregular.

WOOL

BRADFORD, Feb. 17.—The limitation of offerings at the wool sales in various parts of the world is causing an awkward position in the Bradford district. Some importers appear to have made up their minds to have more wool, because of the rationing which woolgrowers are resorting to. This has caused keener competition for such wool as is offered at current sales and forced prices to move against buyers, but it is not possible to command higher values for either yarns or piece goods. Spinners complain that they cannot get particulars for delivery of yarns bought when prices were on a lower basis, and they have been compelled to stop more of their machinery. Manufacturers are busy on seasonal orders, but they are not booked so far ahead that they care to speculate in yarns. There is no doubt also that both they and purchasers of piece goods are content to carry as light stocks as possible in face of the measures taken for holding up the raw material. New business in tops, especially merinos, is now so small that the tendency of prices is again in favour of buyers, although wool is reported to be dearer. Fine and medium crossbreds have been mostly in demand of late. Low crossbred tops are more difficult to sell because of the higher prices quoted for wool. Prices of tops nominally are about as follows:—Sixty-four's, warp, 29½d.; average, 28½d.; 56's, 22½d.; 50's, 18½d.; 40's, prepared, 15d.

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN PRODUCE

LONDON, Feb. 17.—Sugar.—British refined was in fair request at last prices. Tate's London and Lyle's No. 2 granulated, 22s.; T L granulated, 21s. 6d. Home-grown granulated, ex Ely, Ipswich and Cantley, Feb., quoted 20s. 9d. (3d. less ex London); Anglo-Scottish, Feb., 21s. to 21s. 3d., ex factory; T L, ex refinery, quoted 20s. 9d.; West Indian crystallized, spot, quoted 20s. 6d. to 22s. 6d.; white Mauritius, spot, quoted 19s. 6d. to 19s. 9d.; Feb., 99 per cent., quoted 11s. 6d., value, c.i.f. White Java, Feb., quoted 10s. 10½d., c.i.f., Europe; March-April, 10s. 4½d., c. and f., India. Czech. granulated, prompt, quoted 9s. 6d.; April-August, 9s. 7½d., f.o.b., Hamburg. Dutch granulated, prompt, quoted 10s. 1½d., f.o.b., Rotterdam. Polish crystals, prompt, quoted 8s. 9d., value, c.i.f., Danzig. Raws were dull; preferential, 96 per cent., Feb., quoted 11s. 6d., value; Peruvian, 96 per cent., afloat, and Feb., quoted 7s. 4½d.; March, 7s. 7½d.; Cuban, 96 per cent., Feb.-March, quoted 7s. 9d., value, c.i.f.

White sugar futures were inactive. Calls:—

Month	10.30 a.m. Sellers	10.30 a.m. Buyers	3.15 p.m. Sellers	3.15 p.m. Buyers	4.15 p.m. Sellers	4.15 p.m. Buyers
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Feb.	9 0	8 9	9 0	8 10½	9 0	8 10½
March	9 0¾	8 11¼	9 1½	9 0¾	9 1½	9 0¾
May	9 7½	9 5¼	9 7½	9 6	9 7½	9 6
Aug.	10 3	10 0¾	10 3	10 0¾	10 3	10 0¾

Raw sugar futures were steady; March sold at 6s. 1½d.; May delivery at 7s. and 7s. and 7s. 0¾d. (combined); Aug. at 7s. 6d.; Dec. from 7s. 10½d. to 7s. 9¾d. Calls:—

Month	10.30 a.m. Sellers	10.30 a.m. Buyers	3.15 p.m. Sellers	3.15 p.m. Buyers	4.15 p.m. Sellers	4.15 p.m. Buyers
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Feb.	6 6	5 6	6 6	5 6¾	6 6	5 9
March	6 1½	6 0	6 3	6 0¾	6 4½	6 1½
May	7 0¾	7 0	7 0¾	7 0	7 0¾	7 0
Aug.	7 6¾	7 6	7 6¾	7 6	7 6	7 5¼
Oct.	7 8	7 7½	7 8¼	7 7½	7 8¼	7 6¾
Dec.	7 10½	7 9¾	7 10½	7 9¾	7 10½	7 9¾

Imports, deliveries and stocks of raw sugar for the week ended Feb. 15 are given below:—

—	Imports 1930	Imports 1929	Deliveries 1930	Deliveries 1929	Stocks 1930	Stocks 1929
London	316	773	2,875	1,100	56,294	21,672
Liverpool	18,059	1,724	11,562	13,530	160,897	96,071
Total tons	18,375	2,497	14,437	14,630	217,191	117,743
Last week	10,928	19,214	16,229	15,786	213,253	129,876

Rum.—Landed in London last week, 102 puncheons; delivered, home consumption, 58; export, 87; stock, 18,672 puncheons, against 20,173 puncheons a year ago.

Coffee.—The spot market was quietly steady. Brazilian landed in London last week, 102 bags; delivered, home consumption, 140; export, 240; stock, 6,178 bags, against 9,521 bags a year ago. Central American: landed, 12,656 packages; delivered, home consumption, 4,427; export, 3,422; stock, 65,570 packages, against 58,885 packages a year ago. Other kinds: landed, 2,130 packages; delivered, home consumption, 2,993; export, 967; stock, 50,671 packages, against 56,436 packages a year ago. Futures were nominal.

Cocoa.—Landed in London last week, 5,156 bags; delivered, home consumption, 4,532; export, 30; stock, 149,227 bags, against 153,520 bags a year ago. Accra was easier; fair fermented, March-May, sold at 38s.; April-June, at 39s. per cwt., Liverpool contract; March-May, quoted 38s. 6d., value, London contract, f.o.b. Futures were quietly steady; March delivery sold at 42s. 3d. Sales, 30 tons. Calls (Accra cocoa):—

Month	11 a.m. Sellers	11 a.m. Buyers	4 p.m. Sellers	4 p.m. Buyers	4.50 p.m. Sellers	4.50 p.m. Buyers
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Feb.	44 0	41 9	44 0	41 6	44 0	41 6
March	42 6	42 3	42 9	42 0	42 9	42 0
May	42 10½	42 7½	43 0	42 3	42 10½	42 6
July	43 9	43 0	43 3	43 0	43 3	43 0
Sept.	44 4½	44 3	44 0	43 6	43 9	43 6
Dec.	44 3	44 1½	44 3	43 10½	43 6	42 9

Tea.—At auction 30,876 packages of Indian grades were on offer. The market was unchanged. Irregularity was noticeable in poor leaf common kinds and plain medium broken orange Pekoes up to 2s., prices being easier. Other sorts met with a brisk demand at steady rates. Shipping teas were more inquired for. Common broken Pekoe Souchong sold from 7½d. to 8½d.; common broken Pekoe from 8d. to 9d.; medium broken Pekoe Souchong from 8½d. to 11d.; medium broken Pekoe from 9d. to 1s. 2d.; fine and finest broken Pekoe and broken orange Pekoe from 1s. 4d. to 3s. 0½d.

Rice was quiet. Burma No. 2, cleaned, spot, quoted 14s. per cwt.; Feb.-March, in singles to Continent and U.K., 11s. 3d.; No. 3, doubles to Levant, Feb.-March, 11s. 3d., sellers, c.i.f. Landed in London last week, 11 tons; delivered, 49; stock, 2,641 tons, against 3,445 tons a year ago.

Rangoon Beans were quiet. Handpicked white, spot, quoted 14s. per cwt.; Feb.-March, 12s., c.i.f., U.K.

Sago Flour was quiet. Feb.-March quoted 11s. 6d. per cwt.; March-April, 11s. 4½d., sellers, c.i.f., U.K.

Tapioca was steady. Fine Java, spot, quoted 28s. 6d. per cwt.; Feb., 26s. 6d., value, c.i.f. Fair flake Singapore, Feb.-March, quoted 16s. 6d., value, c.i.f., Havre. Seed pearl, Feb.-March, quoted 15s. 6d., value, c.i.f. Java seed, spot, quoted 25s.; Feb., 24s., value, c.i.f.

Spices.—Pepper was firm on reserve of sellers and sustained demand. Black Singapore, spot, quoted 1s. 1d. per lb.; Lampong, 1s. 1½d.; white Muntok, 1s. 5½d., sellers. To arrive, black Singapore, f.a.q., Jan.-March, quoted 1s. 0½d., buyers; Lampong, Jan.-March, sold at 1s. 1½d.; March-May at 1s. 1⅝d.; white Muntok, Jan.-March, at 1s. 5½d.; March-May at 1s. 5⅝d.; May-July at 1s. 5d.; Aug.-Oct. at 1s. 4d.; Tellicherry, Feb.-April, quoted 130s. per cwt., buyers, c.i.f., delivered weight. Black—landed in London last week, 13 tons; delivered, 35; stock, 1,104 tons, against 1,097 tons a year ago. White—landed, 30 tons; delivered, 54; stock, 1,195 tons, against 437 tons a year ago. Cloves quiet; Zanzibar, spot, quoted 9½d.; Jan.-March, 8⅝d., value, c.i.f. Landed, 349 bales; delivered, 229; stock, 2,783 bales, against 5,300 bales a year ago.

Rubber.—Plantation grades were quiet but steady. Smoked sheet, spot and Feb., sold from 8d. to 7 15/16d. to 8d. per lb. and value; March from 8 1/16d. to 8d. to 8 1/16d. and value; April-June from 8¼d. to 8⅛d. to 8¼d. and value; July-Sept. at 8½d. and value; Oct.-Dec. from 8 13/16d. to 8 11/16d. to 8¾d. and value; crêpe, spot, from 7⅞d. to 7 13/16d. to 7⅞d. and value. Para grades unchanged. Landed in London last week, 2,216 tons; delivered, 1,039; stock, 62,659 tons, against 24,757 tons a year ago and 63,769 tons in 1928. Landed in Liverpool, 166 tons; delivered, 250; stock, 19,677 tons, against 4,086 tons a year ago.

Gambier was quiet. Good marks, Feb.-March, quoted 28s. per cwt., value, c.i.f.

Shellac.—The spot market was quiet; T N orange, basis fair, quoted 130s. per cwt.; A C, 165s., sellers. Futures were firmer; T N, March delivery, sold at 116s.; May delivery at 119s. to 120s.; Aug. delivery from 122s. 6d. to 124s. to 123s. Shipment market quiet; T N, in bags, Feb.-March, sold from 114s. to 115s., c.i.f. Calcutta cable dated Feb. 17 gives:—Spot, Rs.53, value; March and April, Rs.53, paid and buyers.

Hemp.—Manila receipts last week amounted to 31,000 bales, against 41,000 bales a year ago. Estimates for this week and next are 33,000 bales in each instance. The market was dull and unchanged. Grade J, Feb.-April, quoted £32 per ton, value; K, £31, sellers; L, No. 1, £29, value; No. 2, £26, value; M, No. 1, £26, value; No. 2, £24 10s., value, c.i.f. African sisal firm; Tanganyika and Kenya, No. 1, good marks, Jan.-March, sold from £35 10s. to £35 15s.; f.a.q., at £35 5s. and value, c.i.f. Mexican sisal unchanged.

Jute remained dull and prices showed no change. First marks, Jan.-Feb., sold at £26 7s. 6d. per ton, and value; Feb.-March quoted £26 15s., sellers; March-April, £27, sellers; April-May, £27 5s., sellers; lightnings, Feb.-March, quoted £25 5s., buyers; hearts, Feb.-March, £22 5s., sellers; Daisee, 2 and 3, Feb.-March, quoted £24 5s., sellers; Tossa, 2 and 3, Feb.-March, £22 5s., sellers, c.i.f. Calcutta cable dated Feb. 17 gives:—Firsts, spot, quoted Rs.53 8a.; lightnings, Rs.49 8a., sellers.

Hessians and Twills were quiet; 10oz., spot, quoted 24s.; Feb.-March, 23s. 9d., sellers; 8oz., spot, quoted 21s.; Feb.-March, 20s., value, per 100 yards; Liverpool twills, Feb.-March quoted 65s.; B, 58s., sellers, c.i.f., per 100 bags.

Copra was steady. Singapore, f.m.s., Feb.-March, quoted £22 2s. 6d. per ton, buyers, net terms, c.i.f., Rotterdam. Ceylon, f.m.s., Feb.-March, quoted £23 5s., value, c.i.f., net terms, usual ports. Dutch East Indies, f.m.s., Feb.-March, quoted £22 2s. 6d., buyers, c.i.f., one port. Mixed (no Padang), Feb.-March, quoted £21 2s. 6d., value; South Sea, kiln dried, £21, value, c.i.f., Marseilles.

SEEDS AND OILS

LONDON (The Baltic Exchange), Feb. 17.—Linseed was quiet at rather easier prices. Calcutta, April May (new), to London, £19 10s.; bold Bombay, March April, £19 15s., sellers. La Plata, afloat and Feb.-March, £17 8s. 9d.; March-April, £17 10s.; April-May, £17 11s. 3d., sellers. Rapeseed was quiet. Toria, Feb.-March and March-April, to Hull/Cont., £15 7s. 6d. Cottonseed was quiet. Bombay, Feb.-March, to Hull, £7, sellers. Egyptian black, Feb., £7 11s. 3d.; March, £7 12s. 6d.; April, £7 13s. 9d.; Sakellaridis, Feb., £7 3s. 9d.; March, £7 5s.; April, £7 6s. 3d., sellers. Castorseed was quiet. Bombay, March-April, to Hull, £15 12s. 6d., sellers. Groundnuts were quiet. Coromandel (machined), March-April, to Rotterdam/Hamburg, £16 15s.; April-May, £16 17s. 6d.; May-June, £16 18s. 9d., sellers. Palm Kernels were dull. To Hamburg, Feb.-March, £15 13s. 9d.; March-April, £15 16s. 3d.; April-May, £15 18s. 9d., sellers. Linseed Oil was dull and 12s. 6d. to 2s. 6d. per ton lower. Spot, ex mill, £44; Feb., £40 2s. 6d.; March-April, £38 17s. 6d.; May-Aug., £39, naked. Rape Oil was inactive. Crude extracted, £38; technical refined, £39 10s., naked, ex wharf. Cotton Oil was slow. Egyptian crude, £27 10s.; refined common edible, £32; deodorized, £34, naked, ex mill. Turpentine was steady. American, spot, 43s.; March-April, 43s. 3d. per cwt.

HULL, Feb. 17.—Linseed Oil.—Spot, £43 5s.; Feb., £42 7s. 6d.; March-April, £41; May-Aug., £39 10s. Cotton Oil.—Egyptian crude, spot, £27 15s.; edible refined, spot, £31; technical, spot, £30 10s.; deodorized, spot, £33. Palm Kernel Oil.—Crude, naked, 5½ per cent., spot, £31. Groundnut Oil.—Crushed-extracted, spot, £33 10s.; deodorized, spot, £37 10s. Soya Oil.—Extracted and crushed, spot, £30 10s.; deodorized, spot, £34. Rape Oil.—Crushed-extracted, spot, £37 10s.; refined, spot, £39 10s. per ton, net cash terms, ex mill.

METALS AND MINERALS

LONDON, Feb. 17.—Copper.—The market for standard metal was dull and easier, the downward movement being most pronounced in the near position, to-day's fall reducing the backwardation to 36s. 3d. The close was easy with cash 22s. 6d. and three months 7s. 6d. lower. Sales were 400 tons. Cash sold at £69 15s.; Feb., £70 10s.; March, £69 15s.; April, £68 10s. to £68 5s. and three months £68 5s. to £68. Settlement price, £69 15s. In the afternoon, Feb. sold at £69 15s.; May at £68 5s. and three months at £67 17s. 6d. to £68 to £67 17s. 6d. Stocks of refined copper in warehouse at the close of last week totalled 4,029 tons, and rough at 4,550 tons, against 3,451 tons and 4,495 tons at the close of the previous week. Refined descriptions remained unchanged.

Tin.—Eastern advices gave 225 tons sold on Saturday, at £178 10s. and 275 tons to-day, at £179 7s. 6d., c.i.f., the sale showing an advance of 32s. 6d. from Friday. The opening here was firm with a good business in three months between £178 and £177 10s. The demand was mainly in three months, and although there was some profit-taking, the close was firm, with cash 30s. and three months 32s. 6d. higher. Sales amounted to 600 tons. Cash sold at £174 12s. 6d. to £174 5s.; Feb. £174 10s.; March, £175 5s.; late March, £177 5s.; April, £177 to £176 15s. and three months £178 to £177 to £177 5s. Settlement price, £174 5s. In the late trade, cash sold at £174; March £174 15s.; April, at £176 10s. to £176 5s. to £176 5s. and three months at £177 to £176 10s. to £176 17s. 6d. English common tin closed firmer, at £175 10s. to £176. Stocks of tin in London warehouses are 200 tons smaller on the week, at 1,281 tons, and Liverpool stocks 501 tons larger, at 12,077 tons.

Lead was a quietly steady market with prices unchanged. Sales were 200 tons. May and June at £21 11s. 3d. Settlement price, £21 12s. 6d. The afternoon market was idle. English remained at £23.

Spelter was poorly supported and under moderate offerings near and forward declined 3s. 9d. Sales amounted to 600 tons. March sold at £19 10s.; May at £19 18s. 9d. to £19 17s. 6d.; and June at £20. Settlement price, £19 7s. 6d. At the second session, May sold at £19 16s. 3d.

Tinplates were quiet at 18s. 6d. to 18s. 9d., basis I.C., f.o.b. South Wales. Zinc Sheets.—English maintained at £30 to £31 per ton, ex-warehouse. Aluminium.—Ingots and bars for home delivery, £95 per ton. Antimony quiet; English regulus, £42 10s. to £50, and foreign, £31 per ton, ex-warehouse. Wolfram.—Straits quoted 31s to 33s. per unit, c.i.f. Nickel unaltered at £170 per ton. Platinum.—Refined, £12 5s. to £12 10s. per oz. Quicksilver held at £23 5s. per flask, full terms.

Official Closing Quotations

	To-day	Prev. day
	£ s. d. £ s. d.	£ s. d. £ s. d.
Copper— Std. cash	69 10 0 to 69 15 0	70 10 0 to 71 0 0
Three mths.	67 17 6 — 68 0 0	68 5 0 — 68 7 6
Electrolytic	83 10 0 — 84 5 0	83 10 0 — 84 5 0
Wire bars	84 5 0 —	84 5 0 —
Tin— Std. cash	174 5 0 — 174 7 6	172 15 0 — 172 17 6
Three mths.	177 5 0 — 177 10 0	175 12 6 — 175 17 6
*Lead— Gd. soft pig, net	21 13 9 — 21 11 3	21 13 9 — 21 11 3
*Spelter	19 7 6 — 19 17 6	19 11 3 — 20 1 3

* For shipment during the current and third following month.

Unofficial closing quotations:—Copper, cash, £69 15s.; three months, £67 17s. 6d. Tin, cash, £174; three months, £176 17s. 6d. Lead, near, £21 13s. 9d.; forward, £21 11s. 3d. Spelter, near, £19 7s. 6d.; forward, £19 16s. 3d.

MEAT AND FISH

LONDON, Feb. 17.—Smithfield Meat (Official Report).—Supplies amounted to 2,553 tons, made up of 720 tons of British and Irish produce and 1,833 tons of imported. Imports formed 71.8 per cent. Prices ruled as follows:—

Beef (National Mark), per 8lb.—Scotch, short sides, select, 7s. 2d.; short sides, prime, 6s. 10d. to 7s.; long sides, select, 6s. 10d.; long sides, prime, 6s. 6d. to 6s. 8d. English, long sides, T.K. select, 6s. 4d.; long sides, prime, 6s. to 6s. 2d.; long sides, good, 5s. 10d. to 6s.; Irish, long sides (Birkenhead killed), select, 6s.; long sides, prime, 5s. 8d. to 5s. 10d.; long sides, good, 5s. 6d. to 5s. 8d. Unmarked.—Scotch, short sides, 6s. 6d. to 7s. 2d.; long sides, 6s. 4d. to 6s. 10d.; English, long sides, 5s. 8d. to 6s. 4d.; Irish (Birkenhead killed), 5s. 4d. to 6s.; English, hindquarters, forerib, and flank (Kosher), 6s. to 6s. 4d.; Irish, ditto (Birkenhead killed), 5s. 8d. to 6s. 4d.; Argentine, hindquarters, chilled, 4s. 8d. to 5s.; forequarters, chilled, 3s. 8d. to 3s. 10d.; Uruguayan, hindquarters, chilled, 4s. 2d. to 4s. 4d.; forequarters, chilled, 3s. 6d. to 3s. 8d.; Brazilian, hindquarters, chilled, 4s. to 4s. 2d.; forequarters, chilled, 3s. 2d. to 3s. 4d.

Mutton (per 8lb).—Scotch, 7s. to 8s.; tegs, 7s. 8d. to 9s.; English, 7s. to 7s. 8d.; tegs, 7s. 8d. to 8s. 8d.; ewes, 4s. 8d. to 5s. 8d.; New Zealand wethers, 5s. 4d. to 5s. 10d.; ewes, 4s. 6d.; Australian, 4s. 4d. to 4s. 6d.; Argentine wethers, 4s. 8d. to 5s. 4d.

Pork (per 8lb.)—English (under 10st.), 9s. 6d. to 10s.; (10st. to 15st.), 8s. 10d. to 9s. 6d.; (15st. to 20st.), 8s. 4d. to 8s. 8d.; Irish (crate), 8s. 8d. to 10s.; New Zealand, 7s. to 7s. 4d.; States, 6s. 8d. to 7s. 4d.; sows, 6s. 8d. to 7s.

Lamb (per 8lb.).—Scotch Hill, 7s. 8d. to 9s.; English 11s. 4d. to 13s.; New Zealand, 7s. 4d. to 7s. 10d.; Australian, 6s. to 7s.; Argentine, 5s. 8d. to 6s. 6d.

Veal (per 8lb.).—English, fat, 7s. 4d. to 9s. 4d.; specials, 9s. 4d. to 10s. 4d.; bobbies, 5s. 8d. to 6s. 8d.

Poultry, Game, &c.—Surrey chickens, per lb., 1s. 3d. to 1s. 8d.; country, 1s. 1d. to 1s. 4d.; Irish, fatted, 1s. 2d. to 1s. 4d.; lean, 1s. to 1s. 2d.; Belgian, 1s. 3d. to 1s. 7d.; French, 1s. 1d. to 1s. 3d.; Dutch, yellow, 1s. 1d. to 1s. 3d.; white, 1s. 4d. to 1s. 5d.; Russian, 1s. 2d. to 1s. 3d.; English hens, old, 9d. to 11d.; country ducklings, 1s. 5d. to 1s. 6d.; English geese, 11d. to 1s. 1d.; rabbits, wild, 6d. to 8d.; turkeys, Russian, 1s. to 1s. 1d.; English leverets, 1s. 9d. to 2s.; hares, 2s. 6d. to 2s. 9d.; Scotch hares, 1s. 3d. to 1s. 6d.

Eggs (per 120).—English, packed to National Mark, specials, 20s. 6d. to 21s. 3d.; standards, 18s. 3d. to 19s.; pullet, standards, 17s. 6d. to 17s. 9d.; ordinary packing, grade 1, 18s. 3d. to 18s. 6d.; Belgian, 15½lb., 13s. 6d. to 13s. 9d.; Danish, 18lb., 17s. 3d. to 17s. 6d.; 15½lb., 15s. 6d. to 15s. 9d.; Dutch, 18lb., all brown, 17s. 3d. to 17s. 9d.; 16-16½lb., all brown, 15s. 6d. to 16s.; 16lb., mixed, 13s. 9d. to 14s.

Billingsgate Fish.—Supplies amounted to 635 tons. Quotations:—English salmon, 3s. 3d. to 3s. 6d.; Scotch, 3s. 4d. to 3s. 9d.; Irish, 3s. 3d. to 3s. 8d.; soles, 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d.; slips, 2s. to 2s. 4d.; mullet, 1s. 6d. to 2s.; whitebait, 1s. to 1s. 3d.; lobsters, 1s. 4d. to 2s.; crabs, 2d. to 1s. 4d. per lb.; dory, 7s.; turbot, 10s. to 12s.; brill, 8s. to 10s.; lemon soles, 10s. to 14s.; halibut, 12s. to 17s.; witches, 4s. to 8s.; live cod, 3s. to 4s.; plaice, 5s. to 11s.; dry haddocks, 8s. 9d. to 13s. 5d.; haddocks, 6s. to 8s.; whiting and conger eels, 2s. to 4s.; gurnet, 3s. to 3s. 6d.; skate, 4s. to 6s.; roker, 5s. to 7s.; hake, 7s. to 10s.; fresh English and Scotch herrings, 2s. to 3s. 6d. per stone; live eels, 16s. to 27s. per draught; bloaters, 4s.; kippers, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 3d.; red herrings, 5s.; fillets, 2s. 6d. per box; Whitstable native oysters, 28s. to 66s.; Brittany, 16s. to 20s.; Dutch, 10s. to 20s.; Pyefleet, 38s. to 50s.; Portuguese, 7s. 6d.; Bluepoint, 6s. to 8s. per 100; English pink shrimps, 1s. 6d. to 2s. per gallon.

GRIMSBY, Feb. 17.—Fish.—Sixty-nine North Sea, five Iceland, and four Faroe Islands trawlers landed a fair supply. Demand was moderate. Plaice, 8s.; lemon soles, 13s. 6d.; cod, 1s. to 2s. 9d.; skate, 6s. to 7s.; small haddock, 2s. 6d.; kit haddock, 7s. 6d.; gibbed haddock, 8s.; dabs, 7s. to 9s.; codlings, 2s. 6d. to 3s.; whiting, 2s. 3d. per stone; soles, 2s. 1d.; turbot, 8d. to 11d.; brill, 11d. per lb.

PROVISIONS

LONDON, Feb. 17.—Bacon was in quiet demand at open prices, with the tone generally steady. Arrivals of Continental bacon in London last week comprised:—Danish, 23,486 bales; Swedish, 2,474; Dutch, 3,318; and Baltic States and Russian, 4,815 bales—a total of 34,093 bales, which compares with 32,195 bales in the preceding week. Hams.—York and Cumberland were firm at 220s. for 10lb. to 14lb.; United States long-cut remained at 99s. to 102s. 6d.; and short-cut at 102s. to 108s. per cwt. Lard was steady; Irish bladders were quoted 78s. to 84s.; Danish bladders, 64s. to 66s.; 28lb. boxes, 54s.; American, 56lb. boxes, 55s. 9d. to 58s. 3d. per cwt. Cheese was quiet. English finest farmers, 112s. to 120s.; fine farmers, 95s. to 108s.; farmers' loaf, 110s. to 124s. per cwt.; Stilton was quoted 1s. to 1s. 9d. per lb.; Canadian was unchanged with finest coloured quoted 96s. to 98s.; and finest white, 96s. to 100s.; New Zealand finest was easier at 85s. to 86s. for coloured and 87s. to 88s. for white; Australian finest coloured was held at 87s. to 88s.; and finest white at 88s. to 89s.; Dutch was slow; (factory) Edam, 40 per cent., 68s. to 75s.; and Gouda, 40 per cent., 77s. to 79s. per cwt. Butter was slow; New Zealand finest salted, 148s. to 150s.; finest unsalted, 164s. to 170s.; Australian finest salted, 144s. to 146s.; finest unsalted, 146s. to 152s.; Argentine finest unsalted, 144s. to 146s.; Danish, 177s. to 178s.; Dutch creamery unsalted, 180s. to 184s.; Polish, 136s. to 142s.; and Siberian, 148s. per cwt. Dutch rolls, 20s. to 20s. 6d. and French rolls, 23s. per dozen lb.

Eggs (Tooley-street).—The demand was poor and the general tone weak, with best selections showing a sharp decline in value. English, National Mark, were quoted 18s. to 21s. 6d.; ordinary packing, 18s. to 18s. 6d.; Dutch, all brown, 15s. to 18s.; Dutch, mixed, 13s. to 13s. 9d.; Danish, 18lb., 17s. to 17s. 6d.; 15½lb., 14s. 6d.; Belgian, 12s. to 13s.; French, all brown, 13s. to 15s.; French, mixed, 11s. 6d. to 13s.; Polish, blue, 8s. 9d. to 9s.; red, 6s. 6d.; Egyptian, Fayoum, 6s. to 6s. 6d. per 120. Chinese, violet, £5 15s. to £6, and black, £4 15s. to £5 per case.

UNILEVER AND NORWEGIAN INTEREST

CLOSER COOPERATION

(From our Correspondent)

OSLO, Feb. 17

The negotiations that have been in progress for some time between the boards of Unilever, Limited, and the Norwegian Soap Factory, Lilleborg, and the Denofa whale oil refineries for the purpose of closer cooperation were brought to a satisfactory conclusion to-day. The settlement is due to the fact that the parallel interests of the two Norwegian companies in relation to Unilever, which is interested to the amount of 6,500,000kr. in the Denofa Company, the total capital of which is 13,000,000kr., necessitated on the one side increased cooperation between the two Norwegian companies, and on the other side increased cooperation between either of them and Unilever.

One of the consequences of the arrangement will be that the Lilleborg Company will increase its share capital from 3,000,000kr. to 6,000,000kr., which for the Denofa Company means a further guarantee and the expansion of its large business in hardened oils in the world market. The settlement also provides for the cooperation of the Norwegian and British interests in the Norwegian soap market, the Lilleborg Company buying one-half of Lever Brothers' entirely independent soap business in Oslo.

COLONIAL WOOL SALES

WELLINGTON, N.Z., Feb. 17.—Wellington wool brokers have decided to proceed with Thursday's wool sale here in the hope that the buyers will reconsider their decision not to attend unless at least 20,000 bales are offered. It is pointed out that in the original catalogue this sale was listed for 22,000 bales, but that since the very low range of values established at the last Wanganui sale withdrawals by growers have reduced the amount offered to 14,500 bales.—*Reuter.*

SYDNEY, Feb. 17.—At the wool sale held here to-day the offerings totalled 9,125 bales, out of which 8,443 were sold; wool sold privately consisted of 410 bales. There was an average selection. Under keen competition from Japan and the Continent and good support from Bradford the market ruled firm at last week's level. Greasy merinos fetched up to 21½d.; crossbreds, 13½d.; and comebacks 13d.—*Reuter.*

TRAFFIC RECEIPTS

Company	Receipts	Inc. or Dec.	Aggregate Inc. or Dec. from Jan. 1*
Barsi Light (Jan. 25)	Rs.49,400	−9,700	+52,400 (April 1)
Bengal and N.W. (Jan. 25)	Rs.9,19,757	+1,75,387	−1,20,701 (Oct. 1)
Bengal Dooars (Jan. 25)	Rs.43,502	−5,225	−1,37,546 (April 1)
Nitrate (two weeks to Feb. 15)	£26,125	−13,575	+36,896
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Jan. 25)	Rs.1,65,916	+22,723	+63,451 (Oct. 1)
Tramways, &c.			
Madras El. Trams. (1904) (two weeks to Feb. 15)	Rs.49,195	+6,554	+9,470
Para Elec. Rlys. (Jan.)	£14,556	+528	+655 (Dec. 1)
Do. (Net)	£5,442	+947	+1,308

* Unless otherwise shown.

Reports of proceedings under the heading "Company Meetings" are inserted as advertisements, but care is taken to ensure that they are trustworthy.

COMPANY RESULTS

BRADFORD DYERS'

J. and P. Coats.—Usual quarterly dividend of 9d. a share, less tax, on the Ordinary shares, payable on March 31.

Edinburgh and Canadian Investment Trust.—Dividend of 5½ per cent., less tax, for the year on the Ordinary shares (the same).

Second Edinburgh and Dundee Investment.—Final dividend on the Ordinary stock of 3 per cent., actual, less tax, making 5 per cent. for the year (the same).

Insull Utility Investments.—First quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent. in Common stock payable, from 1930 earnings on the Common stock, on April 15; also a second quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent. in stock, from 1929 earnings, payable on the same date.

River Plate Trust, Loan and Agency.—Further dividend of 13 per cent. on the "A" shares, making 24 per cent. for the year, and a further dividend of 5 per cent. on the "B" shares, making 9 per cent. for 1929. The total distributions for 1928 on the "A" and "B" shares were the same.

William Fulton and Sons (scourers, bleachers, dyers, &c).—The directors have decided, in view of the uncertain conditions of trade, not to pay an interim dividend for the half year ended December 31. Last year the interim dividend on the Ordinary shares was 2½ per cent. and the final dividend was of the same amount, the total of 5 per cent. comparing with 12½ per cent. for the year to June 30, 1928.

Woolcombers (Bradford).—Dividend on the Ordinary shares at the rate of 2s. 3d. per share, or 11¼ per cent., free of tax, for 1929. In July last Ordinary shareholders received a cash repayment of 15s. per £1 share, and this was followed by the capitalization of £300,000 of the reserve fund which was applied in paying up the 15s. per share, making the shares again £1 fully paid. For 1928, in addition to a dividend of 11¼ per cent., a bonus of 5 per cent. was paid, also free of tax.

WILLYS OVERLAND CROSSLEY

The net profit of Willys Overland Crossley, Limited, motor-car manufacturers, for 1929 amounted to £21,585 (against £50,329 for 1928). The directors recommend the payment of a dividend of 6 per cent. for the year on the Six per Cent. Cumulative Participating Preferred Ordinary shares, absorbing £36,000 (the same), the carry-forward being reduced from £80,791 to £66,376. The smaller profit is attributed to the general state of trade in the home market and adverse conditions affecting the trading in some of the subsidiary companies. Meeting, February 24.

SHEFFIELD GAS

The accounts of the Sheffield Gas Company for 1929 show a profit of £157,409 (against £168,460 for 1928) before adding interest, &c., receipts of £8,655 and £4,749 by income-tax account. After allowing for interest charges, proportion consumers' benefit, and the interim dividend, it is proposed to pay a final dividend of 3¼ per cent., making 6½ per cent. for the year (the same). The carry-forward is reduced from £83,294 to £74,884. The quantity of gas sold during the past year was 5,124,135,000 cubic feet—an increase of 140,239,000 cubic feet, or 2.81 per cent. over 1928. Meeting, March 10.

NATIONAL MORTGAGE AND AGENCY OF NEW ZEALAND

The accounts of the National Mortgage and Agency Company of New Zealand for the year ended September 30, after paying all expenses, Debenture interest, and a bonus to the staff, making provision for bad debts, contingencies, depreciation, &c., and contributing £4,362 to the staff provident fund, show a credit balance, including £15,567 brought forward, of £46,427 (against £56,817, when £4,115 was placed to staff fund and £14,061 was brought into the accounts). It is proposed to pay a final dividend of 3¾ per cent., making 7½ per cent. for the year (the same), together with a bonus of 2s. per share, or 5 per cent. (the same), all tax free. The balance carried forward is £15,177. In the previous year £10,000 was placed to reserve fund. Meeting, February 26.

LEYLAND MOTORS

The accounts of the Leyland Motors for the year ended September 30 show that the trading profit amounted to £758,295 (against £586,694 for 1927-28), and the net profit to £559,374 (against £405,999). Adding the balance of £44,573 brought forward, the disposable total becomes £603,947, out of which have already been paid the dividend for the year on the Six per Cent. Preference shares and seven years' arrears on the Seven-and-a-Half per Cent. Preference shares (two years on July 10 last and five years on January 10, 1930). These payments took £324,600, and the directors propose to place £120,000 to reserve, leaving £159,347 to be carried forward. It is proposed to pay the balance of the dividend arrears on the Seven-and-a-Half per Cent. Preference shares as soon as the cash resources of the company permit. Meeting, February 26.

GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY (IRELAND)

Railway, &c., receipts of the Great Northern Railway Company (Ireland) for 1929 amounted to £1,662,689 (against £1,624,934 for 1928) and the expenditure to £1,387,297 (against £1,375,082), the net receipts being higher by £25,540 at £275,392. An appropriation of £15,000 (against £30,000) is made from the compensation received under the Settlement of Claims Act of 1921, and miscellaneous net receipts amounted to £68,207 (against £67,446), giving a total net income of £358,599 (against £347,298). After allowing for fixed charges (£157,395), the Preference stock dividend (£79,967) and the interim Ordinary stock dividend (£40,507), it is proposed to pay a final dividend of 2 per cent. on the Ordinary stock, making 3 per cent. for the year (the same), the carry-forward being £54,614 (against £54,898). Meeting, February 26.

CROSSLEY MOTORS

The accounts of Crossley Motors, Limited, for the year ended October 31 show a net profit of £2,025 (against £120,711 for 1927-28; it was pointed out in the previous report that this profit was chiefly due to the sale of one of the investments, and also to the transfer to profit and loss account of the credit balance of discount on Debentures redeemed and interest on sinking fund balances). A sum of £3,680 was brought from last account, and with the profit now reported there is a sum of £5,705 to be carried forward. No dividend is declared (the same). The report states that during the year a number of new models has been added to the company's range of omnibus and commercial vehicles, and as considerable expenditure has been incurred in the design and development of these vehicles, the benefit from which will not accrue until future years, a proportion of that expenditure has been held in suspense. The balance-sheet shows this proportion at £24,036. Meeting, February 24.

BRADFORD DYERS'

The Bradford Dyers' Association announce that the profits for the year 1929, after providing an estimated amount in respect of the employees' bonus register, income-tax, and other contingencies, amount to £538,255 (against £817,994 for 1928). The net profit after Debenture interest and depreciation is £271,100 (against £541,024), to which is added £376,851 brought forward, giving for disposal a sum of £647,951. Out of this have been paid dividends on the Preference shares for the year amounting to £125,000 and on the Ordinary shares for the half-year to June 30 last at the rate of 10d. per share, amounting to £90,432. Out of the remaining balance of £432,519 it is recommended that a dividend on the Ordinary shares at the rate of 10d. per share be paid for the six months to December 31, 1929 (making 1s. 8d. per share, or 8⅓ per cent., for the year), requiring £93,315, and that £339,204 be carried forward. The report to the shareholders will be posted on February 19. The annual meeting will be held on February 28, and the dividend on the Ordinary shares will be paid on March 7. For the preceding year the total dividend on the Ordinary shares was 2s. 3d. per share, or 11¼ per cent.

NORTH METROPOLITAN ELECTRIC POWER

The net revenue of the North Metropolitan Electric Power Supply Company for 1929 amounted to £400,225 (against £374,621 for 1928), from which is deducted £33,983 (against £37,506) for interest charges. £2,000 (the same) is placed to reserve fund for Five per Cent. Mortgages and £8,750 (the same) placed to redemption fund for Five-and-a-Half per Cent. Debenture stock. A sum of £126,548 (against £120,705) has been allocated to reserve account, and the rate of the dividend for the year on the Ordinary shares is unchanged at 10 per cent. The balance forward is £28,146 (against £28,202). The reserve account has been credited with the premium on the issue in January, 1929, of 325,000 Ordinary shares of £1 each. The amount of service contributions (£191,835) received since 1918 has also been credited to this account, which, after debiting plant, &c., written off, £43,514, discount and other expenses of issue of share and Debenture capital, stamp duty, and preliminary expenses written off, £66,166, and amount transferred to a contingency account, £100,000, now stands in the balance-sheet at £1,175,089, as against £900,000 a year previously. The capital expenditure amounted to £545,810 (against £501,221). The total number of units sold was 190,700,000, compared with 164,300,000 in 1928, an increase of 21½ per cent. The total number of consumers supplied either directly or indirectly by the company at December 31 was 117,500, compared with 99,300 at the end of 1928, an increase of 18 per cent. Meeting, February 25.

MONTREAL STOCK EXCHANGE

(From our Correspondent)

MONTREAL, Feb. 17.—Although trading was quiet at the outset, the market had a firmer appearance. Some speculative buying of paper stocks was encouraged by the easy money conditions and the favourable prospects for the earnings of various companies. But while sentiment was optimistic the market lacked leadership, and only a special issue here and there showed signs of life. The close was dull and irregular.

Reuter's Quotations

—	Feb.17	Feb.15	—	Feb.17	Feb.15
Abitibi	28⅞	28⅛	Cons. Mining	235	240
Alberta Pac. Grain	No bid	No bid	Dom. Bridge	79¼	78¾
Asbestos	2½	2½	Dom. Textile	76½	77
Do., Pref.	9	9	Fam. Players	49½	50
B.C. Packers	8	8	Fraser Cos.	15¾	15¼
Braz. Tract.	37	36½	Hollinger	5½	5½
B.C. Pwr., A	37½	37¾	Int. Nickel	37⅝	38
Do., B	18	18	Massey, H.	36	37
Brit. Emp. Steel	1¾	1¾	Montreal L'gt	137¾	137¼
Do., 1stPref.	26¼	26¼	Nat. Brew.	28	29⅝
Do., 2nd Pf.	4¾	4¾	Nat.Steel Car	73	74
Brompton	26½	26½	Port Alfred Pulp, Pref.	No bid	No bid
Calgary	155	155	Power Corp.	76	77½
Can. Car	27⅞	28¼	Price Bros.	79	78
Do., Prefd.	20¾	31	Quebec Pwr.	65	65
C. Cement	18⅛	18⅛	Shawinigan	75½	76
Do., Pref.	93½	93	S. Canada Power	[illegible]	[illegible]
C. Cottons	No bid	No bid	Steel Co. of Canada	47	No bid
C. Indus. Alcohol, A	9½	9⅞	W'peg Elec.	45½	46¼
Do., B	7⅝	7½	Bk. Montreal	312	312
C. Power	13¾	13¾	Can. Bank Com.	262	261
C. Steamship	No bid	No bid	Royal Bank	310	310
Do., Prefd.	71	No bid			
Cockshutt	21½	21¾			

* Ex dividend.

STOCK EXCHANGE PRICES

SETTLEMENT DATES

Ticket ..	To-day	Mar. 4	Mar. 18
Pay-day ..	Feb. 20	Mar. 6	Mar. 20

BRITISH FUNDS, &c.

Highest and Lowest, 1929		Name of Security	Closing Prices		Rise or Fall
56⅝	52	Consols, 2½% ..	53⅞	54⅛	−¼
88 5/16	81⅛	Do., 4% ..	83¼	83½	−⅛
103¼	99 7/16	War Loan, 5% ..	101⅜	101½	−1/16
101⅞	99⅛	Do., 4% ..	101⅝	101⅞	..
91¾	82½	Fdg. Loan, 4% ..	87½	87¾	−¼
95½	90	Victory, 4% ..	94	94½	−⅛
95⅝	90	Do., Sm. Bds. ..	94⅛	94⅝	..
80¼	72 7/16	Conversion, 3½%	76¼	76⅜	−3/16
100	93	Do., 4½% ..	96⅛	96⅝	..
100½	99 5/16	Treas., 5½%, '30	100¼	100½	..
101⅜	97¾	Do., 5%, '33-35	101⅛	101⅜	..
100	96½	Do., 4½%, '30-32	99⅝	99⅞	−⅛
98 15/32	94⅞	Do., 4½%, '32-34	99⅛	99⅝	..
97½	93⅜	Do., 4%, '31-33	97¾	98	..
60¼	55	Irish Land, 2¾%	56	57	−¼
66	60¾	Do., 3% ..	61½	62½	−¼
65 15/16	60½	Local Loans, 3%	62⅜	62⅝	−⅛
84¾	80	T'vaal, 3%, '23-53	82	84	..
266	239	Bank of England	247	250	−1
82⅞	77¼	Egyptian, 3% ..	80	82	..
71¾	60	India, 3½% ..	58½	59½	−½
61¾	50½	Do., 3% ..	50	51	−¾
51½	44	Do., 2½% ..	41½	43½	−½
101⅞	98	Do., 5½% ..	99	100	..
92¾	80¼	Do., 4½%, '50-55	81½	82½	−1½
109	103 7/16	Sudan, 5½% ..	106	107	..
66⅝	60	Ldn. Cty., 3% ..	61¾	62¾	..
76¼	70	Do., 3½% ..	72¾	73¾	+¼
104⅜	99¼	Do., 5%, '40-60	100¾	101¾	..
104¼	100	Corp. of Ldn., 5%	100½	101½	..
63¾	59	Met. Water, "B"	62½	63½	..
67	58¾	Do., "A" ..	62½	63½	..
85½	81	Met. Cons., 3%	83½	84½	..
73½	67½	Do., 2½% ..	68¾	69¾	..
64	58	Pt. of Lond., 3% "A" ..	59¼	60¼	..
83¼	76¼	Do., 4%, "B"	78¼	79¼	..
100¾	93	Do., 4½% ..	94	95	..

DOMINION AND COLONIAL

Highest and Lowest, 1929		Name of Security	Closing Prices		Rise or Fall
103½	98	Aust., 6%, '31-41	98	99	..
99¼	90½	Do., 5%, '45-75	90	91	..
91¾	86¼	Can., 4%, '40-60	88¼	88¾	..
85¾	78⅜	Do., 3½%, '30-50	82¼	82¾	..
95¼	91 1/16	Cape, 4%, '16-36	94½	95	..
82⅝	78¾	Do., 3½%, '29-49	80¾	81¼	..
81½	78¼	Do., 3%, '33-43	79¾	80¼	..
113¾	108½	G.Cst., 6%, '45-70	108¾	109¼	..
104¼	99	Kenya, 5%, '48-58	100	100½	..
85½	81⅜	Natal, 3½%, '34-44	82½	83	..
76⅞	72½	Do., 3%, '29-49	74¾	75¼	..
88	83⅛	N.S.W., 3%, '35	84½	85½	..
77	69¼	Do., 3½%, '30-50	69½	70½	..
94⅜	90½	Do., 4%, 1933	92	93	..
99½	88¼	Do., 5%, '45-65	87½	88½	..
102	92	Do., 5¼%, '47-57	90	91	..
104	98⅝	N.Zeal., 5%, '46	100½	101	..
97⅞	91⅞	Do., 4½%, '45	92¼	92¾	..
89⅛	82⅜	Do., 4%, '43-63	83	83½	..
88⅛	84⅞	Do., 3½%, '40	87½	88	..
80¾	75	Do., 3%, 1945	78½	79	..
104½	98⅜	Nig., 5%, '47-57	98½	99	..
100	89	Qld., 5%, '40-60	88½	89½	..
84	73⅜	Do., 4%, '40-50	75	76	..
104¼	98⅞	S.Af., 5%, '45-75	100	100½	..
90	81½	Do., 4%, '43-63	83¼	83¾	..
99⅛	89	S.Aust., 5%, '45-75	88	89	..
102¾	97⅞	S.Rd., 5%, '34-49	100	100½	..
85⅞	79½	Tas'a, 3½%, 1940	81	82	..
99½	89	Vict., 5%, '45-75	88	89	..
79¼	70	Do., 3½%, '29-49	70½	71½	..
99⅛	91	W.Aus., 5%, '45-75	88	89	..
90½	86	Do., 3½%, '20-35	86½	87½	..
81½	72	Do., 4%, '42-62	71½	72½	..

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT

Making-up Prices Feb. 17	Name of Security	Closing Prices		Rise or Fall
84	Arg., 4% Rescission ..	83½	84¼	..
80¼	Do., 4%, 1900 ..	80½	81½	..
91	Do., Port Cap., 5% ..	90½	91½	..
103	Austrian, 6% ..	102½	103½	..
110½	Belgian, 7% ..	110	111	..
91¼	Berlin (City of), 6% ..	91	92	..
51	Brazil, 4%, 1889 ..	50	51	..
53¼	Do., 4%, Rescission ..	52	53	..
63	Do., 5%, 1913 ..	63	64	..
75	Do., 5%, Fd'g, 1914	75	76	..
81½	Do., 6½%, 1927 ..	81	82	−½
56½	Buenos Aires, 3½% ..	56	57	..
79	Bulgaria, 7½% ..	80	82	..
92½	Chile, 6%, 1926 ..	92½	93½	..
86	Do., 5%, 1911 ..	85	87	..
103	Do., 7½%, 1922 ..	102	104	..
99	Chinese, 5%, 1896 ..	98½	99½	..
84	Do., 4½%, 1898 ..	83½	84½	..
62½	Do., 5%, 1913 ..	61¼	62¼	..
60½	Do., Shanghai-N., 5%	60	62	..
30	Do., Hukuang, 5% ..	28	31	..
112	Czechoslovakia, 8% ..	111½	112½	..
78½	Egyptian Unified ..	77	79	..
20¼	French, 5% ..	20	20½*	−¼
20¼	Do., 4% ..	19¾	20¼	..
106	Midi, 6% ..	105½	106½	..
106	Nord, 6% ..	105½	106½	..
105¾	Orleans, 6% ..	105¼	106¼	..
106	P.L.M., 6% ..	105½	106½	..
107¾	Seine (Dept. of), 7% ..	107½	108½	..
105¼	German, 7% ..	105	106	..
59	Greek Monopoly, 4% ..	58	61	..
76	Do., 5%, 1914 ..	75	77	..
101¾	Do., 7%, Refugee ..	101½	102½	..
88¾	Do., 6% Stabilization	88½	89½	..
101	Bulgarian, 7½% ..	100½	101½	..
17¼	Italian, 5% ..	17¼	18¼	..
103½	Do., Cdt. Consort. "B"	103	104	..
74½	Japan, 4%, 1899 ..	73½	74½	−¼
91½	Do., 5%, 1907 ..	91	92	−½
99½	Do., 6%, 1924 ..	99½	100	−¼
92½	Tokyo (City of), 5½%	92	93	..
20	Mexican, 5% ..	19	21	..
80½	Peru, 6%, 1928 ..	80	81½	..
88	Polish, 7% ..	87	89	..
41½	Portug'se, 3%, 1st Ser.	41½	42½	..
47½	Roumanian, 4% Cons.	47	48	..
4	Russian, 4%, 1889 ..	3	5	..
4	Do., 5%, 1906 ..	4	5	..
103	Siamese, 6%, 1924 ..	102½	103½	..
14½	Turkish, 4%, Unified	13½	14½	..
65	Uruguay, 3½% ..	64½	65½	..
11½	Peruvian Corp. ..	11½	12⅛	−⅛
53½	Do., Pref. ..	53	53½	..
105½	German Potash, 7%	105	106	..
82	Sao Paulo Coffee, 7½%	81½	82½	−½

BRITISH RAILWAYS

Making-up Prices Feb. 17	Name of Security	Closing Prices		Rise or Fall
91½	Great Western ..	90½	91¼	−¾
—	Do., 4% Deb. ..	78	79	..
—	Do., 5% Gtd. ..	95¼	96¼	−¼
—	Do., 5% Pref. ..	90	91	..
52	L.-Mid. and Scottish	51	51¾	−1
—	Do., 4% Deb. ..	76¼	77¼	..
—	Do., 4% Gtd. ..	75½	76½	..
—	Do., 4% Pref. ..	70½	71½	..
11½	L'and N. East., Def.	10⅞	11⅛	..
33	Do., Prefd. ..	31½	32⅛	−1⅛
—	Do., 3% Deb. ..	56½	57½	..
—	Do., 4% 1st Gtd. ..	72½	73½*	..
—	Do., 4% 1st Pref. ..	67½	68½	..
—	Do., 4% 2nd Pref. ..	59¾	60¾	..
64	Metropolitan ..	63¾	64¼	..
74½	Met. Dist. ..	74	75	..
30¼	Southern, Defd. ..	30	30¼	..
75	Do., Prefd. ..	72½	73½	..
—	Do., 4% Deb. ..	76½	77½	..
—	Do., 5% Gtd. ..	95¼	96¼	..
—	Do., 5% Pref. ..	89½	90½	..
23/3	Underground, £1 ..	23/0	23/6	..
109	Do., Income ..	107½	109½	..

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL RAILWAYS

Making-up Prices Feb. 17	Name of Security	Closing Prices		Rise or Fall
83	Antofagasta, Cons.	81½	83½	..
—	Argentine Gt. Western	78	80	..
—	Argentine N. Eastern	25	27	..
94½	B.A. Gt. Southern ..	92½	93¼	−1¼
83½	B.A. and Pacific ..	82½	83½	..
74	B.A. Western ..	71½	72½	−2
222	Canadian Pacific ..	221	223	..
80	Central Argentine ..	77½	78½	−2½
74	Central Uruguay ..	72	74	−2
—	Cordoba Central ..	26	29	..
27	Do., 2nd Pref. ..	26	29	..
28½	Costa Rica ..	28	29	..
80½	Entre Rios ..	78½	80	−1½
—	Intr. Cent. America	30	30½	..
50	Leopoldina ..	49	51	..
8	Mexican, 1st Pref. ..	7	9	..
4½	Nitrate (Bearer) ..	4⅛	4½	..
183	San Paulo ..	180½	184½	..
24	United of Havana ..	23	25	..

BANKS AND DISCOUNT COMPANIES

Security	Closing Prices	Rise or Fall	Security	Closing Prices	Rise or Fall
Ag. of Egypt	7½	..	Lloyds, A...	60/0	−3d
Alexanders	3⅞	..	Martins	7⅝	..
Anglo-S. Am.	6¾	..	Merc. Ind. C	13	..
Bk. of Austr.	12	..	Midland, £1	80/0	..
B. Ld. & S. A.	8⅝	−1/16	Do., £12 ..		
Bk. of Mtl.	8*	..	(£2 10s. paid)	9⅛	..
Bk. of N.S.W.	38	..	National	45	..
Bk. of N.Z.	56/6	..	Nat. Dist. B.	9⅛	..
Barclays, A.	8⅛	..	Nat. Egypt	32¼	−¼
Do., B.	55/3	−3d	Nat. India	45	..
Do. D.C.O.	26/9	−3d	Nat. Prov. £4	13⅛	..
B. Overseas	5⅜	..	Rly. of Can.	64*	..
Can. Com.	54*	..	Stand., S.A.	14⅛	+1/16
Char. India	17	..	Un. of Aust.	10⅝	..
District	3⅛	..	Un. Discount	8¾	..
Eng. S. & A.	6⅛*	..	W'minster	76/9	−3d
Hambros	9	..	Do., £1	50/0	..
Hongkong	116	+½	Wms. D'ns A	42/6	..

INSURANCE

Security	Closing Prices	Rise or Fall	Security	Closing Prices	Rise or Fall
Alliance New	19	..	Nthn. Assur.	16¼	−¼
Atlas Assur.	19	..	Phœnix, f.p.	14½	−⅛
Britannic	15⅛	..	Prudential	22	..
Com. Union	24⅛	−⅛	Do. "B"	38/3	−3d
Eagle Star	11¼	..	Royal	28	..
Emp're Lab	74/6	−6d	R. Exchange	37⅛	−⅛
Gen. Accdt.	11	..	Scottish "A"	16⅛	..
Guardian	4⅝	..	Sea	75/0	..
Ldn. and Lan.	27⅛	..	Sun Insur.	35	..
Ldn. Assur.	8	..	Sun Life	58	..
N. Brit. & M.	34	−¼	Y'ksh'e (50/-)	6⅛	−1/16

TEXTILE AND CHEMICAL

Security	Closing Prices	Rise or Fall	Security	Closing Prices	Rise or Fall
Amal. Cotton	0/7½	..	Engl. Cotton	21¼	−⅛
Bleachers	21/9	−6d	Finespinners	26/0	−1/0
Bradf. Def.	16	..	Hoyle, J.	1¼	..
Brad. Dyers	27/9	−9d	Impl. Chem.	25/9	−10½d
Do. 2nd Pf.	15/0	−9d	Do. Defd.	8/3	−3d
B. Cot. Dyers	5/3	−1/0	Jute Ind. Pf.	10/3	−3d
Brit. Enka	1⅛	−1/16	Linen Thread	3	..
Calico Print	13/9	−9d	Lister	14/9*	..
Cel. Celanese	18/0	−1/0	Patons & B.	2¼	..
Cel. of Amer.			Rylands	21/9	−3d
Coats	64/3	−9d	Salt Union	1 27/32	..
Cook, Son	5½	−1/16	Snia Viscosa	12/0	−3d
Courtaulds	50/0	−6d	Wardle & Dav	1 13/16	..

ELECTRICAL POWER AND EQUIPMENT

Security	Closing Prices	Rise or Fall	Security	Closing Prices	Rise or Fall
Ass. Elec. In.	27/0	..	Hydro Elec.	43¼	−¼
Atlas	26/4½	−3d	Johnson&Ph.	33/6	−6d
BarcelonaTr.	23/0	..	Metro. Elec.	24/0	..
B'mouth&P.	61/9	..	Mex.Lt.Com.	74	−2
Brazil Tract.	37½	−1	Do. 1st Pf.	74	−1
Brit. Insul'd	57/0	−3d	Mid Counties	27/9	..
Brush Elec.	12/6	..	Newc'e Elec.	21/9	−3d
Callender's	3 5/32	..	Perak River	10/6	−3d
City of Lond.	44/6	..	Siemens	24/0	..
County Lond.	36/0	..	Teleg. Const.	27	..
Gen. Elec.	45/9	−3d	Vic. Falls	2 1/16	..
Henley's Tel.	4	..	Whitehall Pf.	24/3	..
			Yorkshire	33/3	..

MISCELLANEOUS

Security	Closing Prices	Rise or Fall	Security	Closing Prices	Rise or Fall
A. & E. Trad.	15/0	−6d	Imp. Smelt	19/0	..
Am.Dentl.Df.	4/3	..	Imperial Tob.	4 21/32	−1/16
Apollinaris	9/0	..	Imp.Tob.Can	40/0	−1/0
Assd. Cement	26/6	−3d	Int. Nickel	38	−1¼
Austin, B. Pf.	15/3	..	Kreuger & T.	29½	−1
Bovril, Def.	38/3	+3d	Lever, 7% Pf.	22/9	−3d
Brit. Alum.	43/6	..	Leyland, M.	2 15/16	+5/32
Brit. Am. Tb.	5⅜	−1/32	LondonBrick	37/6	..
Brit. Match	25/1½	+1½d	ManbrG. Df.	15/9	..
Brit. Oil Cake	33/9	..	Marconi Mar.	2⅝	..
Brit.PortCm.	2¼	..	Do., Can. ..	1/16	..
Brit. Ropes	3/6	..	Marg. Union	3¼	−1/16
Cab.&W."B"	30¼	..	Mather & P.	2¼	−1/32
Do., 7½% 'A'	62	−1	Nairn, M.& G.	2¼	..
Do., 5½% Pf.	96¼	+¼	Napier	41/10½	+1½d
Carreras, "A"	8 11/16	−5/16	P. & O., Def.	48/6	−6d
Col. Graph.	6 1/16	−3/16	Phillips (G.)	1 5/32	−1/32
Crittall	1¼	..	Pinchin J'son	49/6	..
Cr.& Bl., 1 Pf.	12/4½	+1½d	Prim. H'dgs.	28/6	−6d
Cunard St'm	21/0	..	Rolls-Royce	45/7½	..
Dennis Bros.	40/0	..	Rover (8/-)	7/10½	+1½d
Dunlop Rbr.	13/4½	−3d	Royal Mail	24	+1½
E.ReadyG.B.	17/4½	..	Singer	26/0	..
Finlay, Jas.	4 5/16	..	Sm.& Arg.Mt.	8/6	−10½d
Furness, W.	35/0	..	Sth. Met. Gas	101¼	+¼
Gas, Lt. & C.	18/6	−3d	Spillers	23/9	..
Gaumont Br.	16/4½	+1½d	S.T.D., Pref.	12/0	..
Globe Tel.	21¼	..	Swed.Mtch.B	17⅛	−⅛
Gramophone	4¼	−¼	Turner & N'l.	4 1/16	..
Guy Motors	16/3	+7½d	Utd. Dairies	31/3	..
Harrison&C.	6½	..	Un. Molasses	5⅛	−5/16
Imp. Airways	21/3	..	Utd. Tob.(S.)	4 5/16	..
Imp. Con. Gas	370	−5	Wall Paper D	43/9	−3d

COAL, IRON, AND STEEL

Security	Closing Prices	Rise or Fall	Security	Closing Prices	Rise or Fall
Amal. A'th'te	5/6	..	Howard & B.	14/9	−3d
Armstrong	0/8	..	Lambert	37/0	..
Babcock&W.	60/9	..	Pease & Ptns.	3/7½	−1½d
Baldwins	3/0	..	Platt Bros.	7/0	..
Bengal	11/6	−3d	Powell, Duff.	10/0	..
B.S.A.	10/0	..	Richds. West.	6/0	..
Bolsover	17/6	+4½d	Ruston & H.	7/6	..
Brown (John)	3/3	..	S. Speakman	11/3	..
Cammell Ld.	2/0	..	Staveley	20/3	−3d
Consett	9/9	..	Stew.& L. Def.	26/0	−3d
Cory (Wm.)	57/6	..	S. Durham ..	22/0	..
DormanLong	6/1½	..	Swan. Hunter	21/6	..
Ebbw Vale ..	1/3	..	Tata, Deb. ..	97½	..
Guest, Keen	35/0	−4½d	Thomas, R.	2/6	..
Hadfields	9/0	..	Vickers	7/9	..
Harld.&W.P.	9/9	−4½d	Weardale, Df.	19/3	−1½d
Hopkinson	36/3	..	Yk.Am.A&D	7/7½	..

BREWERIES

Security	Closing Prices	Rise or Fall	Security	Closing Prices	Rise or Fall
Allsopp	23/0	−6d	Ind. Coope ..	59/6	−6d
Bass, Ratcl.	65/6	−1/0	Meux's	35/9	−3d
Benskin's	31/6	−6d	Mitch's & B.	54/0	..
C. of Lon. Def.	9/3	..	S. Africa	58/0	..
Courage	62/6	−1/0	Taylor Wlkr.	31/0	−3d
Distillers	63/6	−1/3	Threlfalls	51/0	..
Guinness	100/6	−6d	WalkerP.&C.	16/9	−3d
Hoare	62/6	−3d	Watney, Def.	54/6*	−3d

STORE, CATERING, AND HOTEL

Security	Closing Prices	Rise or Fall	Security	Closing Prices	Rise or Fall
Aerated B.	17/6	..	LewisPtg. Pf.	47/6	..
Army & N. ..	39/0	+6d	Lipton	4/3	..
Barker	63/9	..	Lyons, "A"	4⅛	..
Boots Pure D	6⅛	..	Maple	35/6	..
Carlton	36/0	..	Map.& Webb	14/0	−3d
Debenhams	9/3	..	Maypole, Def.	5/7½	..
Gordon Htls.	14/3	..	Savoy Hotel	35/6	−9d
Harrods	71/0	..	Selfridge, Pf.	22/3	..
Harrds (B.A.)	19/0	..	Spiers&P10/0	17/3	..
Home&C4/0	16/6	..	Waring & G.	24/6	..
Internat. Tea	21/0	..	Whiteley	3	..

FINANCIAL, LAND, &c.

Security	Closing Prices	Rise or Fall	Security	Closing Prices	Rise or Fall
Arg. Ld. Inv.	38/0	−6d	Dalgety	11	..
Arg. Sthn. Ld.	20/6	..	Forestal	16/3	−6d
Aust. Est. M.	53	..	Goldsbr. Mt.	31/3	..
Aust. Mrc. f.p.	7⅛	..	Hudson's B.	4⅛	−1/16
Brit. N. Born.	7/9	..	Kassala Cot.	6/6	−1/0
Cty. Ld. Real	18/3	..	N.Z.L. & M.	109	..
Cordova ..	1/6	..	SudanPlants.	3 5/32	−5/32

RUBBER

Security	Closing Prices	Rise or Fall	Security	Closing Prices	Rise or Fall
Allied Sum.	17/0	..	L. Asiatic ..	4/7½	+1½d
An.-Dutch	34/3	..	Lumut	2	+1/16
An.-Java	1/4	−1½d	Malacca	1½	..
An.-Malay	1 3/16	..	Malayalam	24/6	..
Bah Lias	1¼	..	Mendaris	29/32	+1/16
Bajoe Kidoel	1 13/16	..	Merlimau	2/7½	..
Batu Tiga	1⅝	+1/16	Pataling	1 9/16	..
Bertam Cons.	4/3	..	Perak	3/3	..
Bukit Mert'm	3/0	..	Rembau Jelei	25/0	..
Castlefield	5/3	..	Rubber Tst.	37/6	..
Cons. Malay	5/3	+6d	Sarawak	2/0	..
Duff Devt.	5/32	..	Selangor Un.	2/1½	..
E. Asiatic	2/4½	+1½d	Sennah	1 3/16	..
Grand Cent.	⅞	..	Sialang	1 5/16	+1/32
Gula Kalump	1 9/16	..	Straits Rbr.	⅞	..
Highlands	1½	..	Sum. Para ..	3/0	−1½d
Java Invest.	1 11/16	..	Tandjong	1 7/16	−1½d
Java United	1 7/16	..	Tanjong Mal.	3/16	..
Jugra&Carey	15/3	..	Telogoredjo	1 19/32	..
Kapar Para	1⅝	..	U. Serdang	4/0	+1½d
Kuala Lump.	1⅞	..	U. Sua B't'g	1/0	..
Labu	1 1/16	+1/16	U. Sumatra	1/10½	..
Lanadron	1 5/16	+1/16	U. Temiang	2/6	..
Linggi	1¼	..	Vallambrosa	13/0	..

TEA

Security	Closing Prices	Rise or Fall	Security	Closing Prices	Rise or Fall
Amal. Est.	21	..	Eastn. Prod.	4 1/16	..
An.-Ceylon ..	1 11/16	..	Empire	1⅞	..
Assam Co.	30/6	+6d	Galaha	2⅜	..
Assam Front.	19/3	..	Imperial Tea	1 25/32	..
Bogaw'tawa	3⅛	..	Jhanzie	2	..
Brahmap'tra	27½	..	Jokai	3 1/16	..
Brit. Indian	2 9/16	..	Jorehaut	3 1/16	..
Budla Beta	3⅜	..	Lanka Plant.	1 15/16	..
Carolina	2⅞	−1/32	Lebong	3 11/16	..
Ceylon Plant.	5	+1/32	Lungla	12/6	..
Chargola	9/16	..	Makum	1 13/16	..
Chubwa	3⅛	..	Nedeem	1⅞	..
Cons. T. & L.	22¼	+¼	New Dimbula	6	..
Darjeeling	2 9/16	..	NuwaraEliya	5⅜	..
Darj. Cons. ..	3	..	Pabbojan	4 11/16	..
Deundi	15/0	..	Scot. Tea & L.	3 1/32	..
Dooars	2¼	..	Singlo	2 3/32	+1/32
Doom Dooma	3 13/16	..	Travancore	2 7/16	..
Eastn. Assam	3 5/16	..	Upper Assam	2	..

OIL

Security	Closing Prices	Rise or Fall	Security	Closing Prices	Rise or Fall
A.-Ecuador	1 3/16	..	Lobitos	1 15/16	−1/32
A.-Egypt. B	2 7/16	−1/32	Mex. Eagle ..	12/6	−6d
A.-Persian ..	4⅛	−1/32	Do., 7% Pf.	8/3	..
Apex Trin. ..	1 5/32	−1/32	Phœnix, £1 sh	12/6	−4½d
Attock	1 5/16	−1/16	R. Dutch	32⅛	−⅜
Brit. Borneo	9/7½	−6d	Shell	4 11/16	−⅛
Brit. Burmah	6/0*	−3d	Spies (2/-)	4½d.	..
Brit.Conti.Pf.	5/6	−1½d	Steaua Rom	9/0	−1½d
Burmah	4 5/32	−5/32	Trinidad C.	3/6	..
Canad. Eagle	11/10½	−3d	Trinidad L.	3 25/32	−1/32
Do., 7% Pf.	12/4½	..	U. Brit. Trin.	6/4½	−1½d
Creole	1 7/32	−1/32	Ural Caspian	2/6	..
Kern River	5/6	−3d	V.O.C., Ord.	2 29/32	−1/32

NITRATE

Security	Closing Prices	Rise or Fall	Security	Closing Prices	Rise or Fall
Aguas Blanc.	2d.	..	Liverpool	8/9	..
Alianza	4½	..	New Tamgl.	18/0	..
Brit. &S. Pac.	17/6	..	Pan de Azucar	⅞	..
Lautaro, Pf.	2½	−1/16	Rosario	3/6	..
Do., Delaware	6¼	..	Tarapaca	6/6	−3d

SOUTH AFRICAN MINES

Security	Closing Prices	Rise or Fall	Security	Closing Prices	Rise or Fall
Af.& Europ'n	17/6	−3d	Modder Deep	1 7/32*	..
Anglo-Amer.	1 19/32	..	Modder East	1¼*	..
An.-French	1 1/32	..	Mozambique	11/3	−3d
Brakpan	2 11/16*	..	Natal N. Col.	15/16	..
C.Mining, Br.	18	−¼	New Jagers.	2 1/16	..
City Deep	7/6	..	New Modder	4*	−⅛
Cons. Dmds.	10/9*	−9d	New State A.	1 19/32	..
Cons. G. Flds.	2 1/16	..	Nourse	8/6*	..
Cons. M. R.	15/3*	..	Randf't'n E.	5/6	−3d
Cons. M. Sel.	18/0	..	Rand Mines	3 1/16	..
Crown	3 3/32*	..	Rand Select	14/0*	..
Daggafontein	1 5/32	..	Rob. Deep, B	7/9	..
De Beers, D.	9 11/16	−¼	S.A.Gold Tst.	1 5/16	..
Durban Deep	11/0	..	S.A. Town.	9/3	−3d
East Geduld	1⅞	..	S.W. Africa	14/6	..
East Rand	10/6	−3d	Springs	3¼*	..
Geduld	3 5/16*	..	Sub Nigel	1 29/32	−1/32
Gen. Mining	¾	−1/32	T. Cons. Lds.	1 5/16*	..
Govt. Areas	1⅝*	..	Union Corp.	3⅝	..
J'b'gC'nsInv.	45/0	..	V. Ryn Deep	1⅝*	..
Knights	1	..	Vereen'g Est.	2 1/32*	..
Langlaagte	20/9*	−3d	Village Deep	7/3*	..
Meyer & C.	½	..	W. Rd. Cons.	6/0	−1½d
Modder, B.	15/0*	−3d	West Springs	15/3*	..

RHODESIAN MINES

Security	Closing Prices	Rise or Fall	Security	Closing Prices	Rise or Fall
BwanaM'K'b	21/10½	−1/7½	Rho. Cong.B.	14⅝	−⅛
Cam & Motor	1 5/32	+1/32	RhodK't'nga	1⅞	..
Chartered ..	40/9	−1/3	Rhod. Sel.Tr.	2 9/16	..
Gd. F. Rhod.	9/10½	..	Roan Antel.	1 7/16	−1/16
Loangwa	6/1½	−4½d	Selukwe	4/6	..
Lonely Reef	1 5/16	..	Shamva	2/0	..
N'Changa	3⅛	−⅛	Tang'ikaCon.	1 15/16	−1/32
Rhod. Ang. A	1 27/32	..	Wankie Coll.	1 9/32	..
Rhod. B.H.	2/0	−1½d	Zambesia Ex.	2 1/32*	−1/32

NIGERIAN AND WEST AFRICAN MINES

Security	Closing Prices	Rise or Fall	Security	Closing Prices	Rise or Fall
Anglo-Cont.	11/0	..	Fanti Cons.	13/3	..
Ashanti	26/0*	..	KadunaSynd	14/9	..
Assoc. Nigeria	6/3	..	Naraguta ..	9/16	+1/16
Bisichi	8/0	..			

EASTERN TIN MINES

Security	Closing Prices	Rise or Fall	Security	Closing Prices	Rise or Fall
Ayer Hitam	14/0	..	Pahang	10/4½	−1½d
Bangrin	1⅛	..	Petaling	13/0	+3d
Gopeng	2¼	..	Renong	1 5/16	..
Hongkong	19/0	..	Siamese	12/0	..
Idris	10/0	..	Sthn. Mala'n	16/0	..
Ipoh	19/0	−1/0	Sthn. Perak	2⅛	..
Kampar Mal.	18/0	−3d	Sungei Besi	12/0	..
Kamunting	8/3	..	Tavoy	7/6	−3d
London Tin	1 9/16	..	Tekka Taip.	20/6	+6d
Malayan	25/9	+3d	Tronoh	20/0	..

MISCELLANEOUS MINES

Security	Closing Prices	Rise or Fall	Security	Closing Prices	Rise or Fall
Amal. Mining	22/0	..	Mt. Lyell ..	1 21/32	−1/32
Aramayo	1¾	..	Mysore	13/6	..
Balaghat	4/0	..	Nat. Mining	1/3	..
BaseMet.Min	15/6	..	Nundydroog	16/6	..
Bkn. H. Prop.	22/3	..	Ooregum	6/6	..
Do., North	4⅛	..	Patino	6¼	..
Do., South	2 11/16	−1/16	Rio Tinto	43¾	−1⅛
Burma Corp.	14/10½	..	Rus. A. Cons.	0/6	..
Cent.P.Mang.	3½	−⅛	S'ta G'trudis	9/3	+1/3
Champion R.	9/0	..	St.J.Del Rey	18/6	−6d
East Pool Pf	2/3	..	SanFrancisco	23/9	..
Edie Devt.	1 5/16	..	S. Amer. Cpr.	2/3	..
Elec. Zinc, P.	1 7/16	..	Sulphide	15/3	..
L. Vw.& Star	12/9	−3d	Tharsis	4¾	−⅛
Min. Sepn.	7⅛	−3d	Vipond	3/9	−3d
Mining Corp.	13/9	−3d	Wiluna	17/6	..
Mining Trust	12/0	+3d	Zinc. Corp. ..	1⅝	−1/16
Mount Isa	1⅛	..	Do., Pref. ..	3⅝	..

* Ex dividend. ‡ Ex all.

RECENT ISSUES

Stock or Share.	Price of Issue	Yesterday's Quotations	Rise or Fall
An.-S.Amer. Bank, "B"	25/0	25/9	+3d.
Brighton, 5%, 1950-60	99½	¼ prem.	—
B.A. & Pacific Rly., 6% Pf.	£10	9¾	—
B.A.G.S. Rly., 6% Pref.	£10	10⅛	—
Cent. Arg. Rly., 5% Deb.	89½	¼ dis.	—
Central Electricity, 5% Deb.	97½	1⅛ dis.	−⅛
Ceylon, 5%, 1960-70	99	Par	—
Conversion, A. 5%, 1944-64	100	100⅝	−1/16
Do. "B"		101⅝	—
Crosse & Blackwell, 6½% D	96½	95	—
Hastings Corp., 5%, 1947-67	99	¼ dis.	−⅛
India, 6%, 1932-33	99	1 5/16 prem.	−1/16
Killinghall Tin (5/0)	6/0	8/0	—
Linggi, 7% Conv. Deb.	100	5½ prem.	+¾
N.W. Mid-Joint Elec., 5%	98½	1½ dis.	—
Robinson, E. S. & A., 6% Pf	20/0	20/6	+1½d.
Trepca Mines	5/0	8/0	—

BRAZILIAN MARKETS

RIO DE JANEIRO, Feb. 15.—EXCHANGE on London declined ⅛d. to 5 5/32d. The COFFEE market closed firm with No. 7 N.Y. Standard unchanged at 16$350. Receipts were 8,000 bags, making 1,961,000 bags for the season to date, against 1,859,000 bags a year ago. Clearances were 6,000 bags to the United States, 4,000 bags to Europe, and 2,000 bags elsewhere. The stock is estimated at 300,000 bags against 302,000 bags a year ago. Clearances during the past week amounted to 25,000 bags to the United States and 27,000 bags to Europe. At SANTOS No. 4 N.Y. Standard was unchanged at 21$000. Receipts were 44,000 bags, which increases the aggregate for the season to 6,165,000 bags against 5,467,000 bags a year ago. Clearances were 47,000 bags to the United States and 32,000 bags to Europe. The stock shows a decrease at 960,000 bags against 1,002,000 bags a year ago. Purchases for the United States during the past week amounted to 169,000 bags and for Europe 122,000 bags, while clearances were 198,000 bags to the United States and 124,000 bags to Europe.

OFFICIAL RECORD OF DEALINGS

In the following statement are shown the prices at which business in officially quoted stocks was transacted yesterday as shown in the list issued by the Stock Exchange. Appended to each section will be found prices at which business was done in securities which, under the order of the Stock Exchange Committee, are included in the Supplementary List of unquoted securities. The sequence of marking is not necessarily that in which the bargains were done.

The meaning of the signs used is as follows:—‡, Exceptional bargains, including those done free of stamp duty; Δ, bargains done with or between non-members; ††, bargains done during unofficial hours or on the previous day; A, the purchaser pays the accrued interest in addition to the price; ‡‡¹, income-tax free up to 6s. in the pound; ‡‡², income-tax free up to 1s. 2d. in the pound; ‡‡³, income-tax free up to 5s. in the pound.

BRITISH FUNDS, &c.

2¾% Anns., 56½

2½% Cons., 54 1/16 4 ¼ 4 ¼ 3 15/16 4⅛ ⅛ ¼ ⅛ ⅛ 3 15/16 4 3 15/16†† 15/16 4 3/16 5/16 3⅞

4% Cons. Ln., 83⅝ ½ ½ ½ ½ 9/16 ⅝ ¾ 9/16 ⅝ 9/16 ⅝ 7/16 ½ 7/16 ¾ ½

3½% Conv. Ln., 76⅜ ½ ⅜ ½ 9/16 7/16 ⅜ 5/16 ⅜ 7/16 ⅜ 7/16 ½ 7/16 ½

4½% Do., 1940-44, 96 1/16 ⅛ ¼ ¼ ¼ ⅛ ⅛ ½ ½ ⅛ 7/16

4% Funding Ln., 1960-90, 87 15/32 ¾ 15/16 15/16 8 8 8

4% Treasy. Bds., 1931-33, A, 97 1/16 15/16 15/16 27/32 27/32

4½% Do., 1930-32, A, 99⅛ ⅛ ¾ 25/32 ¾

4½% Do. (1932-34), A, 99¾ ¼ ⅞ ⅞

4½% Do. (1931), A, 100⅛

4½% Do., 1932-34, A, 99 25/32 ½ ⅝ 5/16 9/16 ¼ 11/16 ¼ 7/32 9/32

5% Do., 1933-35, A, 101⅛ ¼ ⅛ ⅜ 5/16 3/16 5/16†† 5/32 9/32 5/16

5½% Do., 1930, A, £100/7/0†† 100 5/16 5/16 5/16

4% Vict. Bds., Small, 94⅝ 9/16 ⅝ 7/16 ⅝ 9/16 ½ ½ ¼ ¼

4% Do., Large, 94¾

4% War Ln., 1929-42, 101 11/16 ⅞ 11/16 ⅝ 11/16

4½% War Ln. Stk., 1925-45, 96 1/16 ⅛ ¼ ¼ 6 1/16 ⅛

5% War Ln., 1929-47, 101½ [illegible]

5% Do., Transf. by Deed, 101 9/16 9/16 ½ ½ 13/32 17/32 13/32‡ [illegible]

Bank of England, 248 8 9 50 48¾

Egyptian Govt., 3%, 80½

Guaranteed 2¾% Irish Land, 56½ ½ 7

Guaranteed 3% Irish Land, 61¼ 2

Guaranteed 4½% Bds. (Nthn. Ireland), 91⅛

India, 2½%, 42½ 3¼ 2½ 3⅛ 2

Do., 3%, 51 ¾ 50½ 1¼ 1 ½ 1 50½ ½ ½ ¾ ¾ ¼ 1⅛ 50¼ ¾ ¾ 50 ¼ 50

Do., 3½%, 59¼ ¼ 9 8¼ 9¼ 8½ 9⅛ 8½ 9 8 15/16 9¾ 8¾ 4 9 8⅞ 9½ 8½ 9 8⅞

Do., 4½% Ln., 1950-55, 83¾ 3 ½ 3 ⅝ 4 2 ¼ 3¼ 2 ¼ 3 2¼ 2 ¼

Do., 4½% Stk., 1958-68, 82 2 3 3

Do., 5½% Ln., 1932, 99⅞ ⅞ 9 9 ¼ 9 ⅞

Irish Free State, 4½% Land Bds., 90 90 ⅛

Local Loans, 62⅜ ⅜ ½ 11/16 ⅝ ½ 11/16 21/32 ⅝ 11/16 21/32 7/16 17/32 ½ 11/16

Sudan Govt., 4½%, 1939-73, 91½ ½

Transvaal Govt., 3%, 1923-53, 83 3

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

5% Conv. Ln., 1944-64 ("A"), 100 13/16 ¾ 15/16 ⅝ 13/16 ¾ 11/16 25/32 ½ 25/32 ¾ 25/32‡

Do. (1s. on paymt. by surr. of 5½% Treas. Bds.), 101 7/16

India, 6% Bds., 1932-33, 99⅞ 27/32 27/32

Do. (1s. at 99, ptly. pd.), ⅞ 15/16 15/16 ⅞ 15/16 ⅞ 27/32 27/32 pm

SECURITIES GUARANTEED UNDER THE TRADE FACILITIES ACTS

African Rly. Finance, 5% Deb., 99 15/16 15/16 15/16 15/16

City and S. London Rly., 4½% Deb., 90½ ½

North Brit. Aluminium, 4½% Deb., 91 1

North Met. Power, 5% Deb., 98½ ½

Perak River Hydro-Elect. Power, 5% Deb., 98¾ ¾

CORPORATION AND COUNTY STOCKS—GT. BRITAIN AND NTHRN. IRELAND

FREE OF STAMP DUTY

Metropolitan, 2½%, 70†† 70 69¾

London County, 2½%, 52½ ½ ½ ½

Do., 3%, 62⅛ 2 ⅛ 2 ⅛ 2

Do., 3½%, 73¼ ¾ ¼ ¾

Do., 5%, 101⅛ ⅛ ¼

Do., 5¼% Bds., 101⅜ ⅜ 5/16

Do., 4½% Cons., 93⅜ ⅜ ⅜

Corp. of London, 3½%, 74 4

Do., 5%, 101 1

Do., 4½% Deb., 94⅛

Bath, 3½%, 81¾ ¾

Belfast, 3½%, 1935, 92 1¾ ¾

Birmingham, 3½%, 72 2

Do., 3%, 1947, 61¼ ¼

Do., 5%, 104¼ ¼

Do., 4½%, 96⅜ ¾ ⅞

Do., 5%, 101⅛ ⅛

Do., 4½%, 93½

Blackpool, 5%, 100⅛

Bradford, 3½% Deb., 84¼ ¼ ¾ ¾ ¾

Do., 6%, 104 3/16

Do., 5%, 1942-52, 100¼ ¼

Brighton, 3½%, 85 ¼ ¼

Bristol, 3½%, 74 4

Cardiff, 3½%, 1935, 92½ ½

Do., 3%, 70 70 69⅞ 70 69⅞ ⅞

Do., 3½%, 1925-65, 74¼ ¼ ⅞ ¾ ⅞

Croydon, 3%, 1940-60, 70 70 69½ ½ ⅞ ¾ ⅞

Edinburgh, 2½%, 63⅛ ½

Do., 4½%, 93⅛ ½

Exeter, 2½%, 63½

Hastings, 4½%, 92¾ ¾

Hertfordshire, 3½%, 82⅛ ⅞

Do., 6%, 105¼ ¾ 6 6

Hull, 5%, 99¼ ¼

Kent, 6%, 106 ¾ ½ 6 ½ ¼

Leeds, 3%, 61¼††

Liverpool, 3½%, 72 1⅝ ⅝

Do., 6%, 102 2

Manchester, 3%, 61⅛ ½ ½

Middlesex, 3%, 60¾ ¾

Do., 3½%, 72⅜ ¾

Newport (Mon.), 5%, 1947-67, 98½ ½

Sheffield, 3½%, 72 2

Do., 4½%, 91⅞

Stockport, 3½%, 71⅞ ⅞

Swansea, 3½%, 1930-70, 72⅜ ⅝ 3

Wallasey, 5%, 98⅞

Wolverhampton, 5%, 100⅞ 1 1 1 100¾ ⅞

SUBJECT TO STAMP DUTY

Douglas, 3½%, 86 6 7

Leeds, 3% Deb., 58⅛ ½

Manchester, 4%, 80¾ ¾

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

Brighton, 5%, 1950-60, 99⅜ ¼ ⅝ ⅝ 5/16 7/16 ½ 5/16 ¼ ¼ ¼

Do. (iss. at 99½, £19½ pd.), 19⅛

Gateshead, 5%, 1945-55, 98⅞ ½ ⅞ ½

Hastings, New 5%, 1947-67, 98¾ ¾ ¾

Do. (iss. at 99, ptly. pd.), 1/16 1/16dis par par ⅛ 3/16 1/16dis par ⅛ 3/16 ¼dis

PUBLIC BOARDS, &c., GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND

FREE OF STAMP DUTY

Met. Water, "B," 62⅞†† 3 2⅞ 3 2¾ ¾ 3 2⅞ ¾ ⅞

Do., 5½%, "C," 102 1¾ 2 1¾

P.L.A., 3½%, 71 ¼ 1 ½ ¼

Do., 5%, 100⅛

Southampton Harbour, 4%, 82 2

SUBJECT TO STAMP DUTY

Cent. Elec., 4%, 79⅛ ⅛

Met. Water, 3% "A," 63⅛ ½ 2⅞ 3¼

Do., E. Lond. 3% Deb., 60¼††

Do., Lambeth 3% Deb., 60 60

P.L.A., 3% "A," 61 60 ⅞ 60‡ 60 60 60‡ 1

Do., 4% "B," 78¼ 8 ⅝ ⅝ ⅝ ¾ 7½ 8⅛ ⅛ ¾ ⅝ ⅝ ⅜ ⅛ ⅛ 6 8 ⅜

Agric. Mort., 5 Deb., 100 100 99⅞ 7¾‡ 100 99⅞ 100‡

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

Central Electricity, 5%, 1950-70, 96⅛ ⅝ ⅛ 5/16 5/16 ⅞ 6⅛ ⅛ ¼ 6 ¼ 5⅞ 6 ⅛ ⅝ ⅛

Do. (iss. at 97½, ptly pd.), 1⅛ ⅛ ¼ ⅛ 1/16dis

Mersey Dcks. and Harb. Board, 2¾% Ann., 52¼

DOMINION, PROVINCIAL, & COLONIAL GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Canada (Dom.), C.P.R. 3½% Bds., 90

N.S. Wales, 5¾%, 1925-35, 97¼ ¼ ½ ¾

Newfoundland, 5% Bds., 1953, "K," 100¾ ¾ ½††

Do., 5% Bds., 1954, "L," 101 1 100⅞ 1

Victoria, 5½%, 97 7

REGISTERED AND INSCRIBED STOCKS

Australia, 6%, 98⅜ ½ 8 ½ 8 ½ ½ ¾

Do., 5%, 1935-45, 91†† ¼ ½ ½ ½ ½ ⅛ ⅛ 1 90½‡ 1¼ ¼ 1 1 90½

Do., 4½%, 82½ ½

Do., 5%, 1945-75, 90¾ ¼ ¾ ¾ ½ ¼ ⅝ ½ ⅝ ⅜ ⅝ 1 90⅝ 1 90¾ ½ 1††

Brit. Guiana, 5% Insc., 100½

Canada, 3½%, 1909-34, 94¼ ¼ ⅜ ⅞ ⅜ ¾

Do., 3%, 87⅞

Do., 3½%, 1930-50, 82¼ ⅜ ⅜ ⅜ ¾ ¼ ¾

Do., 4%, £88/17/0‡ 88¾ ¾ ⅜ ⅜ ¼ ¾

Cape of Good Hope, 3½%, 80¾ ¾ 1¼ 80¼ 1¼

Ceylon, 6%, 104¼ ½ ½ ½

Gold Coast, 6%, 100½ ½

Jamaica, 4%, 94⅛ 5

Do., 3½%, 80⅞ ⅝ ⅞ ⅞

Do., 4½%, 93⅜ ⅜

Kenya Govt., 6%, 103⅛‡ ⅝ x.d.

Do., 5%, 101

Natal, 4%, 93½†† ¼ ¼ ¼ ½

Do., 3%, 75 5

Do., 3½%, 1934-44, 83¾

New S. Wales, 4%, 1933, 93½ 3 3 3 2½ ¾ ¾ 3½

Do., 3%, £85/12/0‡ 84½‡ 5½ 4½‡ 5¼ 5 5 ½

Do., 3½%, 70¼ ¼ 70 70 ¾ ¾

Do., 4%, 1942-62, 72½ 1 ¼ ½ 1 ½ ¼ 2½

Do., 5½%, 97½†† 6 6 7½ ½

Do., 5¼%, 1925-35, 97¼ ¼ ½ ⅝ ¼ ¾

Do., 5¼%, 1922-32, 99†† 8 8

Do., 6½%, 100¼ ¼ 100 7⅛

Do., 6%, 98 8 ¼ ⅞

Do., 4½%, 83¼ 3 3 3

Do., 5%, 1932-42, 90 90 90

Do., 5%, 1935-55, 88½†† ¾ ⅝ ⅝ ⅜ ⅛ ¼ ¼ ¼ ¾ ¾ ⅝ ⅝

Do., 5%, 1945-65, 88¾ ½ ½ 8 8 ½ ½ ½ ¼ ¼ 8

Do., 5¼%, 90⅛ ⅛ ⅛ 90 ¼ 90 ¼

New Zeald., 3½%, 88 7 8 8 7⅞ ⅞ 7 ¾

Do., 3%, 78½ ⅛ ¾

Do., 4%, 1943-63, 83⅛ 3 3

Do., 6%, 104 ⅛ 4 4 ⅜ 3⅞

Do., 5%, 1935-45, 99¾ 13/16 ¾ ¾ ½ 15/16 ⅞ ½†† ⅞

Do., 4½%, 87¾

Do., 4½%, 1944, 92⅛ ⅜ ⅞

Do., 4½%, 1945, 92⅛ ⅛ ⅜ ½ ⅜

Do., 5%, 1946, 100⅛ ¾ ½ 1 1 1 100½‡

Do., 4½%, 1947, 93⅛†† ½ ⅜ ⅜ ½ 3 ⅜ ½ ½ ⅞ 3 ⅜ ½‡

Do., 4½%, 1948-58, 91⅜ 2½ 1¾ 2⅛

Newfoundland, 3½%, 1950, 78 8

Nigeria, 6%, 1936-46, 105½ ½

Do., 4%, 84¼ ¼

Do., 5%, 99⅛ 100

Nova Scotia, 3½%, 76¼

Queensland, 3½%, 1945, 75⅛

Do., 3½%, 1950-70, 64 4‡ 3¾ ¼ ½ ½

Do., 4%, 69⅜ ⅜

Do., 4%, 84¼ ¼ 5 4½ ½

Do., 5%, 88¾ 9 8⅞ ⅞ 9 9 8½ ½ 9‡

Sth. Africa, 4%, 83½ ½ 3 3

Do., 5%, 101⅛ ⅛

Do., 5%, 1933-43, 99⅞ ⅞ 100 100

Do., 5%, 1945-75, 100¼ ¼ 100 ½ ¼ ⅛ 100

Sth. Australia, 4%, 1916-36, 89†† 90†† 89½ ½ ½

Do., 3¾%, 80½††

Do., 6½%, 99¾ ¾ ⅜ ⅞

Do., 6%, 104 ¼

Do., 5%, 1945-75, 88¼

Sthn. Nigeria, 3½%, 76¼ ¼ ¼ ¼ x.d.

Sthn. Rhodesia, 3½%, 79 9 8½ ½ ¾

Straits Settlemts., 3½%, 75½ ½

Do., 6%, 105¼ ¼

Tasmanian, 3½%, 80⅞ ⅞

Do., 4%, 1940-50, 77¾ ¾ ⅛ ¼ ¼

Victoria, 3%, 66½ ½

Do., 4%, 73⅛

Do., 5½%, 1924-34, 97 7 7 ½ ½

Do., 5½%, 1930-40, 98

Do., 5%, 1932-42, 90¼ 90 ¼ 90

Do., 5%, 1945-75, 88½ ½ ¾ 7¼ 8¼ ⅝ 8 ½ 7¾ ¾ 8⅛ 7 ⅜ ¾

Wstn. Australia, 4%, 1934, 95†† 4½ ⅝ ⅝ ¾ ⅜ 5

Do., 3½%, 1920-35, 86 6

Do., 3½%, 1915-35, 86¼ ¼ 6 ⅛

Do., 3%, 1916-36, 83⅛ ⅛

Do., 3½%, 1927-47, 72½ ½

Do., 3%, 1935-55, 67 7

Do., 4½%, 1942-62, 71¾

Do., 5%, 1935-45, 89¾ 90½ ½ ¼ ½ 90 ⅝ 90

Do., 4%, 79⅛ ⅛ ⅛

Do., 5%, 1945-75, 88¾†† ½ ½

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

Ceylon, 5%, 1960-70, 99¼ ⅛ ¼ ¼

CORPORATION STOCKS—DOMINION, INDIAN AND COLONIAL

Auckland, 6½%, Debs., 110¾ ¾

Auckland Elec. Pr. Bd., 5% Debs., 1945, 96¾ ¼

Brisbane Tram. Trust, 5½%, 88¾ ¾

Calcutta (Port of) 4% Debs., 1939, 84¼

Calcutta (Corp. of), 6% Debs., 101½ ½

Durban, 4%, 1951-3, 84¼ ¼ ¾

Edmonton, 5% Bds., 1933-53, 97¾ ¾

Do., 5% Debs., 1953, 98¾

Hobart, 4½% Debs., 93¾

Madras, 5½% Debs., 96

Met. Water and Sewerage (Brisbane), 5% Debs., 87 7 7

Montreal, 4% Cons., Deb., 95½ ½

Do., 4%, 1948-50, 83½

Do., 4½%, 1951-3, 92 2 ¼ ¼ ¾

Do., Maisonneuve (Town of) 4½% Debs., 88¼

Port Elizabeth, 5%, 96¼ ½ ¼

Quebec, 4% Debs., 1961, 78

Do., 4½% Debs., 91½ ½

Regina, 4½% Debs., 89½ ½

Salisbury, 4½%, 94½

Saskatoon, 5% Debs., 95¾ ¾

S. Vancouver, 5%, 97

Southland Elect. Power, 5% Debs., 100 100

Sydney, 6½% Debs., 99‡ 9

Do., 6% Debs., 100 ½ ½

Do., 5¼% Debs., 1953, 88¼ ⅜ ⅜ ¼ 8 ⅝

Do., 5¼% Debs., 1954, 87 15/16 13/16

Toronto, 4% Debs., 1944-8, 85

Vancouver (City of), 4% Bds., 1931, 98 8

Do., 4% Debs., 1947-9, 83

Wellington, Elect. Pwr. and Water Supply 5½% Debs., 1940, 100

Winnipeg, 4%, 1940-60, 80¼††

CORPORATION STOCKS—FOREIGN

Amsterdam, 5½%, 103½

Bergen, 4%, 1901, 90

Berlin, 6%, 92 1¾

Budapest, 4% Bds. (Stmpd. Assented), 54¼

Do., 4½%, 1914 (Lon. Iss.) (Stmpd., Asstd.), 60¼†† ½

B. Ayres (City of), 5%, 90¼

Cologne, 6%, 93⅝ ½

Denmark, 5%, 1932-67, 97 7 6¼

Helsingfors, 4½%, 1911, 72¼

Lima, 6% Bds., 71½‡

Osaka (City of), 5% Bds., 87¾ ¾

Pelotas, 5%, 68

Prague, 7½%, 1922, 105¼

Saarbruecken, 6%, 94½

Santos, 7%, 82½ 3

Seine (Dept. of), 7%, 108¼ 7½ 8¼ 8 7¾ 8¼ 8 7¾ 7½

Tokyo, 5% Ln., 1912, 83 2 ½ ¼

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

City of Budapest Municipal Savings Bank, 7½% Bds. to Bearer, "A," 93¾

FOREIGN STOCKS, BONDS, &c.

COUPONS PAYABLE IN LONDON

Argentine, 5% Rly. Bds., 1890, 98¾

Do., 5%, 1887, 98⅜‡

Do., 4½% Int., 1888, 97

Do., 4½%, 1888-9, 95⅛

Do., 3½% Ext., 1889, 99½

Do., 4% Resc. Bds., 83¾

Do., 4% Bds. (1897), 80½ ½

Do., 4% Bds. (1898), 80½ ½

Do., P. of B.A., 5% Debs., 97

Do., 5% Int., 1907, 91½ 1 90½

Do., 5% Int., 1909, 94

Do., B.A. (City), 5%, 1909 (Lond. iss.), 91½ ¼

Austrian, 6% Bds., 102⅝†† 3⅛ 2½ 13/16 15/16 3⅛ 2¾ ⅝‡ 3⅛‡ ⅛

Bahia (State), 5%, 1913, 52 1½ 1¼‡ 3¼ ¼

Do., 5% Bds., 1915, 49½‡ 50†† 49½‡

Do., 5% Bds., 1928, 51½†† ½ 2 3¼ 50½‡ ½

Belgian, 3%, 84

Belgium (Kingdom), 7%, 110⅛ ¼ ½ ¼ ½

Brazilian, 4½%, 1883, 63½

Do., 4½%, 1888, 60½ ¾

Do., 4%, 1889, 50⅛ ½ ¼ ¾ 50 ½ 50 ⅝

Do., 5%, 1895, 64¼‡

Do., 5% Bds., 85¾ 6¼ 5¾

Do., Resc. 4% Bds., 1901-2-5, 53 ⅝ ¾ ½

Do., 5%, 1903, 79 8½ 8

Do., Lloyd Brasileiro 4% Bds., 87

Do., 4%, 1910, 49¼ 50 49½ ¾

Do., 4%, 1911, 66⅛ 5¼ 5 ¼

Do., 4% Bds., 1911, 49½

Do., 5%, 1913, 64 [illegible]

Do., 5% Bds., 1914, 75¾ ¾ 5 5 6⅛‡ 6 5¾‡ ½ ¼ ⅝ ½ 4¾ 6⅛

Do., 6½%, 81⅛†† 2 1⅝ 2½ 1⅝ ⅞ 2½

B.A. (Province), 3½% Bds., 1906-9, 56½ ¼ ½

Do., 4½% Ext., 1909 (Paris iss.), 74

Do., 4½% Ext., 1912 (Paris iss.), 75

Do., 5% Cons., 1915, 85

Bulgarian, 4½% Bds., 1907, 29⅛

Chilean, 4½%, 1886, 97⅛

Do., 4½%, 1889, 88½

Do., 5%, 1892, 95½

Do., 5%, 1896, 90†† ½

Do., 5%, 1910, 89⅛

Do., 4½% Bds. (Law Sept. 7), 92½

Do., 5%, 1911, 2nd Series, 87 7 ¼

Do., 7½%, 103½ ¼

Do., 6% Bds., 1926, 93¾‡ 4‡ 3¼

Do., 6%, 1928, 94⅛ ⅞††

Do., 6%, 1929, 94¼ 3¾ 4½‡ ¾‡ ¾ ¾ ¾‡ ⅝ ⅞

Chinese, 5% Gd., 1896 (Eng. iss.), 98½ ¼ ½ ¼

Do., 5% Gd., 1896 (German iss.), 98 7½ ½

Do., 4½% Bds., 1898 (Eng. iss.), 83½ 80 15/16‡ 3½ ¾ ⅝

Do., 4½% Bds., 1898 (German iss.), 83 2¾ ⅛ 3½

Do., 5%, 1912, 48⅛ 9½ 8⅞ 9 ⅛ ¼

Do., 5%, 1913 (Lond. iss.), 62½ 2 ¼ 1⅛ 2¼ 2 1¾

Do., (Shanghai-Nanking), 5% Bds., 60½

Colombian, Ext. 3% Bds., 68

Czechoslovak, 8% Bds., 1922, 111 11¾ 12⅛

Dutch East Indies, 6%, 102⅞ ¼ x.d.

Do., 5%, 100 99⅝ ⅝

Egyptian Unified, 78⅛ 5/16 ⅜ ¾ 8 ⅝ ⅛ 8

Do., Pref., 5% 68⅝ ⅝

Turkish, 3½% Bds., 79 9

Estonia, 7%, 90 1 90½ ½

Finland (Mort. Bank of), 6½% Bds., 95½††

German, 7% Bds., 105½ ⅝ ¼ ¼ ¼ ⅜ ⅞ ⅞

Greek, 5%, 1884, 71 2 2

Do., 4%, 1887, 59½ ½

Do., 4% Rentes, 1889, 59 ½ ¼ ⅝ ½ 9 8¾ ½

Do., 5%, 1907, 83‡

Do., 5%, 1914, 76½

Do., 7%, 101¼†† ½ ⅜ ¾ ⅞ 2 1⅛ 2

Do., 6% Bds., 1928, 88¾ 9¼ 9 9 8⅞ ½ ¾ 9¼ ½

Do., 6% Public Wrks., 1928, 85⅛ ⅜ ⅝ ⅝ ⅝ ½

Guatemala, 4% Bds., "G" and "H," 45¼ 6¼

Hamburg (State of), 6% Bds., 98¾ ¼

Hungarian, 7½% Bds., 101⅛ ¼ 1 100½ ½ 13/16

Hungary, 7½%, 98 ⅝ ⅜

Do., 6% Bds., 88¾

Iceland, 7%, 105⅛

Italian, 5%, 1862, Stamped, 65½ 6½ 6

Italian Credit Cons. for Public Wks., 10-year 7% Bds., 102⅞ 3½

Do., 20-year 7% Bds., 103½ 4 3¾

Japan, 4%, 1899, 73½ ½ 4¼ ¼ 3¾

Do., 4%, 1905, 98¼ ¾ 9¼ ¼ 9‡ ¼ 5/16 5/16Δ 5/16Δ 9‡

Do., 5%, 1907, 91½ ½ ⅝ ¾ ¾Δ ½ 7/16 ⅝ 7/16 ¾

Do., 4%, 1910, 71⅛ ¼ ¼ ⅝

Do., 6%, 1924, 99 7/16†† ⅜ 7/16 ⅞ ⅝ 100¼ 99½‡ ⅞ ⅝ ¾ 100‡ 99½ ¾

Do., South Manch. Rly. 5% Bds., 97¼ ⅛ ¼ ½ ⅛

Do., 5%, 1923, 89

Do., 4½% Bds., 92½†† ¾ 3 ¾ 3 4 4

Do., Tokyo (C. of) 5½% Bds., 92¾ ¼ ¼ ⅝ 2

Mexican, 5% Ext., 1899, Assented, 20½

Do., 6% Treas. Bds., 1913, "A" (Lond. Iss.), Assented, 27⅛

Nicaragua, 6%, 81

Norwegian, 3%, 1888, 66½ ¼

Do., 4%, 84½

Do., 6%, 101⅛ 100 15/16 ⅞ ⅝ 1⅛

Parana, 7% Bds., 76 6 3½ 5 3½

Persia, 5%, 1911, 84¼ 5

Peru, 7½%, 1922, 103¼ ½ 3

Do., 6% Bds. (2nd Ser.), 81¾

Poland, 7%, 91 90¼

Portuguese, Ext. 3% (1st Ser.), 42½ 1⅞ 2 1⅝

Do. (3rd Ser.), 47¼ ⅜ 6⅛

Rio de Janeiro, 7%, 1927, 86 6

Roumania, 4%, 1922 Bds., 72⅞ ⅞

Do., 4%, 1922 (Brit. Iss.), 48 7½ 8 7⅞ ⅝ ⅞ ½ ⅞ ⅞ ¾ ⅝

Russian, 4%, 1867-9, 50/-

Do., 5%, 1906 (with new Coupon Sheets), 85/-

San Paulo (State of), 8% Bds., 1921, 93½ ½

Do., 7½% Bds., 1956, 82¼ ¼ ¼ 2 1¾

Do., 7% (Wtrwks.) 1926 Bds., 90½

Do., 6%, 68¼ ¾ ¾

San Paulo (Bank of the State of), 6% Bds. (Ser. "B"), 70

Saxony, 6% Bds., 91⅛ ¾ 1 ⅞

Siamese, 4½% Bds., 93½

Do., 7%, 104⅛

Do., 6%, 102½

Spanish, 4% (Bds.), 66 3 11/16 ¼ 4

Turkish, 4% Unified, 13½†† ¾ ¾

Uruguay, 3½% Bds., 64 ¼ ¾ 5 4¾ 5 4¼

Do., 5% Bds., 1896, 96½

Do., 5%, 1905, 87¾

Venezuela, 3%, 96 6 5¼

(COUPONS PAYABLE ABROAD)

French, 5% Rentes, 20⅛ ⅛ 5/16 1/16‡ ¼ ¼ 3/16 ⅛ x.d.

Do., 4% Rentes (Lon. and Dub. Iss.), 19⅞ 20⅛ 19⅞

Do., 4% Rentes (Brit. Iss.), 19⅞ 15/16 ⅞

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

Chinese, 4½%, 1908 (French Iss.), 55¼

Do., 5% Gold Bds., 1925-47, 71⅜ ¾

Do., Lung-Tsing-U-Hai, 5% Rail., 1913, 16¾‡ ¼

Danish, 3½%, 1909, 71⅜‡

Japan, 5% Imp., 1906 (Int.), 93

San Paulo (State), 5% Rail., 1905, 85 5 4½

RAILWAYS—GT. BRITAIN & NTHRN. IRELAND.—ORDINARY SHARES AND STOCKS

Gt. Western, 91 15/16†† ⅝ ¾ ¾ ¼ ⅜ ⅞ ¾ ½ 1¼‡ 1 ½ ½ ½ ½ 1 90¾ ⅞ ¾

L. and N.E., 5% Prefd., 33 ⅜ 3¼ 3 2¾ 3¼ ⅛ 2¾ 3⅛ ⅜ 2⅝ 3⅛ ½ 2⅞ 3†† ¼†† 2⅞‡ 2¼ ⅝ 3¼ 2⅝ 3¼‡ 2 3 3¼ 2

Do., Defd., 11¼ 11‡ ⅛ 10⅞ ⅞ 11 11 11⅛ ⅝ 11 ⅝ 11 ⅝‡ 10 15/16

L.M. and S., 52⅛†† ⅝ 1⅞ 2⅝ ⅜ 1⅞ 2⅝ 2‡ 2 2 1¾ ½ 1¾‡ 50⅞‡ 2¼ 1¼ 50⅝ 50¼‡ 2⅝ 1¼ 50¾‡ 1⅝‡ ⅛ 50⅝‡

Metropolitan, Cons., 64 3¼ ½ ¼ ¼ 4 3¾

Do., Surplus Lds., 72½

Southern, Prefd., 73½ 3 3 ¼ 3 ¼ 2¾ 3¼ 2½ 3½ ½ 2⅝ 2½‡ ⅝

Do., Defd., 30 15/16†† ¾ 1¼ ¼ 1 1 30¾ 1 ¼ 30⅞ 1⅛ ⅛ 30¾ ⅝ ¾ ⅞

LEASED AT FIXED RENTALS

Shrewsbury and Hereford, 6% Rt.-Chge., 112½

DEBENTURE STOCKS

Great Wstn., 4% Deb., 78½‡ ⅞ ⅞ ¾ 8 ¼

Do., 4½%, 83

Do., 4½%, 87 7 ½

Do., 5%, 98¼

Do., 2½%, 48½ ½

L. and N.E., 3% Deb., 57⅛†† 6⅞ 7 ⅜ ⅜ 6⅞ ¾ ¾ ⅞

Do., 4% Deb., 76 5⅝ ½ ¼ 5

Do., 5% Deb., 98½ ⅞ 8 7½ ½

London Elec., 4% Deb., 76‡ 6 6 6 ½

L.M. and S., 4% Deb., 76¾†† 7¼ 6¾ ⅞ ⅞ ¾ ¾ ½ ¾ 7 ½

Do., 5% Deb., 98⅞ 8

Metro. Dist., 4% Pr. Lien Deb., 75¼ ¼

Southern, 4% Deb., 76½ ⅝ ¾ ½

GUARANTEED SHARES AND STOCKS

Gt. Nthrn. (Ireland), 4%, 54¾A

Gt. Wstn., 5% Rt.-Chge., 96¼ 5½ ½‡

Do., 5% Consd., 93½‡ 3¾ 4¼‡ 6¼ ¾ 3¾‡ 4¼‡ 6¼‡ 6

Gt. W. and Gt. Cent. Jt., 66¾ ¾

Gt. W., Bristol and Exeter and S. Devon Jt. Rt.-Chge., 84‡ 4‡

L. and N.E., 4% 1st, 73⅝ ⅜ ⅛ ¾ 3 4

Do., 4% 2nd, 70†† 70½†† 70 ¼‡ ¾ ¾ ¼ 70 ½ 69¾ 70½ 70 ¼

L.M. and S., 4%, 75½‡ 6½ 5¾ ¾ ½‡ ¾ 6½ ½ 5⅞ ½‡

Metro. Dist. Stk. (4%), 74½†† ¼

Metro. Dist. and London Elec. Jt. Pr., 4% Rt.-Chge., 76½

Southern, 5% Pref., 93‡ 5¼‡

Do., 5% Pref. (1957), 97††

PREFERENCE SHARES AND STOCKS

Dividends contingent on the Profit of each separate year except where otherwise indicated

Gt. Wstn., 5% Cons., 92½†† 1¾‡ 2½ 1¾ ⅜ 2 ⅜ 2 ½ ½ ¼ 2 ⅜ 89½‡ 92¼ ⅜

Do., 5%, 1950, 96½

L. and N.E., 4% 1st, 68¼ 7¾‡ 8¼ 7¾‡ ¾ ½ ½ ¼ 7⅞ 8½ 7½ ½ 8

Do., 5%, 90¾

Do., 4% 2nd, 60†† ⅜ ½ ⅛ ¼ 1 60 ⅛ 60 ⅛ 59½ 60⅛ 59⅞ 60⅞ ⅛ 59½‡ 60⅞ ⅞ 60 1

London Elec., 4%, Contingent on profits of each half year, 72

L.M. and S., 4%, 71¼†† ½ 1 ½ 70½ ½ ¼ 1 ½ ¼ 70¾ 1‡ 1½ 1 1½ 70½ ¼ 1½‡

Do., 4% Deb., 1923, 68¼ ¾ 9¼ 8½‡ 9¼ 8½ 9¼ ¾ 9¼ ½

Metropolitan, 3½%, 61 ½

Metro. Dist., 4½% 1st, Contingent on profits of each half year, 79¼

Southern, 5%, 87¾‡ 9½ 90 87¾‡ ¼

INDIAN RAILWAYS

Bengal and N.W., 255 9

Bengal Dooars, 169

Bengal Nagpur, 4% Deb., 65 5 5

Bombay, Baroda, and Cent. India, 3½% Deb., 58¼

E. Indian, "A," 12 12

Do., "C," 16½ ½††

Do., "B," 16 11/16 ⅛

Do., "D," 16 11/16 ⅛

Do., 3% New Deb., 47½

Do., 3½% Deb., 57 7 ½

Gt. Indian Peninsula, B, 21 15/16 9/16 ⅝ 15/16 ⅝ ⅝

Do., 4% Deb., 64¾ 4 4 ½ ¼

Do., 3½% Deb., 57½ ½

Madras and Sthn. Mahratta, 3½%, 112½ 13½ ½

Do., 4% Deb., 1928, 66 6

Rohilkund and Kumaon, 240

S. Indian, 4½% Deb., 72

S. Indian, 3½%, 116½ ½

Nizams Guar. State, 4% Debs., Reg., 97⅛

W. of India Portuguese, 5%, 99 9

INDIAN NATIVE RAJ AND ZEMINDARY LOANS

Kasimbazar, 6½% Debs., 99

RAILWAYS—DOMINION & COLONIAL

Algoma Cent. and Hudson Bay, 5% Bds. Stamped, 24½ 5

Canada Atlantic, 4% Bds., 80½ 80

Canadian National, 1927, Deb., 68¼ 7⅝ ⅜ ⅜

Canadian Nthn. Ontario, 3½% Deb., 1936, 85½

Do., 3½%, 1938, 85½

Do., 4% Deb., 75¼

Canadian Nthn., 4% Perp. Cons. Deb., 75¼ 4½ 5½ ¼ ¼

C.P.R., 223†† 1¼ 2 ½ 1½‡ 2 2‡ 3 2¼ 2 1½ ½ 2¼ 3‡ 2½‡ 1 ⅝ 3¼ 2¼‡ 1½‡ 2½ 5†† 1¼ 1‡ 2¼ 1⅝ 3‡ 1¼ 1‡ 1 ¼ 3 1 2½‡ 2‡ 1‡ ¾

Do., 4% Pref., 75⅞ ⅛ ¾ ½ ¾ ¾ ¼ ¼ ⅜ ⅜

Do., 4% Deb., 80¼ ¾ ¼ ⅜ ¼ ½ ⅜ ⅝ ½ ½ ½

Emu Bay, 4½% Deb., 62

Gd. Tk. Pacific, 3% Bds., 68

Do., 4% Bds., 1955, "A," 80¼ ¾

Gd. Tk. of Canada, 4%, 79 ⅛ 9

Do., Borrd. Cap., 5% Deb., 98 8

Do., 4% Deb., 79 ½ ¼ ½ 9 9

Mashonaland, 5% Debs., 87⅛ ½

New Brunswick, 5% Bds., 98

Ontario and Quebec, 6%, 111½

Rhodesia Rail., 5% Debs., 88¾

Do., 4% Debs., 83½

Rhodesia and Mashonaland, 6% Debs. (Bearer), 101 100¾

Wisconsin Cent., 4% Bds., 61½

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

C.P.R., New, Iss. at $170, fully pd., 221 20‡ 1 20

Do., 4% Pref. (New), 79½ ½ ¼ ½

Do., 4% Deb. (New), 81¾‡†† ¾‡

AMERICAN RAILROAD STOCKS AND SHARES

Atchison, Topeka, 5% Prefd., 106½

Erie, 4% 1st Prefd., 67

Kansas City Southern, 4% Prefd., 70

Natl. Rys. of Mex., 5% Prefd., ¾

New York Cent., 195½ 4¼ 5 4

Pennsylvania, 85¾ 7¾ 6½

Union Pacific, 236½ ½

Do., 4% Prefd., 85 ¼ ¼

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

Missouri Pacific, Prefd., 142⅛‡

AMERICAN RAILROAD BONDS—GOLD

Long Island, 4%, 90

Nat. Railways of Mexico, 4½%, Astd., 7¼ 8

AMERICAN RAILROAD BONDS—STERLING

Alabama Nw. Orl., 5% A Debs., 95

Do., 5% B, 92½

St. Paul and Kan., 4½%, 88½††

FOREIGN RAILWAYS

Antofagasta and Bolivia, 83 2¼ ¼ 2 3

Do., 5% Pref., 80

Do., 5% (Bolivia) Deb., 84††

Arg. Gt. West., 79½‡

Do., 5% Pref., 91¼‡ 86½ 91¼

Do., 6% Pref., 98½ ½

Arg. N.E., 26¼ ¼

Do., 5% "A" Deb., 80

Bahia-Blanca, 4½%, 78

Do., 4½ Deb., 78 ½†† 9

Belgian Natl., Ptg. Pref. "C" to "J" (Belgian Iss.), 69/6†† -/10½ -/10½

Benguella, 5% Debs., "A," 70¾ 70

Do., "B," 70¾ 70

Do., "C," 70¾

Do., "D," 70¾

Brazil Railway, 60-yr. Bds., 26½†† 5

B.A. and Pacific, 83½ 3 ½ 2½ 3¼ ½ 3 3 2¾ ½ 3¾ ⅝

Do., 5% 1st Pref., 83

Do., 5% 2nd Pref., 77 ¾ 7 ½

Do., 4½% Cons. Deb., 76 6

B.A. Centl., 4½% Debs., 74½

Do., 5% Debs., 80½

B.A. Gt. Southn., 93½ ¼ ½ 4¼ 4 ½ 2 2 1½ 2½ 2 1½ ½ 3 2½ 3½ 90¾ 1 3¼ 2⅞ 3⅛ ¼ 3¼ 3 2½

Do., 5% Pref., 86

Do., 6% Pref., 103 4¼

Do., 4% Deb., 74¼ 4‡ 4 4‡

B.A. Mid., Pref. (4%), 68½††

B.A. West., 72½ 3 2½ 1½ ¾ 2¼ 1¾ 2½ 3¼ 1½ 3¼ 3 ½

Do., 4% Deb., 70½ ½

Cent. Argentine, 79½ 8½ ½ 9 9 ½ 8¼ 9‡ 7 8 9 ½ 8 8 ⅝ 7½ 8½‡

Do., 4½% Pref., 72½ 2 ½

Do., 6% Pref., 101 2¾

Do., 4% Deb., 70 ½

Do., 5% Deb., 91 80½

Cent. Uruguay E. Extn., 5% Pref., 7⅛ ⅛

Cent. Uruguay of Monte Video, 73 2½

Chilian Nthn., 5% Debs., 94†† 3

Chilian Transandine, 7½% Deb., 101½

Cordoba Cent., 18½†† 17 ¾

Do., 7% Pref., 53 49 53 1 1

Do., 5% Pref., 28⅛ ⅛ 6 7

Do., 4% Deb., 62½ 2 3 ½ 2 3

Do., 5% Deb., 60 60 58½

Costa Rica, 6½% 2nd Debs., 96½

Entre Rios, 80¼ 80 79½

Do., 6% Pref., 92

G.W. of Brazil, 55/-

Do., 6% Prefd., 5¼

Do., 6% Deb., 91½ 2

Do., 4% Debs., 65

Internat. of Cent. America, 33½‡†† 4 2

Do., 5% Bds., 84

Leopoldina, 50 50 49¼ 50 49½

Do., 4% Deb., 64½ 5½

Mexican, 6% 2nd Pref., 80/-

Mexico N.-W., 5% Bds., 25/-††

Do., Dep. Rec., 25/-††

Midi, 6% Bds., 106 6 ¼ 6 5 3⅝‡

Nitrate (Reg.), 77/6‡

Do. (Bearer), 85/- 8/9 6/3 5/-

Nthn. of France, 6% Bds., 105½ ⅝ ½ ½ ⅝ 5 ⅝

Orleans, 6% Bds., 105¾‡ 5⅝ 5

P., L., and M., 6% Bds., 103⅝ 4 3½ ¾ ½ 4 3¾ ¼

Salvador, 5% Debs., 86½ x.d.

San Paulo, 182 2

Sorocabana, 5½% Debs., 36††

Ud. of Havana and Regla, 23½ 4

Do., 5% Pref., 40½

Do., 5% Deb., 62

Do., 4% Deb., 49½

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

Beira Junc. (Bearer), 7/4½

Beira Rly., Bearer Certs. (B. S. Africa Co.), 23/6

Benguella, 5% Debs., Ser. "E," 71 70½

B. Ayres Gt. Sthrn., 6% Pref., 10⅛

Do., 4% Deb., 73¾††

Cent. Argentine, New 5% Deb., 1967-87, 89½ ½ ¼ ¼

Do. (iss. at 89½, ptly. pd.), ⅝ ⅛ ⅜ dis

BANKS AND DISCOUNT COMPANIES

Agric. of Egypt, 3½% Gtd. Bds., 84¾‡

Agric. Props. of Norway, 4% Bds., 80 79½

Anglo-French Corp., 16/1½ 16/- 16/- -/1½ -/1½

Anglo-Sth. Amer., 6¾ ⅝ ¾ 11/16

Bk. of Australasia, 12 12 12

Bk. of L. and Sth. Amer., 8 25/32 11/16 25/32 11/16

Bk. of Roumania, 70/-

Barclays (D., C., and O.), 26/9

Do., 8% Pref., 30/10½ -/6 -/3‡ -/7½ -/6 -/7½ -/10½ -/3‡ -/10½

Barclays, "A," 8 5/32†† 8 8‡ 1/32 7 31/32 31/32 5/32 8 5/32 7 15/16‡

Do., "B," 55/1½†† -/3 -/7½ -/6 -/1½ -/1½ -/1½ -/6 -/3 -/6 -/4½ -/3 -/4½ -/7½ -/4½

Brit. Overseas, 5 5/16 5/16

Canadian of Commerce, 55 5 3

Chartered of India, 16¾ ¼ 15/16

Com. of Australia, 22/- 1/6

Do., Pref., 4%, 6 1/16 15/16

English, Scottish, and AustraIn., 6 5/16 7/32 9/32 9/32 5/16 5/16 9/32 ¼

Hongkong and Shanghai, 116½ ½

Ionian, 95/-

Lloyds, "A," 60/3 -/3 59/10½ -/9 60/- 59/9 -/10½ -/9 60/3 60/- 60/- 59/10½ 60/2¼

Do., "B," 20/9 -/3 -/4½‡ -/4½ 20/- -/3 -/6 20/-‡ -/9‡

Martins, Partly pd., 7 7/16 5/16

Mercantile of India, B, 29 9 9 8¾

Midland, £12 (£2½ pd.), 9 9/32 11/32 ⅜ 11/32 9/32 9/32 5/16 ⅛

Do., £2½ (Fully pd.), 9⅝ 9/16 ½ 19/32 19/32 19/32 ½ 9‡

Do., £1 (Fully pd.), 79/6 9/-‡ -/6 80/- -/6 80/-‡ 80/- -/6 79/-‡

Mort. of Bogota, 7% Bds., 88¾ ¼

Nat. of Australasia, 6⅞††

Nat. of Egypt, 32‡

Nat. of India, 45‡ 5‡

Nat. of N. Zeald., 6 5/16 5/16‡ 5/16 1/16‡

Nat. Discount "A," 91/3 -/3 -/3

Do., "B," 9⅝ 7/16

Nat. Provincial, £4 pd., 13 3/16 5/32 ⅛ 1/16†† ⅛ 5/32 5/32 ⅛ ⅛ ⅛ 1/16 ⅛ 5/32 5/32 ⅛ 1/16

Royal of Canada, 63¼

Standard of S. Africa, 14 5/16

Union of Australia, 10 15/32 15/16

Union Discount, 8¾

Westminster, Partly pd., 76/7½ 7/- 6/6 -/9 7/- 6/9 -/6 -/7½ 7/- -/3†† 6/7½ -/7½ -/6 7/1½ -/1½ -/1½

Do., Fully pd., 50/- 49/9‡ 50/4½ 50/- -/4½ 49/9‡ 50/- -/4½ 50/- 50/-‡†† 50/-‡

Williams Deacons, "A," 42/6 -/6

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

Anglo-S. American, "B," 25/7½ -/10½ -/10½ -/10½ 6/-

Commercial of Australia, New (1928 Iss.), -/9 -/7½ -/9 -/6 -/7½ -/9¾ -/6 -/10½ -/9 -/7½ -/9¾ -/6 pm

Queensland National, 3½%, 10/11¼

Union of Scotland, 88/4½Δ††

BREWERIES AND DISTILLERIES

Allsopp, 23/6 2/-‡ 4/- 3/6

Barclay, Perkins, 25/3 -/4½ -/7½

Do., 10% Pref., 29/6

Bass, Ratcliff, 63/6 4/- 3/-

Do., 5% Pref., 85¾ ¾

Do., 5½% Deb., 101¼ 100½ ½

Bieckert's, 300

Booth's, 6% Debs., 93½ 3

Brewers and Dist. of Vancouver (V.T. Certs.), 6/9½‡†† -/10½‡†† -/9 -/9 -/10½ -/6 -/6 -/9 -/7½

Bristol, Georges, 65/9

Buchanan-Dewar, 6% Pref., 21/6

Do., 7½% Pref., 23/4½ -/6 -/4½

Bullard, 4% Deb., 64½‡††

Cannon, 5% Pref., 7¼

City of Lond., Prefd. (20%), 61/-

Do., Defd., 9/6 8/9‡

Do., 6% Non-Cum. Pref., 21/-

Courage, 62/9 -/6 -/9 -/6

Daniell, 22/9

Distillers, 65/-†† 4/3 3/9 4/- 3/3 -/9 -/6 -/9 -/8¼ 5/3 4/6 3/6 3/- -/8¼ 3/-

Do., 6% Pref., 21/3 -/4½ -/4½ -/1½ -/1½

Do., 4½% Deb., 83

Guinness, 100/7½ 1/- 100/9 1/9†† -/6†† 1/- 100/6 1/- 100/9 1/3 100/-

Hoare, 62/3 -/9

Hodgson's, 30/6†† 30/-

Ind. Coope, 60/- -/6 -/6 59/6 60/6 59/6 60/9

Do., 6% Pref., 18/9 19/3

Meux's, 35/6 4/9‡ 5/9 6/3

Mile End, 4½% Deb., 76¼ ½

Showells, 4½% Debs., 70½

South African, 57/9 8/3 9/- 8/- 8/-

Do., 5% Pref., 17/1½

Style and Winch, 5% Pref., 15/6

Do., 6% Deb., 99 ½ ½

Taylor, Walker, 31/3

Threlfall's, 6% Pref., 20/-

Truman, Hanbury, Buxton, 4% Pref., 6½

Do., 4% Deb. (1889), 68½ ½

Usher's, 27/9 -/9 8/1½

Do., 6% Pref., 18/-

Walker (Peter) and Cain, 16/3 -/9 -/9

Do., 8% Pref., 20/10½

Do., 7% Debs., 103

Watney, Combe, Defd., 54/9†† -/4½ -/9

Do., 5½% Debs., 101¼††

Wolverhampton and Dudley, 68/3¾Δ 7/-

Do., 6% Pref. (Ptg.), 22/-

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

Barclay Perkins, 5½% Deb., 100

Benskins', New, 10/- pd., 18/6

Do., New, fully pd., 28/9

Do., Frac. Certs., 13/-

Fremlins, 22/- -/6

Do., 7½% Pref., 22/6 -/9 -/6

Friary Holroyd, 38/6†† 9/6 -/7½ -/6 8/9 9/- -/3 9/- 8/9‡ -/9 9/6

Taylor, Walker, New, fully pd., 30/- -/1½

CANALS AND DOCKS

Gd. Union, 5½% Deb., 101½

Manchester Ship, 5% Pref., 15/- 15/-

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

Aire and Calder, 68Δ

COMMERCIAL, INDUSTRIAL, &c.

Aerated Bread, 17/3 -/6 -/3

Do., 6½% Pref., 18/6 -/9

African and East. Tde., 14/7½ -/10½ 15/- 15/-

Do., 6% "B" Pref., 16/9 -/7½ -/6 -/7½

Agar, Cross, 60/-

Allied News, 23/3 -/4½

Do., 8% Pref., 21/3 -/9 -/4½ -/3‡ -/6

Allied Nthn. News, 6½% Deb., 96¼

Amal. Cotton Mills, -/8½

Amal. Dental, 8% Prefd., 19/1½ -/1½ 18/9

Do., Defd., 3/10½ 4/- 3/9

Do., 5½% Pref., 17/1½ 16/9 17/1½

Amal. Press, 22/6 -/9 -/6

Do., 7% Pref., 18/10½ 19/- 19/-

Do., 5½% Deb., 92‡ 3

Andersons' Rubber, 7½% Pref., 21/-

Anglo-Canadian Pulp, 6½% Debs., 103¼ ¾

Apin and Barrett, 6 5/32

Apollinaris, 9/-

Ardath Tob., 6% Pref., 20/9

Army and Navy Co-op., 38/10½ 8/-‡ 9/3 8/6 -/6 9/-

Do., 5% Debs., 95

Assam Rail., "A" (8%), 106

Assoc. Brit. Maltsters, 7% Pref., 17/3

Asd. Elect. Indust., 26/7½†† 7/- 7/- 6/3 -/6

Asd. News., 22/9‡ -/6‡

Do., Defd., 28/6†† 9/4½ 8/9 9/- 9/- 8/9 -/9‡ -/9 9/3 -/4½ 9/- 8/3 9/3 -/1½

Asd. Port. Cement, 26/7½ -/9

Do., 5% Deb., 94¼

Asd. Prov. Pict. Houses, 18/9 19/-

Austin Motor, 7% Pref., 14/2††

Do., 6% Pref., ‡‡¹, 15/4½†† -/6

Do., 6½% Deb., 87½

Auto. Telephone, 37/6 -/6

Barker, 63/6†† 4/- 4/- 3/9 -/3

Do., 6% Pref., 22/9 -/9

Barry, Ostlere, 83/9

Bartholomew, 3/7½ -/7½ -/9¾

Do., 7½% Ptg. Pref., 10/6 -/0¾

Bassett, 45/7½

Beecham's Pills, 8% Ptg. Prefd., 21/6 -/7½

Berger, 7% Pref., 23/9 -/10½ -/4½

B.S.A., 9/10½††

Bleachers Assn., 22/4½ 1/9 -/3 -/3

Do., 4½% Deb., 81

Bluemel, 38/9

Boots Drug, 6‡

Borax Consld., Prefd. (6%), 60/-

Do., Defd., 10/7½†† 9/9 -/9 9/- 10/3 -/9 11/- 11/- 10/3

Do., 5½% Pref., 6½‡

Do., 4½% 2nd Deb., 69½ 70 69½ 70

Bovril, 7½% Pref., 23/9‡ 4 6 -/7½ -/6 -/6

Do., Defd., 38/6 8/- -/3 8/- 7/10½ 8/6 7/6‡ 8/6 7/6 -/10½ -/4½

Do., 4½% Deb., 83 3

Bowater's Paper, 7½% Ptg. Pref., 25/9

Bradford Dyers, 28/- -/4½

Do., 4% Deb., 72½‡

Bradleys, 50/- 50/-

Do., 5½% Pref., 19/3

Branston Art. Silk, 3/2½ -/3 -/3

Do., Defd., 1/- 1/- -/2 -/3

Brit. Aluminium, 43/7½

Brit.-Amer. Tobacco, 5 13/32 ⅜ 13/32 11/16 13/32 ⅜ ⅜‡ 9/16‡ ⅜ 13/32 13/32 13/32 13/32

Do. (Bearer), 5⅛ ⅜

Do., 5% Pref., 20/-

Do., 6% Pref., 22/7½ -/9 -/6‡ -/7½ -/7½ -/3 -/9

Brit. and S. Pacific Trading, 45/- 15/-

Brit. Celanese, 7½% Ptg. Pref., 10/6 -/1½ -/6 9/9

Do., 7½% Bds., 88††

Brit. Cotton Dyers, 5/- -/6

Brit. Cyanides, 2/6¾ -/5¼ -/6¾

Brit. Enka Art. Silk, 6/9 -/6

Brit. Glues, 8% Pref. (Ptg.), 19/- -/4½ -/1½

Brit. Ins. Cables, 76/9 7/6

Do., 5% Deb., 96½

Brit. Match Corp., 25/3

Brit. Oil and Cake Mills, Prefd., 33/3‡ -/3 -/6 -/3

Do., 5½% Pref., 19/6

Brit. O'seas Stores, 14/6 -/6

Brit. Prtlnd. Cement, 43/9

Do., 6% Pref., 21/-

Brit. Ropes, 6½% Pref., 9/10½ -/7½

Brit. T.-Houston, 7% Pref., 23/6 3/- -/3 -/7½ -/7½ -/7½

Do., 7% Deb., 105

Brit. Tobacco (Australia), 40/9 1/- -/3 -/3 1/- 40/4½

Do., 6½% Pref., 21/10½ 2/4½

Brooke, Bond, "B," 50/-

Brown Bros., 25/3 4/6 5/- 4/9

Brush Electl. Enging., 125‡ 6 5

Bryant and May, Pref., 14%, 46/3

Calico Printers' Assn., 13/9

Do., 5% Pref., 13/6

Do., 4% Deb., 63 4

Callard, Stewart, 25/-

Callender's Cable, 74/1½ -/1½ 4/-

Canadian W. Lumber, 5/6†† -/3 -/6¾ -/6

Do., 5% Inc. Deb., 105½

Carreras, "A," 9 9 8⅞‡ 9 5/16 8 15/16 15/16 ¾ ⅞ 9 1/16 8⅞ 15/16 ⅞ 8 11/16 ⅞

Do., "B," 22/6 -/9 -/10½ 2/- -/9 -/6 -/6 -/1½ 2/- 1/9 2/1½ 2/- 1/9 2/10½ 1/7½ -/7½ 2/6‡ 2/- -/3 -/3 -/9

Cerebos, 6 1/16 ⅛ 9/16 ⅝ 9/16 ⅝

Chinese Eng. and Mining (Bearer), 50/- 48/9 9/4½ 50/-

Civil Service Supply, "A," 17/9

Coats, 64/6 -/6

Do., 6% Pref., 11

Cockshutt Plow, 23 2 ½

Columbia Graph., 6 3/32 ⅛ 1/16 3/32 1/16 1/16 5⅞ 4‡ 6 3/32 3/32 1/16 6 5/64‡ 1/16 6 6

Cook (St. Paul's), 8/10½ 9/- 9/-

Do., 7% Part. Pref., 15/9

Cook (Thos.), 6% Deb., 102½

Copestake, Crampton, 7/3

Courtaulds, 50/-†† 48/9†† -/9 6/3 -/10½ 7/6 -/9¾ -/6 8/1½ 7/6 53/9†† 47/6 6/6¾ -/10½ 6/6¾ 8/1½ 7/2¼ -/2¼ -/7½ -/2¼ 6/3 7/9¾ 6/7½ -/10½ 8/5¼ 5/7½ 8/9 -/9‡†† 6/10½ 8/5¼ 6/3 7/- 5/9 6/3 9/4½‡ 5/11¼ 50/-†† 50/-†† 46/9¾ 5/- -/7½ 7/3 7/- -/9 53/3¾†† 45/3¾ 6/3 5/6 5/- -/7½ 8/5¼ 6/- 8/6 5/- 8/9 6/9 7/- 50/3¾†† 49/4½ 5/7½

Do., 5% Pref., 18/11¼ 19/- 18/10½ 19/- -/6 19/1½ 18/6‡ 19/1½ 18/9

Coventry Chain, 29/9 -/9 -/6 30/- 30/- 30/-

Crittall Manuf., 24/9 -/10½ 5/- 5/- -/1½ -/1½ -/6 5/-

Do., 6% Deb., 95½

Crompton Parkinson, 21/9

Do., 6% 2nd Pref., 18/3 -/3 -/3

Crosfield, 6½% Pref., 21/-

Do., 7½% "A" Pref., 22/6

Crosse and Blackwell, Pref. (7½% Ptg.), 12/7½ -/4½ -/3 12/- -/6

D. Sketch and S. Graphic, 6½% Deb., 103½‡ ¼‡

De La Rue, 10/3

Debenhams, 6½% 1st Pref., 21/3 -/10½ -/10½

Do., 7½% 2nd Pref., 22/7½

Do., 10% Prefd., 25/6

Do., 5% Deb., 93 ⅛ 1⅞ 2 3

Debenhams Secs., 9/6 -/3¾ -/5¼ -/6 -/5¼ -/3 -/4½ -/4½ -/6 -/4½

Do., 7½% Pref., 18/7½ -/9 -/9 -/9 -/7½

Dennis, 40/3 39/4½ -/4½ 40/3 40/- 40/- 39/4½

Devas, Routledge, 21/3

Dickinson, 42/10½

Drage's, 10% Pref., 22/9‡

Drapery Trust, 7% Ptg. Pref., 19/4½

Dunlop Cotton, 6½% Pref., 19/3 -/7½ -/6 19/-

Dunlop Rubber, 13/6†† 7/6†† -/6 -/6 -/6 -/6¾ -/4½ -/3 -/4½ -/4½ -/3

Do., 6½% "A" Pref., 19/9†† -/7½ -/9 -/7½

Do., 7% "B" Pref., 19/4½

Do., 5½% Deb., 90 9

E. India Dist. and Sugar, 7% Pref. (Ptg.), 19/9

Eastman Kodak, 202¼ 200†† 2 3 2 1 5

Edison Swan, 5% Deb., 85

Enfield Cable, 94/9 5/6 -/9 -/6 -/9 -/6

Engl. Electric, 3/- -/4½ 3/- 3/-

Do., 6% Pref., 7/9 -/3 -/3

Do., 5½% Debs., 88 8 9½

Do., 6% Deb., 66½ ½ 7½ ½ 7

Engl. Marg., 7% Ptg. Pref., 20/6

Engl. Sewing Cotton, 41/3

Erinoid, 4/9

Evans (D. H.), 6% Pref., 21/10½

Ever-Ready, 17/4½ -/1½ -/6 -/1½ -/3 -/7½ -/4½ -/3

Ewart, 22/9 -/6 -/3†† 3/-

Do., 10% Pref., 21/9

Field, 9/7½‡

Financial Times, 7% Pref., 20/3‡ -/6

Fine Cotton Spinners, 26/3‡ 7/- 7/- 6/1½ -/4½ -/3 6/-

Do., 5% Prefd., 15/6 14/-‡

Finlay, 84/3 3/- -/3 4/3

Foster, Porter, 12/6

Francois Cementn., 4/11¼ -/7½ -/11¼ 5/- 5/- 5/-

Gallaher, 6½% Pref., 21/- 20/4½

Gaumont-Brit. Picture, 16/6†† 15/9‡ 16/3 -/6 16/- -/3 -/6 -/3 16/- -/2¼ 16/-

Do., 7½% Pref., 16/-

General Electric, 45/3†† 6/-

Do., 7½% Pref., 25/4½ -/4½

Do., 7% Deb., 102¼

Gillette Razor, 95¼

Goldsmiths' and Silversmiths' 5% Pref., 72/6

Gordon Hotels, 14/3

Do., 4½% Deb., 69¼‡†

Do., 4%, 67

Gossage, 5% Pref., 16/6

Gramophone, 87/6 5/- 6/3 5/7½ 5/- 6/3 5/7½ 5/- 8/5¼†† 6/3 7/6 5/- -/6

Griffiths, 13/3

H.P. Sauce, 6½

Hall and Co., 6% Pref., 20/6

Handley-Page, Pref. (10% Ptg.), 11/7½ -/6‡ 12/- 12/-

Harrisons and Crosfield, Prefd. (10%), 30/9 1/3

Do., Defd., 6 17/32†† 17/32

Harrods (B.A.), 13½%, 18/10½‡ -/9 19/1½†† 19/- 18/10½ -/10½ 19/- 19/- -/1½ -/3 -/3

Do., Defd., 76/3‡ 70/- 70/-

Do., 8% Pref., 23/4½

Harrods, 71/- 70/10½ 1/1½ 70/10½ 1/- 70/7½ 1/1½ 70/6 -/3 -/6 -/6 -/7½ -/10½ 1/- -/3 -/3 70/9 -/4½ -/7½

Do., 7½% Pref., 25/7½ 6/1½ -/1½ -/1½ 5/9 -/10½ -/9 6/2¼ 5/9

Henley's, 4 5/16‡ 5/16

Hill (R. and J.), 2/6

Hollins, 20/6 20/- -/6

Home and Colonial, 16/7½ -/7½ -/7½ -/4½ -/4½ -/6 -/4½ -/6¾ -/6

Do., 15%, 46/-

Do., 6% Pref., 5⅛

Horne, 7% Pref., 21/1½ -/1½ -/3

Hotel York, 68/-

Howard and Bullough, 13/9‡

Ilford, 52/6

Illust. News., 10/6

Do., 7% Pref., 14/4½

Impl. Airways, 21/6 1/-

Impl. Chem. Indus., 26/6 -/6 -/1½ 5/10½ 6/6 -/1½ -/3 -/4½ 6/- 6/- -/3 -/4½ -/3 -/4½ -/1½ -/3‡ 5/9 -/10½ -/10½ -/9 6/3 5/9¾ 6/3 5/9¾ 6/7½ -/7½ -/0¾

Do., Defd., 8/4½†† -/6 -/1½ -/6 -/5¼ -/4½ 8/-‡ -/4½ -/4½ -/5¼‡ -/3 8/-‡ -/7½ -/4½ -/5¼ -/6 -/3 -/3¾ -/6¾ -/3¾ -/3

Do., 7% Pref., 23/9 -/6 -/4½ -/9 -/9 -/6 -/6 -/3 -/4½ -/3 -/4½ -/6¾ -/7½ -/4½ -/6¾

Impl. Tob. of Canada, 40/3 2/3 40/6 1/9‡†† 40/3 1/- 40/6 -/9

Impl. Tob. (of G.B. & I.), 94/4½ -/4½ 5/3¾ -/3¾ -/7½ 4/4½ 5/3¾ -/6 -/11¼ 5/7½ 4/8¼ 5/3¾ -/7½ -/4½ 5/- -/4½ 6/3 5/7½ -/11¼ 5/- -/6‡ -/11¼ -/7½ 4/9 -/8¼

Do., 5½% Pref., 21/9 -/7½ -/6‡ -/9 2/1½ -/1½

Do., 6% Pref., 23/6 -/3 2/10½

Do., 10% Pref., 37/6

Impvd. Indus. Dwllgs., 110¾ ¼‡

Impvd. Wood Pave., 46/3

Ingersoll-Rand, 175††

Initial Services, 8% Pref., 22/-

Internat. Auto. Teleph., 35/- 5/-

Internat. Match, Ptg. Pref., 8⅝ 1

Internat. Paint, 38/1½ -/6 -/9 -/6

Internat. Sleeping Car, 6% Bds. (Bearer), 98

Do., 6% Bds. (1924 Iss.), 98¼

Internat. Tea Stores, 21/1½ 20/9 1/- 1/- 20/10½†† 1/- 20/10½ -/6‡ -/9¾

Do., 7% Pref., 23/-‡

Inveresk Paper, 8/6†† 9/-†† 8/9 -/9 -/1½ -/1½ -/1½ 7/6 8/9 7/3 8/3 9/- 8/3 -/6 8/- 8/3 8/4½ 7/11¼ -/9 7/-‡

Do., 7% Pref., 10/- 10/-

Johnson and Phillips, 33/- 4/3

Jones and Higgins, 5½% Pref., 18/9

Jurgens, 7% Ptg. Pref., 23/-‡ 4/- 3/10½ -/3‡

Jute Indus., Pref. (8% Ptg.), 3/-

Knight, 25% Prefd., 65/- 7/6 -/6 -/6 5/- 5/-

Kreuger and Toll, "B," 30⅛‡†† 29⅜ 30 29⅞ ⅞ ⅞

Do., Ptg. Debs., 30⅝ 1¼‡ 1Δ 30¾ ⅝

Lamson Paragon, 19/4½ -/6

Do., 5½% Pref., 18/1½

Leethems, 20/6

Do., 7½% Pref., 20/-

Lever, 7% Pref., 22/7½ -/7½ -/6 -/9¾ -/7½ -/10½ -/10½ -/9¾ 3/- 2/10½ -/7½ -/8¼ -/6‡

Do., 8% Pref., 23/3 3/- -/3‡ 2/10½ 3/3 3/- -/1½ 3/- -/2¼

Do., 20% Prefd., 13/3†† 13/- -/1½ -/1½ 13/- -/2¼ -/2¼

Do., 7% Deb., 108¼ ¼

Do., 5% Deb., 97†† 7

Lewis (John), 7% Pref., 20/- -/4½ -/7½ 20/-‡ -/3 -/6 -/7½ -/7½ -/4½

Lewis's (Reg.), 21/1½ -/1½

Liebig's (Reg.), 16††

Do. (Bearer), 16½

Limmer and Trinidad Asphalt, 57/6 -/6 6/3 8/- 7/6 8/-

Lino. Mfg., 86/10½ 4/-‡

Lipton, 4/1½ 4/- -/1½‡

Do., 5% Pref., 6/9†† 7/1½ 7/-

Do., 6% Deb., 92¼†† ¼

Lister, 15/- 14/11¼ 15/-

Lloyd, 7% Pref., 20/- -/1½ 20/- -/3

Lond. and Thames Hvn. Oil Whvs., 71/-

Lond. Brick, 38/6‡

Lond. Rests., 7½% Part. Pref., 5/-

Lotus, 7% Pref., 19/6

Lovell and Christmas, 20/7½

Lucas, 75/7½

Lyons, 98/1½†† 9/4½ -/4½ 6/10½ 8/9

Do., "A," 96/10½ 7/6 6/10½ 7/6 6/10½

Do., 6% Prefd., 20/9‡

Do., 7% Pref., 25/10½ -/6 -/10½

Do., 8% Pref., 28/- 8/-‡

Magadi Soda, 6% Pref., 3/6 -/4½ -/6 -/4½

Manbré and Garton, 39/9

Do., Defd., 15/6

Do., 7% Pref., 24/3 3/3

Maple, 36/3 -/3

Mappin and Webb, 6% Pref., 17/-

Margarine (N.V. Unie), Sub-Sh., 66/3‡Δ†† -/9¼†† 5/- 5/- 4/-‡ -/7½ -/3 5/- 4/0¾ 5/- -/7½ -/3¾ 4/4½ -/0¾ 5/7¼

Do., 7% Pref. Sub-Shs., 23/-†† 2/10½ 3/- 2/10½

Margarine Union, 65/7½†† 6/3‡ 5/- -/3¾ 5/- 4/8¼

Do., 7% Pref., 24/-

Marks and Spencer, 10% Pref., 33/6

Maypole Dairy, 20% Prefd., 15/11¼ -/6 -/10½ -/10½ -/9 -/6¾

Do., Defd., 5/6 -/7½ -/7½ -/7½ -/8¼ -/8¼ -/6 -/8 -/8¼

Millars Timber, 8/- 7/6

Do., 6% Pref., 13/6 -/4½ -/3

Mond Nickel, 5% Deb., 97

Morris Motors, 7½% Pref., 20/-‡ -/6 -/6 -/6

Moss' Empires, 36/-

Murray (D. and W.), 7% Pref., 11/10½

Napier, 41/9 2/6 1/9 -/3

Nestlé, 8% Pref., 28/- 7/10½

Neuchatel Asphalte, 5% Pref., 10/7½

Newfndld. Power, 5½% Deb., 101⅞††

Newnes, 5% Pref., 16/-

Do., 7% Pref., 9/3

Oakey, 36/6 7/-

Olympic Prtlnd. Cement, 20/-

Paquin, 6% Pref., 16/6 -/6

Patons and Baldwins, 21/1½ 1/-

Do., 6½% Pref., 20/6

Pawsons and Leafs, 7/6 -/6

Pearson, 5½% Pref., 16/-

Peek, Frean, 5% Pref., 17/9

Do., 4% Deb., 74½ 4 ½

Philips (J. and N.), 6½% Pref., 17/9

Phillips Rubber Soles, 7½% Pref., 22/9

Piccardo Tobacco, 9½ ⅝†† 9/16 ½ ¾ ¾

Do., 6½% Ptg. Pref., 8½

Pinchin, Johnson, 49/7½ -/7½ -/9 -/6 -/7½ -/9 -/6 8/9‡

Platt Bros., 7% Pref., 12/6

Potash Synd. of Germany, 7%, 105⅛ ¼††

Price Bros., 80½‡

Props. of Hay's Wharf, 6% Prf., 21/7½ -/6 -/6

Provl. Cinema. Theatres, 7½% "B" Pref., 17/7½†† 18/4½ -/4½

Do., 7½% Ptpg. Prefd., 16/-†† -/3 15/9 -/9

Radiation, 38/9 -/6 -/6 -/9¾ -/6†† -/6

Do., 6% Pref., 20/2¾

Read, 23/9††

Do., 5% Pref., 21/6 -/9 -/9

Reckitt, 79/- 8/6 -/3 9/3

Do., 5% 2nd Pref., 18/9 17/6‡ 18/7½

Robinson and Cleaver, 4% Deb., 65

Robinson (Peter), 7% Pref., 22/6

Rolls-Royce, 45/3 5/-

Roneo, 26/3‡ 7/6 -/6 7/-

Rotherham, 20/- 20/- 19/4½

Do., 4% Deb., 70½ 70

Rylands, 22/3 2/- 1/-‡

S.K.F., "B," 12⅝

S.T.D. Motors, 4/- 4/-

Do., Prefd., 12/-

Sage, 9/3

St. Maurice Valley Corp., 7% Prf., 20/-††

Do., "A" 6% Deb., 98 8

Salmon and Gluckstein, 10% Pref., 37/9 -/9 6/9

Salt Union, 37/6 7/- 6/6‡

Savoy Hotel, 35/9 -/9

Saxone Shoe, 6½% Pref., 20/7½ 1/3

Schweppes, 31/-

Do., Defd., 34/6

Sears, 27/-†† 6/3 8/1½ 7/6 6/3‡ 7/- 8/1½

Do., 7% "A" Pref., 21/3 -/6 -/7½ -/10½ -/7½ -/6‡ -/6‡ -/10½‡ -/9‡ -/7½

Do., 12½% Pref., 36/3 -/3

Do., 6% Deb., 103 ¾ ¼‡ ¼ 3 ½

Selfridge, 6% Pref. (‡‡¹), 22/1½†† -/4½ 2/- -/4½

Do., 10% Prefd., 25/7½

Selfridge Prov. Stores, 11/9 -/4½ -/3 -/9 -/10½ -/9 -/10½

Do., Defd., 2/1½

Sena Sugar Est., 7½% Part. Pref., 17/3

Serre (Achille), 6% Pref., 12/6

Siemens, 24/4½ -/4½ -/4½

Do., 10% Pref., 31/6 -/10½ 2/-

Singer, 25/9

Do., 7% Pref., 17/-

Slaters and Bodega, 26/- -/3

"Snia Viscosa," 12/3†† -/1½ 12/- 11/9¾

Do., 7½% Bds., 97

Sofina, Fract. Certs. to Bearer, 51/7½ -/3 -/7½

Spiers and Pond, 17/1½ -/4½ -/6

Do., 6½% Pref., 19/11¼‡ 20/3 -/1½

Spillers, 24/3†† -/6 4/-

Do., Defd., 7/- -/4½ -/0¾

Spratt's Patent, Pref., 6%, 20/6‡

Stagg and Russell, 7½% Pref., 16/3

Strand Hotel, 7% Ptg. Prefd., 67/6††

Do., 8% Pref., 26/3

Do., 4½% Deb., 84††

Swan and Edgar, 19/3 -/4 -/6

Swedish Match, "A," 17 17

Do., "B," 17 3/16 11/32 5/16 11/32 ¼ 3/16 5/16†† 5/32 ¼ 3/16 3/16 ⅛ 3/16 5/32 1/16 ¼ 17 3/16

Tate and Lyle, 34/10½ -/3 -/4½ -/9 -/9

Do., 6½% Pref., 22/6††

Telegraph Constn., 26¾ ¾ ½ ½

Tilbury Contracting, 42/-

Tilling (Thos.), 5

Do., 5% Deb., 95½ ¼ 6 4½

Trust Hses., 13/4½

Turner and Newall, 81/3†† -/3 -/10½ -/9 80/9 1/9 80/7½‡ -/9 1/6 -/9 -/10½ -/6

Underground, 23/5 -/6 -/4½ -/4½ -/7½ -/3¾ -/4½ -/6 -/3¾ -/1½

Do., 5% Deb., 96½

Do., 6% 1st Deb., 104½ ½

Do., 6% Bds., 108¼ ¾ 9 8 7½ 9 8¼

Union Cold Storage, 6% Pref., 20/1½ -/3 19/10½ -/9 20/1½ 19/10½

Do., 7% Pref., 21/3 -/9

Ud. Alkali, 5% Deb., 91½

Ud. Carlo Gatti, 25/6†† 6/6 -/3

Ud. Dairies, 31/1½ 30/9 1/6 -/7½

Do., 6% Pref., 20/- -/3 -/1½

Ud. Indigo and Chemical, 9/4½

Ud. Molasses, 5 5/16 9/32 ⅛ ¼ 5‡ 5/16 ¼ ⅛ 5/32 5/32 5/16 ¼ 5/32 5 3/32 11/64 3/32 1/16 ⅛ 5/32 1/16 ⅛ 7/32

Do., 6% Pref., 20/7½ -/7½ -/7½

Ud. News, 7½% Pref., 14/-†† 13/6 -/6

Ud. Tobacco (Sth.), Defd., 80/-

Val de Travers Asphalte, 21/3

Van den Berghs, 15% Prefd., 11/6¾ -/6 -/6 -/6 -/10½

Do., 6% "B" Pref., 20/- 20/-‡ -/3 -/3

Van den Berghs Fabricken (15% Prefd.), 9/9 -/9 10/1½

Vine Products, 9/1½ -/1½ 8/10½‡

Vocalion, 12/7½ -/6 13/5¼

Walkers, Parker, 4½% Debs., 72¾ ¾

Wall Paper Mnfrs., 28/6

Do., Defd., 44/3 3/3 -/6 4/-

Do., 5% Pref., 18/1½

Waring and Gillow, 24/10½ -/4½ -/3

Do., 6% Pref., 17/9

Do., 6% Deb., 102

Waygood-Otis, 6% Pref., 19/4½

Whiteley, Defd., 3/6

Do., 5% Pref., 15/10½ 16/-

Whitworth and Mitchell, 43/9

Winterbottom Book Cloth, 6% Pref., 20/7½

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

Acetex Glass, Defd., -/6

Adlam, 8% Pref., 9/6 10/- 9/9 10/-

Advance Laundries, -/10½

Aeonic Radio, -/3¾ -/4½ -/4 -/3 -/5¼ -/4 -/5¼ -/4 -/5¼

Alcock, -/9 -/9

Allied Cement, 1/7½ -/7½

American and Dom. Records, 2/2¼

Anglo-Contntal. Grape Prod., 8% Pref., 12/-

Anglo-Cuban Asphalt, 1/9

Anglo-Foreign News, 1/0¾ 0/10½ 1/-

Anglo-French Phosphate, 20/3¾ -/3¾ 19/3 -/4½

Argus Press Holdings, 23/-

Argyll Trust, 6%, 16/10½

Arnott, £5/11/4½Δ

Do., 6% Pref., 70/7½Δ

Asd. Brit. Cinemas, 5/3

Do., 7½% Pref., 14/-

Asd. Brit. Maltsters, 9/9

Atlas Art. Silk, 2/4½ -/6

Austin Motor, 7/-

Do., 20% Prefd., 6/4½Δ†† 7/0¾

Auto-Rides, 4/4½ -/6

Auto. Confections, -/6¼ -/6½ -/6¼ -/6 -/5¼

Baird Internatl. Television, 2/11¼ 3/3 -/3 2/9 -/9

Baird Television Devt., 10% Prefd., 17/9

Barratt (W.), 23/1½

Do., 7% Pref., 19/9 20/-

Beaton, 2/2¼ 1/7½

Beechams Pills, Defd., 3/3¾ -/5½ -/4½ -/5¼

Bowater's Mersey Paper Mills, 6½% Deb., 102½ 1¼

Brit. and Doms. Film, Ptg. Prefd., 3/-

Brit. Acetate Silk, 1/9¼†† 2/- 1/6

Do., Defd., -/3

Brit. Benzol and Coal Dist., Defd., -/9‡

Brit. Bitumen Emulsions, 5/9

Brit. Can, fully pd., 21/- 1/- 20/9 -/10½

Brit. Celanese, 14/7½†† 13/1½ 12/6 13/- -/6 13/- 13/-

Brit. Dardelet Threadlock, 18/9†† -/9 19/6 19/- 19/- 19/-

Brit. Elect. Transformer, 5/6

Brit. Goodrich Rubber, 7½% Pref., 18/3 -/3 18/-

Brit. Hosiery, 19/-

Brit. Internatl. Pictures, 5/9 -/4½ -/6 -/9 -/6 -/9

Brit. Lion Film, Prefd., 3/-

Brit. Photo. Ind., 6/-

Brit. Talking Pict., -/8¼ -/8¼

Brit. Tintex Dye, 1/8¼

Brit. Visads, Prefd., -/6

Broughton Copper, 1/2¼ -/3¾

Do., 7½% Pref., 17/6

Brownlac, 8/7½

Bulmer Rayon, 8% Pref., -/9

Burton (Montague), 7% Pref., 17/9 -/9 -/6

Burton and Sanders, Defd., 11/-

Cadbury, 8% Pref., 27/-‡†† 6/6

Canning Tn. Glass Wks., 3/7½ -/7½ -/7½ -/6¾ -/9 -/9 -/4½††

Carreras, New "A," 8⅞ 9 £8/19/6 8 15/16 15/16 ¾ ¾‡ ⅞ ¾ ⅝ 11/16 9 8¾‡ 7/16 15/16 ⅞ ½ ¾‡

Carter and Co., 2/4½

Do., 7½% Ptg. Pref., 21/9 -/9

Cavendish Hse. (Cheltenham), 8% Pref., 10/7½

Celanese Corp. of Amer., £5 ½ ¼ ¼ ⅛ ¼

Celebrity Gramophones, -/3

Chemical and Met. Corpn., -/9¾ -/11¼ -/9¾

Chloride Elec. Storage, "A," £5/9/3Δ

Clarke (W. G.), 7½% Pref., 19/7½ -/4½ -/7½

Clover Paint, 7/10½ -/9 -/10½ -/9

Do., 7½% Pref., 21/1½ -/1½ 1/-

Combined Pulp and Paper Mills, 7/6†† 8/4½ -/3 -/4½ 7/10½ 8/3 8/-

Do., Defd., 1/-†† 0/10½†† 1/0½

Compton (J.) and Webb, 11/-

Continuous Gramophones, -/6††

Cope, 24/- -/6 -/9

Corona Wines, 1/4½ -/6

Crosse and Blackwell, 6½% Deb., 95 4¾ ½

Crystalate Record, 4/0½

Cyprus Asbestos, Defd., 3/10½

Daily Mirror News., 23/1½‡†† 2/9†† 3/3 -/6 2/9 -/10½ 3/- -/1½ -/1½ -/3 2/9 3/- 3/- 2/7½‡ -/9‡ -/7½ -/10½ -/10½ -/9‡ -/7½‡ 3/1½

Do., 8% Pref., 26/3

Davies Woodwork, -/11¼††

De Havilland Aircraft, 28/- 8/-

De Lavaud Free Wheel Differential, -/10½

De Vere Hotels, 5/6 -/6

Decca Record, 3/6 -/10½

Denham Picture Hses., 7% 1st Debs. 90†† 89½ 90

Dodgson, 8% Ptg. Pref., 8/8¼

Domn. Gramo. Records, Defd., -/2

Domn. Theatre, 14/9 -/9

Do., Defd., 1/3

Drage's, 4/9‡

Dubarry Perfumery, 9/-

Dunhill (Alfred), 45/7½††

E.N.V. Engineering, 33/6 -/9

East. and Overseas Prod., 11/10½ 12/- 11/6

East. Smelting, 38/9

Eastwoods Cement, 21/7½‡

Embassy Wine and Club, 8/3†† -/3 -/3

England (Gordon), -/10½

Everlite, 2/4½ -/0¾‡ -/4½ -/4½ -/3

Fairey Aviation, 11/10½†† 12/- 12/- 12/-

Ferranti, 6% Pref., 19/1½

Fisher's Foils, -/7½ -/5¼

Ford Motors, 57/6 5/7½‡ 8/3 -/9 5/3 -/3 -/7½ 7/6 8/3 7/3 -/6 -/6 -/3 -/3 6/3††

Foster Clark, 49/6 -/6

Fourwheel Jacks, -/5 -/5

Fry, Prefd. (6%), 17/3Δ

Galloway, 3/6 -/4

Gamage, 15/6

Gamages (West End), 11/6 paid, 1/- 0/9

Do., 7½% Pref., 11/6 paid, 7/6

Garrard Eng. and Manfg., 4/10

Gen. Theatre Corp., 7½% Pref., 14/6†† -/4½

Gilford Motor, 14/- -/1½ -/1½

Glare-Visor, -/0½ -/0¾

Glave, Defd., 2/4½†† -/3‡ -/3 -/3 -/5¼ -/5¼

Guinea Gramophone, -/0½

Guy Motors, 15/6

Hackney Furnishing, 3/3¾

Do., 7½% Ptg. Pref., 13/- 12/3

Hall Telephone Access., 13/10½ -/10½

Do., New, 1/9 -/3 -/6 -/7½ -/7½ -/6 -/3 -/7½ -/9 2/- 1/9 2/1½ pm.

Harris (W. J.), 2/- 2/- 2/- 1/10½

Harrods (B. A.), 5% Certs., 76‡

Hector Whaling, 27/9 -/9

Henlys, 7½% Ptg. Pref., 15/-

Hepworth and Grandage, 9/3 9/-

Hewitt, 8% Pref., 20/6Δ

Hickman, -/3

Hickson Lloyd, 8% Pref., 17/-

Hobbs, Hart, 5% Pref., 11/3

Hodders, 1/4½

Hoffmann Mnfg., 26/6

Ice Rinks, 3/6‡ -/10½ -/9

Imp. Smelting Corp., 19/- 18/6

Do., 6½% Pref., 19/9 20/-

India Tyre and Rubber, 7½% Ptg. Pref., 20/-††

Do., Defd., 5/7½‡ -/10½ -/9 -/9 -/10½

Initial Services, 5/10½ 6/- 5/10½ 6/- 5/9

Internatl. Nickel of Canada, 38⅝‡ ⅛ ⅜ 5/16 ¾ ⅜ ⅛ ⅜ ½ ⅛ ¼ ⅝ ⅜ ⅜ 9/16 ¾ 1/16 3/16 ⅝ 1/16 ⅞ ⅞ 5/16 ⅞ ⅛ ⅞ 3/16 ⅝ 7/16 ⅞ ⅝ ½ ⅜ ⅜‡ ⅜ 7/16 ½

Do., Prefd., 24/6 -/6 -/3

Internatl. Sleeping Car, 5⅛ ⅛

Internatl. Tea Stores, New, 20/6‡

Jones (R. E.), Pref., 6/4½ -/6

Kelsall and Kemp, 12/6

Keystone Mills, 8% Defd., -/6¾

Kia-Ora, 8/6 -/3

Kirklees, 3/-

Kreuger and Toll, New "B," 29½ ⅜

Lewis (John) Partnership, 7½% Prefd., 20/4½

Lewis and Burrows, 26/3

Lex Garages, 7½% Ptg. Pref., 4/-

Leyland Motors, 53/9‡†† -/9‡†† 5/7½ 5/- -/7½ 5/- 5/- 4/4½‡ 6/3 4/10½ 6/6 -/10½ 6/- 5/7½‡ 6/6 5/7½ 6/3 -/10½

Lond. and Prov. Sporting News, 6/6¾ -/6 -/6 -/8¼ -/7½ -/7½ -/7½ -/6 -/3 -/6 -/6¾ -/9 -/9¾ -/6 -/9

Low Temp. Carb., 1/4½‡

Machine-Made Sales, 4/3 -/0¾

Madame Tussaud's Defd., 8/10½ -/10½ -/10½

Do., 10% Prefd., 22/- -/6

Maden and Ireland, -/10½

Maidenhead Brick, 7/7½

Do., New, 7/6‡

Marattl Knitting Machines, -/10½ -/9 -/9¾

Marks and Spencer, 5⅝

Massey-Harris Co., $37½

Metalfilters, 13/3 13/-

Metals Coatings, 5/10½ 6/1½ -/3 -/6 5/10½ 6/6 -/4½ 7/- 5/9 -/10½ 6/- -/1½ -/6 -/9 5/6 -/7½ 7/- 7/- 6/-

Metropole Industries, 2/6 -/9 -/7½ -/8 -/9

Meurisse, 8/6†† 8/-†† 8/-

(Continued on next page)

STOCK EXCHANGE DEALINGS—

continued from page 25

Motor Fuel Prop., 3/3†† -/1½ 2/6 -/9 3/1½ 2/7½ -/9 3/- 3/-
Mulliners (Holdings), -/4½
Do., 10% Prefd., 3/9
N.T. Art. Wool, 10% Ptg. Pfce., fully paid, 10/-††
Natl. Ud. Laundries Corpn., 10% "A" Pref., 4/1½
Do., 10% "B" Pref., 3/9††
Do., Defd., -/9†† -/10
Ner-Sag, 14/4½
Ner-Sag (Overseas), -/9
Neu-Flame (Parent), -/10½
New G. and S. Processes Synd., 3/3††
Newton (John) M., 2/4½ -/6¾ -/8¼
Do., 10% Pref., 18/9
Noel y Cia, 7½% Ptg. Pref., 20/6
Non-Inflam. Film, 3/-
Nuera-Art Silk, 3/6 -/6
Olympia, 6/3 -/5¼ -/6
Do., 7% Pref., 19/-‡ -/7½ -/6 -/7½
Oxendale, Defd., 1/3½ -/3
Oxford and Shipton Cement, 11/6 12/3 12/- 13/3 12/6 11/6 13/3 -/1½ 12/6 -/9
Peters (G. D.), 1/7½††
Petrol. Refineries, 1/7½‡
Do., 8% Ptg. Pfd., 8/3
Piccadilly Theatre, 1/6 -/6
Pirelli General Cable, 6% Deb., 98½
Planters Stores, 32Δ
Planteur de Caiffa, 8% Ptg. Pref., 75/-
Potash Synd. of Germany, 6½%, 102¾ ⅛ ⅝
Pro Patria Films, 1/9
Public Benefit Boot, 8% Prefd., 21/3Δ
Pullman Car, 15/-
Pye Radio, 8% Ptg. Prefd., 22/-
Radiovisor Fgn. and Colonial, 7/3 -/6¾
Randall (C. W.), 15/3
Do., 8% Ptg. Prefd., 28/3
Ransome and Marles Bearing, 20/7½ -/7½
River Plate, Brit. and Cont. Meat, 2/6
Robinson (E. S. and A.), 6% Pref., 20/4½
Rose (L.), 10/3
Rothmans (1929), 7% Ptg. Pref., 19/3†† -/9 -/7½ 20/-
Rowntree, 6% Pref., 20/3
Sangers, 8/3 -/3¾ -/2¼ -/3¾ -/3 -/2¼
Scammell Lorries, 25/3
Scribbans, 13/4½
Do., Defd., 1/11¼ -/10½ -/9¾
Selfridge Trust, 17/6 20/7½ 17/6‡
Do., 6% Pref., 14/6 -/1½ -/9 -/9 -/3
Siams' Motor Units, 26/9‡
Smart, 32/6 -/6
Smith (D.), 4/1½ -/3 -/3
Smith (Stephen), 7/6
Smith's Crisps, 8/9¾ -/10½
Smithfield and Arg. Meat, 5%, 25¼ ¼
Solidol Chemical, 8% Ptg. Pref., 2/0¾
Solidol Chemical (France), -/2½
Spencer, Moulton, 3/4½
Splintex Glass, -/3½ -/2¾
Standard Motor, 12/6 13/0¾ -/0¾ -/3¾ -/4½
Star Tea, Prefd., 30/-
Sudan Salt, 16/3 -/6 16/- 16/-
Sunbeam Presswork, 5/7½ -/9
Sunday Pic. Newsps., 65/1½ 1/10½
Sussex Brick, Defd., 1/9¾‡ -/9
Taylors' (Chemists) (London), 7½% Prefd., 19/3 -/1½ -/3
Do., New, 10/- pd., 9/- 9/- 9/-
Do., Defd., 2/4½ -/4 -/5½ -/5¼ -/4½ -/4½
Do., New, 2/4††
Taylors' (Chemists) Trust, Defd., 3/11½ -/11½ -/9¾
Do., 7½% Prefd., 20/10½
Taylor's Hygienic Service, 40/-
Tebbitt, 5/10½
Telephone Mnfg., -/9¾ -/11½
Telephone Rentals, 3/7½ -/9¾
Thames Grit, 14/9
Tilling-Stevens Motors, 12/9 -/6 -/9
Tobacco Securities Trust, £100 of stock, 332 22 5‡ 30 30‡ 29 9 8 6 30
Do., Defd., £100 of stock, 480‡ 75‡ 80 76‡ 80‡ 80
Towles, 8% Pref., 14/4½
Transparent Paper, 8% Ptg. Prefd., 6/6†† -/6‡††
Triplex Glass (Regd.), 28/3††
Trowbridge Tyre, 3/9 4/- 4/- 3/10½
Tube Investments, New (iss. 25/-, 7/6 pd.), 12/4½
Turner and Newall, New, 81/6 -/6
Do., 7% Pref., 25/6 6/1½ 6/- 6/-
Tweedales and Smalley, 12/6 -/5¼Δ
Ud. Oil Importers, Defd., -/6
Ud. Picture Thtres., 10% Ptg. Prefd., 7/6
Ud. Service Transport, 1/9
Ud. Tobacco (Sth.), 6½% Pref., 23/3‡
Victoria Woodworking, -/7 -/4½ -/7½ -/7½ -/7
Victoria Wine, 6/10½ -/10½
Do., 8% Pref., 20/1½‡ -/6
Vitamins (1928) (V.T. Bemax Certs.), 2/3 -/3
Waldorf Hotel, 37/9 6/10½
Waller and Hartley, 8% Ptg. Pref., 12/6††
Wembley Stadium, Defd., 1/1½ -/2¼
West Ham G. Racecourse, Defd., -/6††
West. Auto. Machines, -/1½
Westinghouse Brake and Saxby, 25/6†† 4/3
Whites (Timothy), 7½% Prefd., 20/10½†† 1/- 20/6 1/- 20/7½ -/6 -/6‡ -/7½ -/7½
Do., Defd., 2/6 -/4½‡ -/8¼ -/6 -/4½ -/9 -/6¾ -/8¼
Wiggins (Hammersmith), 2/10½
Do., 7½% Pref., 2/3 -/6 -/6
Wiggins, Teape, 27/9†† -/6 -/6
Do., 7% Pref., 21/9
Williams and Williams, 19/6
Woodford and Wormleighton, 2/9‡
Wyndham's Marine Patents, 34/4½ -/4½
Yeast Vite, Defd., 1/10½ -/11½ -/10½ -/11½
Zinc Mnfg., "A," 7/4½

ELECTRIC LIGHTING AND POWER

Adelaide, 6½% Pref., 21/6
Barcelona Tract., 25†† 7 7
Do., 6½% Bds., 101 ½ 1 1 ½
Do., 5½% Bds., 54½ ¼
Bournemouth, 4½% Deb., 88½
Calcutta, 46/3†† -/6 -/6
City of Lond., 6% Pref., 23/-†† -/3 -/1½
Clyde Valley, 36/- 5/6 6/- -/3
County of Lond., 44/3 -/7½‡ -/9 5/-
Do., 6% Pref., 23/3
Delhi, 37/-
Elec. Supply Corp., 45/-
Elec. Distribution of Yorks, 33/3¾
Hendon, 6% Pref., 21/1½
Isle of Thanet, 31/- 1/- 30/6 1/3 30/6 1/3
Lancashire, 26/- 6/- -/3
Do., 7% Ptg. Pref., 27/7½
Lond. Power, 5% Deb., 99¾ 9 ½ 9
Met. Supply, 29/-‡ 8/3 9/- 8/3
Do., 7½% Deb., 104½ ½
Mexican Light and Power, 73¼ ¼
Do., 5% Bds., 1940, 73 3
Mid. Cos. Supply, 28/-†† 7/7½ -/6 -/10½ -/10½ -/3‡
Do., 6% Pref., 23/-
Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 23/9 -/7½ -/9 -/7½ -/4½
Do., 5% Pref. (Ptg.), 19/7½
Do., 4½% Cons. Deb., 93½††
Do., 6% Deb., 105¼
North Met. Supply, 47/9 -/9
Do., 5½% Deb., 100¾ 1¼
Northampton, 44/3††
Perak River Hydro-Elect., 7% Deb., 104¼ 3½ 4¼
Philadelphia, 6% Prefd., 52½
Power Corp. of Canada, 80††
Quebec Power, 5% Deb., "A," 97½ ½
St. James' and Pall Mall, 26/- -/3 6/- 6/-
Scottish Power, 30/-†† 29/- 9/-
Shawinigan Wtr. and Pwr., 82½†† 79 9 9 8
Shropshire, Worc., and Stafford., 22/-†† 2/-
South Met. Light and Power, 4½% Deb., 95¾
Tokyo, 6% Bds., 95 4⅞ ½ ⅞ ¾ ¾ ¾ ⅞
Urban Supply, 33/-
Do., 6% Pref., 23/-
Victoria Falls, 59/0¾ -/3 -/3 8/1½ -/1½
Do., Pref., 33/4½ -/3 -/4½ -/3¾
Do., 5% Debs. (free of tax), 108¾
West Gloucester, 5½% Deb., 93⅝ ⅝ ⅞
Westminster, 4½% Pref., 17/9
Whitehall Invstmts., 7½% Pref., 24/-
Do., 6% Deb., 103 3
Yorkshire, 32/6 -/6 -/2¼ -/3 -/3 2/- -/2¼ -/3

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

Brit. Power and Light, 12/4½ -/4½
Clyde Valley, New, 35/-
County of Lond., New (iss. at 36/-, 6/- pd.), 12/3 12/- -/3 -/6‡ -/1½ 11/9 12/3 12/-
Do., fully pd., 42/3 -/3 1/6 2/3
Egham and Staines, 32/6 -/6 2/- -/3 1/10½ 2/6 -/0¾ -/0¾
Do., 7½% Pref., 25/6
Elect. Dist. of Yorkshire, New, 33/3¾
Metropolitan, New, 37/1½ -/3 -/3 -/1½ -/3
N. American, $111 10¾ 11
Quebec, $85½
Scottish Power, New, 28/3 -/9 -/3 -/6 -/3 -/9
Shropshire, Worc. and Staff., 6% Pref., New, 22/- 2/- 2/-

FINANCIAL, LAND, AND INVESTMENT

Anglo-French Expl., 20/7½ -/7½ 20/-
Anglo-Newfndld. Dev., 5% Deb., 98¾
Assd. Anglo-Atlantic Corp., -/3††
Assd. Lond. Prop., 16/6 17/3 -/3 16/9
Australian Est. and Mt., 4½% Deb., 74½
Australian Pastoral, 79
Brit. N. Borneo, 7/9
Brit. S. Africa, Reg., 41/7½ -/4½ -/4½ -/3 -/3¾ 1/-‡ -/9 -/6 -/7½ -/10½ -/9 -/3 -/7½ -/6 -/1½ -/4½ -/3
Chosen Corp., 10/-
City of Lond. Real, 18/-‡ 18/-‡
Covent Gdn. Prop., 8% Prefd., 9/9 -/7½‡
Do., Defd., 2/6 -/6
Dalgety, 11 10¾
Do., 5% Pref., 8⅜
Duff Dev., 5/7½ -/9
Exploration, 6/3 -/3 6/- 7/- 5/9 7/- 6/- -/3 -/6 6/-
Forestal, 16/4½ -/3 -/1½
Goldsbrough, Mort, 5% Deb., 82
Hudson's Bay, 81/10½‡ 3/1½ 4/4½ 3/1½ -/9 -/9 2/6
Hungarian, 7½% Bds., 96¾
Hyderabad, 23/4½ -/1½ -/1½ -/4½
Imperial Prop., 4% Deb., 72½ ¾
Do., 5% Deb., 78½ 9
Java, 32/9
Leach's Arg. Est., Defd., -/4½
Lloyd (Ed.), 5½% Deb., 81 ⅛
N. Zeal. Ln. and Merc., 105
Do., 5% Pref., 87
Do., 4% 1st Mort. Deb., 73
Do., 4% 2nd Mort. Deb., 67½
Peruvian Corp., 11¾
Do., 5% Pref., 53½ ½ 3 3 3
Do., 6% Debs., 101 100¼ ½ ¾ ¾
Power Securities, 7% Ptg. Pref., 24/6
River Plate Trust Ln., Defd., 7 15/16
Sth. Winnipeg, 10/6‡††
Sudan Plantns. Synd., 64/4½ 3/9 -/1½ 5/6 4/4½ -/4½ 4/- 5/-
Trust and Agency Assets, Deb., 1/-‡
Whitehall Court, 28/-

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

Anglo-Newfndld. Devt., 90/- 80/- 5/- 92/6
Anglo-Oriental, 6/-
Brazil Land, ½ ⅜
Do., Debs., 55 2‡
Brit. Columbia, "A," $39¼ 9 ¼ ¼
Do., "B," $18⅞ 19⅛ ⅛
City of San Paulo, 10/1½ -/1½ -/1½††
Do., 7% Pref., 70 70
Fanti Cons. Invest., 13/6 -/3¾
Griqualand Expl. and Finance, 3/9 -/9
Hambleden Est., 6% Deb., 106 6
Hesketh Est., 5/6 -/4½
Hudson Bay, New (iss. at £4, £3 pd.), 60/7½††
Do., fully pd., 75/-
Hydro-Elect. Secs. Corp., $42¾†† 3⅝†† 2⅝†† 3½†† ½ ½ ¾ ⅝ ⅝ ½ ¾ 4 3⅜ ⅞ ¼ ⅛ ⅛ ⅝ ⅞ ¼ 4
Do., 5% "B" Ptg. Prefd., 7⅝ ⅝ ½
Internatl. Holding and Invest., $5¼†† 5 1/16 1/16 5 1/16 5 5/16‡ ¼ 5/16 ⅛ ⅛
Islas del Guadalquiver, 23/9 5/-
Kassala Cotton, 6/9 -/6 -/6 7/-
Latifiyah, 2/4½†† -/6††
Met. Housing Corp., 17/9 18/- 18/-
Met. Country Est., 11/10½ 12/- 11/10½
Mutual Finance Ind. Corpn., 1/0¾ -/0¾
Do., 7½% Ptg. Pref., 12/6 -/6
Primitiva Holdings, 28/6 -/9 9/- 9/- 9/- 8/9
Zambesia Expl., 41/- 1/- 40/7½ 40/-‡ 1/3 -/3

FINANCIAL TRUSTS

Abbots, 16/-
African City Props., 31/10½
Do., 6% Pref., 18/9
Alliance Invest., Defd., 199
Anglo-Celtic, 5% Pref., 86¾‡
Anglo-Scott. Amal., 14/9
Atlas Electric, 26/3†† -/9 -/4½ -/9 -/3 -/6 -/7½ -/4½ -/7½ -/6 -/6 -/1½ -/6 -/7½
Do., 7% Pref., 24/1½ -/3 -/3
Brit. Assets, 33/9‡ -/9
Do., 4½% Pref., 84
Brit. Indus. and Gen., 5% Prefd., 62
Cent. Bahia Rly., "B" Certs., 16
Charter, 5% Pref., 79 7 7 7‡
Continental and Indust., 229½ 8†† 9
Debenture Corp., 5% Pref., 87½
Foreign, Amer. and Gen. Inv., 4% Deb., 76
Foreign and Colonial Inv., 177
Foreign Rlys. Invest., 92
Do., 5% Pref., 77¾
Friars Invest., 17/9
Gas, Water and Gen. Invest., 4% Deb., 30
Do., 5% "A" Deb., 35
General and Com. Invest., Defd., 154
Globe Telegraph, 21½
Guardian Invest., 208 8 8
Industrial and Genl., 331
Internl. Financial Society, 128
Internl. Sleeping Car Share, 7/9†† -/10½ -/9
Invest. Trust Corp., 4% Prefd., 72½‡
Investors Trust Assn., Prefd. (5%), 84
Lake View Invest., 22/- 1/6
Do., 5% Pref., 83‡
London and N. York Invest., 5% Pref., 88½††
London and Provincial, 4½% Pref., 78
London and S. Amer. Invest., 17/3 18/- 17/3 18/-
Do., 5% Pref., 16/3
and S. Stk. Chvrsn., 4% Pref., 47‡
1 1

Melbourne City Props., 42/6
Merchants, 255
Do., 4% Pref., 71
Mexican Cent. Rly. Sects., 4% "A" Deb., 9½
Mid-European Corp., 114
New York and Genl., 5% Pref., 82††
Omnium Invest., 5% Prefd., 88½
Parent and Finance, 8%, 1/1
Do., Defd., 1/1½ 1/-
Do., 5% Pref., 3/6
Premier Invest., 4½% Deb., 83
Rly. Deb. and Gen., 147
Do., Pref. (4½%), 78
Rly. Share and Agency, 173½
Rio Claro Rly. and Invest., 5% Pref., 87
Rubber and Plants. Invest., 37/6 -/4½ -/7½ -/6 -/6
Scottish American Invest., 4% Pref., 73
Scottish Stockholders Invest., 5½% Pref., 95
Second Cons., 5% Pref., 83†† 2‡
Second Scottish Invest., 24/-
Sterling, 238½
Trust Union, 4½% Pref., 79††
Trustees Corp., 223
Ud. States Deb. Corp., 241 40 2

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

A.W. Consd. Stock, 5% Deb., 20 1⅛ ½
Alliance, 660††
Canadian and Forn., 27/6 -/6
Do., 5½% Pref., 19/9†† -/9
Carmelite, 1/7½ 2/2 2/- 1/9 -/9 -/10½ 2/- -/0¾ -/1½ -/2¼ -/3 1/10½ -/10½ -/9 2/2¼ 2/-
Daily Mail, 65/- 4/8¼ 3/1½ 5/-
Dundee and Lond., 125‡
Do., 5% Pref., 81¼ 80‡
Eng. and Internat., 5½% Prefd., 85½ 6
Greyhound Racing Assn., -/7¾ -/8½ -/7¾
Do., 8% Ptg. Pref., 9/- 9/-
Lond. Canadian, 42/6
O'Cedar Consol., 7½% Ptg. Pref., 10/9
Second Alliance, 4½% Pref., 82

GAS

Alliance and Dublin, 93½ ½
Croydon, 106 ½ ½ 6
European, 12 15/16 13†† ¼††
Gas Light and Coke, 18/6 17/10½‡ 18/6 -/7½ -/7½ -/3
Do., 3½%, 62⅛
Do., 4% Pref., 77½‡ ½‡ ½‡
Do., 3% Deb., 58
Imperial Continental, 375 70 5 5 2 70‡
Sth. Metropolitan, 101½ 97½‡ 8½‡ 101½ ⅜ ⅛

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

Liverpool, 5% Deb., 99

INSURANCE

Alliance, 17¾ ¾
Do., New, 19 18 15/16 19 3/16
Eagle, Star, fully pd., 11⅝††
Equity and Law Life, 11
General Accident, 14¾ £14/12/9 14 11/16
Gresham Fire, 12/-
Guardian, 9¾‡ ⅞ ⅞
Licenses and General, 47/-
Liverpool and Lon. and Globe, 4% "Thames and Mersey" Deb., 75‡
London, 10 1/16
North British and Mercantile, 33⅞
Do., 4% Pref., 77 ¾ 8
Pearl, fully pd., 13⅛
Do., partly pd., 12 7/16
Phœnix, fully pd., 14 3/16†† 5/16
Prudential, "A," 22†† ⅛†† 1⅛
Do., "B," 38/6 -/6
Royal Exchange, 6 5/16 ⅛
Royal, 8 1/16 5/16 1/16 3/32
Do., 4% Deb., 86½
World Auxiliary, 22/-‡

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

Law Accident, 4% Deb., 77††
Prudential, New "A," 20¾ ¾ ¾ 19 3/32 ½ 9/16
Do., Fract. Certs., 82/6 -/6 pm

IRON, COAL, AND STEEL

Amal. Anthracite, 5/3 -/6 -/7½ -/6¾
Do., 7% Pref., 12/6
Armstrong, Whitworth, -/7¾ -/7
Babcock and Wilcox, 61/- 1/- 60/6 -/3 1/-
Baker Perkins, 7% Pref., 20/7½ 1/- 1/-
Baldwins, 6% Deb., 96½
Do., "A" 6½% Deb., 80
Do., Non-Convert. 6½% Deb., 58½
Do., Convert. 6½% Deb., 77
Bengal, 11/3 -/3 -/9 -/9¾
Do., 7½% Pref., 14/6 15/3
Cammell, Laird, 2/-
Do., 5% Pref., 3/3
Do., 5% Mort. Deb., 46
Consett, 9/4½
Do., 6% Deb., 91 1
Cory, 57/9
Dominion Iron and Steel, Lond. Dep. Rcpts., 81½
Dorman, Long, 6/3 5/10½
Do., 8% Pref., 11/-
Do., 5½% Deb., 84½ ⅛ 5 5
Ebbw Vale, 1/3
Grayson, Rollo, and Clover, 10% Ptg. Pref.
Gt. Western Colliery, 6½% Deb., 93¼
Guest, Keen, 35/4½ -/3 -/1½ 5/- 4/9 5/- 5/-
Do., 5% Cum. Pref. (free of tax), 5 7/32
Do., 5% 2nd Pref. (free of tax), 20/- 19/10½ -/10½
Harland and Wolff, 6% Pref., 10/- 9/6 10/-
Lysaght, 5½% Deb., 99¼ ¾ ½
Palmers Shipbldg., 6½% Deb., 10
Powell-Duffryn, 9/6 -/10½ -/11¼ -/10½ 10/1½
Do., 7% Deb., 93 5/16
Staveley, 20/3 -/3 20/- 20/-
Stewarts and Lloyds, Defd., 26/1½
Stone, 6½% Pref., 22/9
Summers, 7½% Pref., 20/7½
Swan, Hunter and Richardson, 21/3
Tata, 7% Deb., 98¼
Thomas (Richard), 7% Deb., 96½†† ¾††
Thornycroft, Part. Prefd., 23/3
Do., 6% Pref., 19/3
Union Steel Corp., 5/8¼
Vickers, 7/7½ -/9¾ 6/-‡ 7/8¼ -/7½ -/8¼ -/7½ -/7½ -/8¼ -/9
Do., 5% Non-Cum. Prefd., 74½ 5 3‡
Do., 5% Cum. Pref. (‡‡‡), 18/3 -/3
Do., 5% Deb., 94¾ 4
Weardale, Defd., 18/1½

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

B. and L. Powdered Fuel, Prefd., 4/-†† 3/6 3/7½†† -/6†† 4/-††
Bolsover, 16/10½ -/7½
Brit. Mannesmann Tube, 2/9††
Buell Combustion (Foreign), 9/3†† -/6 -/1½ -/9
Butterley, 16/-†† 16/-
Clarke, Chapman, 27/6 8/- 7/6
Dorman, Long, New, 5/6‡ -/9
Do., New 8% Prefd., 10/-‡ 10/-
Do., New 6% Pref., 14/3 14/-
Duffield Iron, 5/- 5/- -/1½ -/1½ 5/- -/1½ 4/11½ 4/10½ -/10½ 5/3
"L and N" Coal Dist., 13/9 -/9
N.C. Metal, 5 5/32 5
Scottish Coal Prod., -/11¼
Sensible Heat Dist., 5/9‡ 6/-‡
Stanton, 29/-‡
Tredegar, "A," 14/- pd., 6/3
Yorkshire Amal. Defd. (Group A and D), -/8¾

MINES

Ashanti, 25/6‡ -/9 6/- -/3 6/- -/3 5/8¼ -/9
Camp Bird, 8% Pref. (free of tax), 11/- -/1½ 11/-
Central Prov. Mang. Ore, 71/10½ 2/6 70/-
Cons. Gold of S. Africa, 40/7½‡
Cons. Selection, 18/-
De Beers, 40% Pref. (Bearer), 12½ 9/16
Do., Defd. (Bearer), 9 15/16 5 1/32 15/16 13/16 ¾ 27/32
Geduld Prop., 61/3‡ 5/7½‡ -/7½ 60/-‡ 4/4½ 4/-‡
Globe and Phœnix, 15/1½†† -/3 14/9 15/1½ 15/- 14/7½ 15/- 14/10½ 15/- -/3 16/6 -/3 15/9 -/9 -/6 -/9 16/3 -/6 15/7½ 14/10½ 15/6 -/6 16/- 15/7½ 16/- 16/- 15/0¾‡ -/3 16/3 -/6
Libiola, 5/7½‡
London Tin Synd., 30/7½ 1/10½ 30/7½ 1/6¾ 30/1
Mason and Barry, 40/-
Mysore, 13/7½ -/7½ -/7½
Natl. Corp., 1/3¾ -/0¾ -/0¾ -/1½ -/3 -/3 -/4½
New Jagersfontein, 41/3
Pahang Cons., 10/4½ -/6 -/8¼ -/7½ -/6¾
Rio Tinto, 44½‡ ⅝ ½ ⅞ ½ ⅛ 4 4 4 ½ 3¾ 4½ 15/16
St. John del Rey, 18/9 -/7½ -/9
Tanganyika Concessions, 39/4½ -/3 40/7½‡ 39/4½
Vereeniging Ests., 40/6†† 40/-
Waihi, 12/9

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES—AUSTRALIAN

Assd. Gold of W. Australia (New), 1/- 1/-
Golden Horse-Shoe (New), 3/- 2/10½ -/10‡ -/11½ -/9¾ -/9¾ -/10
Gt. Boulder Prop., 1/3½ -/3½
Lake View and Star, 12/7½ -/9 -/9 -/10½ -/10½ -/6 -/7½ -/7½
Mount Isa, 25/7½
North Kalgurli, 2/5
Sons of Gwalia, 1/4½ -/4½
Wiluna Gold Corp., 17/1½

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES MISCELLANEOUS

Abbaye Devt., -/1
Ancona Sulphur, 3/0¾†† 3/- 3/- -/2¼ -/2¼ -/3
Anglo-Eastern, 3/10½
Aramayo in Bolivia, 35/9¾
Balkis, 55‡ 3‡ 5
Bangrin, 22/-
Barrier South, 1/0½ -/3
Base Metals Corpn., 15/9
Burma Corp., 14/9†† -/9¾ -/9 -/9 15/- 15/- 14/10½ -/10½
Camp Bird, New, 1/-††
Champion Reef of India, 9/1½ -/1½
East Pool and Agar, -/11¾
Do., 10% Ptg. Pref., 1/10¾
El Oro, 2/3
Geevor, 5/4½ -/3 -/3
Gopeng, 45/-††
Hongkong, 18/9‡
Indian Copper, 1/10½ -/11½†† -/11†† -/11½ -/9¾ -/11¼
Ipoh, 18/6‡ 19/- -/4½ -/4½ -/1½
Kagera, 7/4½†† -/6‡††
Kampar Malaya, 17/6 18/- 17/6 -/6 -/7½ -/9
Kamunting, 8/6
Kent (F.M.S.), 5/6
Killinghall (iss. at 6/-, 1/6 pd.), 8/6Δ†† -/8¼†† -/6†† -/4½ -/6Δ
Lena, -/6¾ -/8½
Malayan Dredging, 25/3‡ -/9 -/3
Mexican Corp., 8/10½
Mexico of El Oro (Bearer), 12/6‡ 3/6 2/6
Do. (Reg.), 1/8
Minerals Sepn., 7 5/16†† ¼†† 1/16 1/16 5/16 7 5/16
Mining of Canada, 13/3
Mining Trust, 11/1½‡ -/6 11/-‡ 12/- 12/- 11/6 -/9 -/7½‡
New of Venezuela, 4/9 5/- 5/-
Nundydroog, 16/9 -/9
Oroville, 1/4½
Panama Corp., 19/9†† 20/- 20/- 20/-
Penawat, 1/9¾ -/9 -/9¾ -/10½
Petaling, 12/9†† 13/-
Rahman Hydraulic, 2/6½‡
Rambutan, 13/3
Renong, 23/7½ -/1½
Do., 15% Pref., 24/6 5/6
Russo-Asiatic, -/4½ -/3½ -/4 -/4½ -/3¾ -/4¼ -/4¼ -/5 -/5 -/3 -/4½ -/5
San Francisco of Mexico, 24/1½ 3/6 2/1½ 4/- -/3
Santa Gertrudis, 8/3 -/4½ -/6 -/7½ -/4½ 9/- 8/3 9/3 -/3 -/4½ -/6 -/7½ 8/9‡
Siamese Synd., 12/3 11/9 12/- -/0¾ -/3
Sinai, 27/6†† 8/6††
Sth. American Copper (New), 2/3¾ -/3¾ -/3¼ -/3 -/3¾ -/4½
Sthn. Malayan, 15/9 -/9 -/10½ 16/1½ -/1½ 16/-
Sthn. Perak, 41/10½
Tavoy Dredging, 7/6
Tehidy Minerals, 6/0¾ -/4½ 5/9 6/4½
Tekka-Taiping, 20/6 -/6
Temengor, 25/7½††
Tigon, 29/6†† -/4½ -/3‡†† -/6 -/0¾ 8/6 9/4½ -/4½ 8/9 -/6 9/0¾
Trepca, 8/4½
Venture Trust, 6/3 -/3
Vipond Cons., 3/6¾ -/7½
Zinc Corpn., 33/-

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES—SOUTH AFRICAN

African and European Invest., 17/9 -/3 -/3 -/9 -/1½ 16/10½‡
African Asbestos Trust, 5/-
Amal. Trust, 21/7½ -/1½‡
Anglo-Amer. Corp. of S. Africa, 6% Pref., 93 1½
Angola-Diamond, 15/-
Beira Town Sites, 10/3††
Brakpan, 51/10½†† 2/6 3/9 -/1½ 2/6 4/4½ 3/9
Bwana M'Kubwa, 23/1½ -/1½ 3/- -/7½ 3/-‡ 3/-‡ 2/10½ 3/6 -/5¼ 2/10½ 3/4½ 3/- -/2¼‡ -/3 2/9 -/9 3/3 -/9 2/7½ -/6 3/3††
Cam and Motor, 23/6
Central Mining Invest. (Bearer), 18⅜ ⅛ ½
City Deep, 7/1½ 7/- -/3¾
Cons. African Seln. Trust, 25/7½
Cons. Diamond of S.W. Africa, 11/- 11/-
Do., 7½% Pref., 8/6
Cons. Main Reef, 15/6¾††
Crown Mines, 62/3 3/1½ 2/6 3/1½ 2/6 3/1½
Durban Roodepoort Deep, 11/1½ 10/6
E. Rand Proptry., 10/6†† -/6‡ 9/9‡ 10/7½ -/7½ -/3 -/3 -/3‡ -/6
Eileen Alannah, -/4½
General and Finance, 14/6 -/4½
Gold Fields Rhodesian Dev., 9/6†† -/6¾†† -/6¾ -/8¼
Govt. Gold Areas (Modderfontein), 33/- 1/10½
Henderson's Transvaal Ests., 3/- -/0½ -/0¾
J'burg Cons. Invest., 45/1½ 4/9 -/10½‡ -/6
Kafue Copper Devt., New, 2/9 -/9 -/5¼ -/3 -/8½ -/7½ -/6¾ -/6 -/7½ -/6¾
Langlaagte, 20/3 -/3 -/9
Leeuwpoort, -/8¾
Loangwa, 6/3¾†† -/6 -/4½ -/4½ -/3¾ -/3 6/-‡ -/1½ -/0¾ -/3 -/1¼ -/6 -/3
Lomah, -/10½ 1/- 0/10½
Lond. and Rhodesian, 2/3
Luipaard's Vlei, 4/1½ -/1½ 4/- 4/-
Lairi, 4/1¼ 5/1½
Do., Priority, 7/9 -/6 -/9
Lydenburg Estates, -/10½
Mapeke, -/9
Marievale Nigel, 1/- -/3
Messina, 16/6
Modderfontein "B," 14/10½‡
Modderfontein Deep, 24/3 -/9 18/-‡ 25/- 4/9
N'Changa, 66/3 5/- 5/- 6/3 4/4½ 3/9 2/6 6/10½ -/10½ 9/4½†† 6/- 5/11¼ -/7½
New Modderfontein, 81/10½‡ 2/3 1/3‡ 80/3¾ 80/- 80/- 78/9 81/3 78/9
N. Charterland, 3/-
Nourse, 8/- -/3
Oceana Cons., 1/6 -/6 -/3¾
Potgietersrust, 4/3 -/6 -/0¾ -/6 -/3 -/2¼ -/4½ -/1½ -/3½ -/0¾‡
Premier, Pref. (Bearer), 97/6 8/9 -/9
Rand Mines, 60/3¾††
Rand Selection, 14/- 13/6 -/6 -/9 14/-
Randfontein, 5/6 -/3‡
Do., 6% Debs., 97½
Rezende, 21/10½ 2/6
Rhodesia Broken Hill, 2/- -/1½ 2/- -/1½ -/2 -/0¾ -/0¾
Rhodesia Copper and General, 3/4½
Rhodesia Katanga, 38/- 7/6
Rhodesian Anglo-Amer., 37/- -/6 -/6 6/10½ -/7½ 7/4½‡ -/2¼ 6/6¾ 7/3
Rhodesian Congo Border, 14⅝ ½ ½‡ ¾ ½‡ 9/16 ⅝ ¾ ½
Rhodesian Corp., 1/11¼ -/11¼ -/9¾ 2/- 2/- 1/10½ -/9¾ -/9 -/7½ -/10½ -/9
Rhodesian Selection, 52/6 3/1½ 2/2¼†† -/6 1/10½ -/3 2/6 3/1½ -/4½‡ -/6 -/6
Roan Antelope, 29/4½ -/4½ 8/1½ 7/6‡ 8/9 9/10½
Robinson Deep, "B," 7/4½‡ -/6
Roodeklip, 5/9 -/10½ -/4½
Rose Deep, 4/-
Selukwe, 4/9 -/5 -/6‡ -/6 -/7½ -/7½ -/4½ -/6
Shamva, 1/7½†† -/9†† -/4½‡
Sherwood Starr, 21/3 20/10½ 1/6 20/11¼
S. African Townships, 9/-
S.-W. Africa, 14/4½
Sthn. Rhodesia, 16/3 17/1½ 16/3 -/9
Sub Nigel, 38/9
Tanganyika Goldfields, -/7½ 1/- 0/11½
Transvaal and Delagoa Bay Invest., 71/3‡
Transvaal Cons., 20/-‡
Village Deep, 6/10½
Wankie, 24/10½ 5/3
West Rand Cons., 5/10½ -/9‡ 6/- -/2¼‡

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES—WEST AFRICAN

Alluvial Diamonds, -/6
Anfargah, -/9††
Anglo-Continental, 11/-
Assd. Tin of Nigeria, 6/4½ -/3¾ -/3¾ -/4½ -/0¾ -/0¾ -/3¾‡
Naraguta Extended, 1/0½
Obbuassi, -/3½ -/3¼
Taquah and Abosso, 2/4†† -/4½ -/3¾ -/4½ -/3¾ -/2 -/1½ -/2 -/3¾
Ud. Expln., 1/11¼

NITRATE

Lautaro, Nos. 240001 to 430000 and 590001 to 1312000, Bearer, 50/7½ 48/9 50/- 48/9 50/7½ 48/9
Liverpool, 7/6
New Tamarugal, 18/-

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

Lautaro, 86¾ ½ ½
Do., Fract. Certs., 1¾‡

OIL

Anglo-American, 5½% Deb., 99⅛
Anglo-Ecuadorian, 16/-
Anglo-Persian, 83/1½†† 1/10½ 3/1½ 2/9¾ -/6 3/1½ 2/6 -/2¼
Do., 8% Pref., 26/1½ -/4½ 6/- -/4½ 6/-
Do., 9% Pref., 28/3†† -/4½ 8/- 8/- 8/- -/4½
Attock, 36/3†† 5/3¾ 3/5¼ 7/6 6/10½ 7/2¼ 5/- 4/8¼ 3/1½ -/9 7/6 -/2¼ 6/10½ -/3 7/6 3/5¼ -/9 4/4½ 3/9 6/3 4/4½ -/4½ 6/3 5/-
Burmah, 85/- 5/- 3/9 -/9 4/8¼ -/4½ 3/1½
Do., 8% Pref., 26/7½
Canadian Eagle, 12/3 12/- -/1½ 12/- 12/- 11/10½ -/10½ 12/3 11/9 -/7½‡ -/7½ -/7½ -/9¾ -/10½ 12/3 11/7½
Do., Pref. (7%), 12/4½ -/5¼ -/3 -/3 -/3
Kern River, California, 5/6
Mexican Eagle, 12/10½ 13/- 12/10½ -/10½ 13/- 12/9 -/9 -/6 -/9¾ -/10½ -/9 -/7½ 13/- 12/7½‡ -/7½ -/7½ -/6 -/3¾ -/4½ -/5¼ -/3¾ -/5¼
Do., 7% Pref., 8/1½
Phœnix Transport, £1 shares, 12/7½ -/7½ -/7½ -/6 -/6 -/9 -/6
Do., 1/- shares, 6/7½ -/6‡
Phœnix Products, Pref. (8%), 18/3 -/1½ -/1½ -/3 -/4½
Royal Dutch, 32 9/16 7/16 ¼ ⅝ ⅝ ½ ⅝ ⅝ ½ ¼ ½
"Shell" (Regd.), 94/8¼ 5/-†† 4/8¼ -/0¾ 90/-‡ 4/8¼ -/4½ 90/-‡ 2/6‡ 5/- -/7½ 5/-‡ 5/-‡ 2/6‡ 3/9 1/3‡ 4/0¾ -/4½‡ 3/1½‡ 4/-‡ 5/- 88/9‡ 90/-‡ 5/- 2/6‡ 1/3‡ 3/1½‡ 5/3¾ 4/0¾ -/4½ 1/3‡ -/3‡ 3/9‡ -/9 4/7½ 90/-‡ 5/3¾ 4/0¾
Do. (Bearer), 95/7½ -/7½ -/3¾ -/11¼ 4/4½ -/4½ 5/- 4/4½ -/8¼
Do., 7% Pref., 26/4½
Spies, -/5¼ -/5¼ -/2½

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

Anglo-Amer. (Voting Certs. of Deposit), 71/6 -/6 -/9 -/9 -/9 1/- -/6 -/3‡ -/7½ -/3
Do., Non-Voting Certs. of Deposit, 71/9
Apex Trinidad, 23/9†† -/1½
Brit. Borneo Petrol, 10/-
Brit. Controlled, 3/6¾ -/6 -/4½ -/5¼ -/6 -/6‡ -/6 -/4½ -/5¼ -/5½
Do., 7% Pfd., 5/9 -/9 -/9 -/8¼
Omnium Devt., -/6
Petroleum Storage, 15/3
Do., Defd., 1/4¼†† -/4¼†† -/4
Steaua Romana, 8/7½‡
Tocuyo of Venezuela, 13/- 12/6 13/- 13/-
Trinidad Leaseholds, 75/11¼ -/11¼
Ud. Brit. of Trinidad, 6/5¼
Uroz Co., -/1¼
V.O.C. Holding, 58/6 7/2¼
Venezuelan Cons., 7/6 -/6 -/9 -/6‡ -/6 -/7½ -/9

RUBBER

Allied Sumatra, 17/1½ -/1½ -/1½ -/6 17/- 17/- -/3 17/-
Anglo-Dutch of Java, 34/3 -/3 4/- -/6
Do., 6% Deb., 98
Anglo-Java, 3/0½ -/1½ -/1½ 2/11½ -/11½
Do., 7% Deb., 96 6‡
Anglo-Malay, 16/-
Anglo-Sumatra, 42/9 -/6
Bah Lias, 25/7½††
Batu Rata, 18/9
Bertam Cons., 4/4½†† -/3 -/6
Besoeki, 31/3
Chersonese, 2/3¾ -/6 -/5
Craigielea, -/11¾ -/11½
Dunlop Plants., 6% Pref., 18/-
East Asiatic, 2/4½†† -/5 -/3¾ -/4¼
Gd. Cent. (Ceylon), 18/6†† -/3 -/3
Hewagam, 11/3
Highlands and Lowlands, 30/-††
Kepitigalla, 1/3
Labu, 34/4½ 30/-‡
Lanadron, 16/-
Laras, 2/5½ -/6 -/6 -/6¾ -/5½ -/7½
Lok Kawi, 1/9††
Lond.-Asiatic, 4/6 -/6
Malacca, 30/- 30/- -/3¾ -/11¼ 1/3 30/- 1/3 29/4½ -/4½
Mendaris, 18/9
Merlimau Pegoh, 2/9
Neboda, 10/9
Nirmala, 8/- -/3 7/-
Rubber Ests. of Johore, 13/9††
Sendayan, 23/-
Sumatra Para, 3/3 -/1½ -/2
Sungei Kruit, 5/-
Tandjong, 30/-
Telogoredjo Ud., 31/10½ -/6¾ -/10½ -/10½
Ud. Serdang, 4/1½ 4/- 3/10½ 4/- -/0¾
Ud. Sua Betong, 62/2¼ -/2¼ 1/10½ -/10½

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

Allagar, 1/8¼‡
Bandjarsarie (Java), 20/-
Banir, 6/-
Banteng (Selangor), 28/6
Batang Cons., 1/3¾ -/3
Batu Tiga, 28/1½
Bekoh Cons., 1/4
Beranang, 1/10½
Bertam, 1/1½
Beverley, 1/4½ -/3
Bidor, 35/-
Bikam, 1/8¼ -/8¼
Brit. Est. of Java, 1/10½ -/11
Brooklands, 3/6¾†† -/4½
Bruseh, 2/3
Bukit Kajang, 23/1½††
Bukit Mertajam, 3/1½
Bukit Pulai, 1/-
Bukit Selangor, 1/0¾
Bukit Sembawang, 1/0¾ -/0¾
Bukit Turah, 15/- 15/-
Buloh River, 8% Deb., 16/3
Castlefield, 5/9 -/4½
Centl. Sumatra, 1/11¼ -/10½
Cheviot, 3/4½
Cicely, 5/3 -/1½ -/1½ 5/-
Consd. Malay, 5/-
Dalkeith, 2/9¾ -/10½
Dennistown, 1/2¼
Djapoera, 1/0½ -/0½
Djember, 25/-†† -/7½
Doranakande, 1/5 -/3 -/5
Eaglehurst, -/9½††
Escot, 1/3¾
Galphele, 1/4½
Gan Kee, 2/1½ -/1½
Gordon, 1/10 -/10
Harpenden (Selangor), 13/9††
Indian Peninsula, 1/7½
Insulinde, 1/4½ -/4½
Ipoh, 6/3
Java Para, 28/1½
Java Ud., 6% Deb., 99††
Jitra, 1/6¾ -/5¼
Kajang, 23/1½
Kali Glagah, 2/7½
Do., 7% Deb., 100 99½
Kali (Java), 1/9¾ -/9¾
Kamuning (Perak), 2/6‡
Kawie, 4/-‡
Kepong (Malay), 5/10½
Killinghall, 49/9 -/9
Kinta Kellas, 3/4½ -/4½
Kirby, 1/9††
Klanang Produce, 4/8
Kota Tinggi, 2/6
Kuala Krau, -/3
Kuala Muda, 22/-
Kuala Pilah, 17/6
Kulim, 11/6 -/6¾
Langkat, 14/-
Lewa Estates, Defd., -/3½ -/3
Do., 10% Ptg. Prefd., 1/- 1/-
Linggi, 7% Deb., partly pd., 5½ ¼ ½ ½ pm
Lubok, 2/3¾ -/5¼Δ
Lumut, 39/6
Malayalam Plants., 25/- -/3 4/7½ 5/- 4/9 5/3
Merbau, 1/6 -/6½ -/6
Muar Itam, 1/7
Narborough, 2/11††
New Hayoep, 1/2
Pahi Plantns., -/9
Pataling, 20/-
Pelepah Valley, 2/-
Permatang, -/3
Petoong Java, 1/6¾
Raja Musa, 15/- 15/-
Rambutan, 1/3‡ -/2
Rim, 2/7½
Rubber Est. of Malaya, 10/6†† -/9 11/-
Selangor Ud., 2/3
Sempah, 12/9 -/6 -/4½
Sengat, 1/4½
Siginting, 1/4½
Singapore Ud., 1/6¾ -/7½
Sittang Valley, -/6
Strathisla, 3/6 -/9
Sungei Puntar, 1/3¾
Sungei Siput, -/8‡
Sungei-Tiniah, 1/6
Sungei Tukong, 1/1½†† -/2
Sungkai-Chumor, 3/-††
Tali Ayer, 21/1½
Teekoy, 14/4½ 13/9
Ud. Temiang, 2/6 -/6 -/6 -/3¾
Vallambrosa, 13/9

SHIPPING

Brit. and Irish Stm., Ptcpg. Pref., 14/- 13/7½
Cairn Line, 6/3†† 6/- 5/10½
Cie. Générale Trans., 6½% Obgs., 99††
Cunard Steam, 20/9 -/10½ -/10½‡ 1/3
Do., 5% Deb., 92½ ¾
Elder, Dempster, 6% Pref., 4/- 4/- 5/- 5/- 4/9
Do., 5% "A" Deb., 60 60 60
France, Fenwick, 17/6
Furness, Withy, 35/- 5/- 4/10½
Houlder Line, 5½% Pref., 89/4½‡
Orient Steam, 6½% Pref., 21/6 -/6 1/-
P. and O., 5% Prefd., 95½†† 5
Do., Defd., 48/6 8/- -/3 9/- 8/- -/6
Do., 3½% Deb., 67‡
Do., 5½% Deb., 101 1 1 ¾
Do., 5% Deb., 98‡ 8
Rio Cape, 5% Deb., 93½‡
R.M.S.P., 25†† 2 5 4
Do., Pref. (5%), 22 2 20 2
Do., 6½% Pref., 27†† 6 8 7 8 30 30 27 8 30 29¾ 8½‡ 9¾ 8½ 9
Do., 5% Deb., 56 4 4 4 5 6
Union-Castle, 6% "A" Pref., 10/9¾
Do., 6½% Pref., 10/9 11/3 12/- 12/-
Do., 6% Deb., 85
White Star, 6½% Pref., 8/-†† -/7½†† 7/6 -/7½ 8/- -/3 -/3 8/- -/3 7/9 -/6 -/7½ -/6 8/- 7/9 -/9 -/11¼ -/6‡

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

Tankers, Ptg. Pref., 7/6 -/10½
Do., Funding Certs., 28‡
Ud. British, 9/4½ -/0¾ -/2¼
Do., 6% Deb., 78

TEA AND COFFEE

Assam, 30/- -/9 1/-
Assam Front., 19/-
Do., Prefd., 27/- 6/6
Ceylon Plants., 5‡
Chulsa, 47/6
Cons. Tea and Lands, 22½ ⅛ ½‡
Darjeeling, 52/-
Dimbula Valley, 56/- 5/- 6/- -/6 5/-
East. Produce, 83/9†† 4/4½ -/6
Imperial, 36/-
Jhanzie, 39/6
Jokai, 60/-
Lanka, 35/-

Nedeem, 37/7½ 7/- -/7½ 7/-
Rajawella Prod., 20/6††
Do., 6% Pref., 18/6††
Scottish Co. of Ceylon, 61/-
Standard of Ceylon, 101/3 99/6‡

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

Baraoora, 25/-
Ceylon Prop., 53/-‡ 2/9
Demodera, 61/-Δ
Deundi, 14/6 -/10½
Longai Valley, 11/9 -/9
Lunuva, 42/-†† -/6 1/6
Moabund, 22/3 -/6
Nilgiri, 38/-
Ragalla, 61/3 1/-
Travancore, 45/-

TELEGRAPHS AND TELEPHONES

American, 239
Anglo-American, 6% Prefd., 101 1 1
Do., Def., 24⅛ ⅛
Cables and Wireless, 7½%, 62¾ 3¼ 2¼ ¼‡ ¼ ⅞ ½ 3 1½ 2‡ 1½ 3 2¾ 3 2¼‡ 3½ 2 3½ 2 ½ ¼ 2‡
Do., "B," 31 30¾ ¼ 30 30 ½ 28½‡ ½‡ 9¼ 30¾ 29¼ 30⅜ 29¾‡
Do., 5½% Pref., 96‡ ½ 6 ⅝ 6 6‡ ½ ¼ ⅜ ¾ ¼ ½ ⅜ ⅛ 5 6 5¾‡
Gt. Nthrn., 30⅝ ⅝
International, 71 2½ 2
Jutland, 5½% Bds., 101¾††
Oriental, 53/1½‡

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

Canadian Marconi, 13/9††
Gt. Northern Holding, 8½ ½

TRAMWAYS AND OMNIBUS

Anglo-Argentine, 5½% Pref., 60/- 60/-
Do., 4½% Deb., 72½
Brazilian Tract., 37½ ¼ ¼ ¼ 7 ½ 6⅞ 7⅛ ½ ⅝ 7 ¾‡ ⅜ ⅝ 7 1/16 ⅛ 6⅝‡ ⅝‡ 7⅛ 1/16
Brit. Columbia Elec., 5% Pref., 90½
Do., 5% (Tax free) Deb., 101
Brit. Elect., 8% Prefd., 122‡ ½ 4½
Do., Defd., 1500‡ 20††
Do., 6% Ptg. Pref., 128½ 7¾
Cape Elec., 7/6
Ceara, 5% Deb., 65 ½
Lisbon, 22/3 -/3‡ -/6
Lond. and Suburban, 2/9†† -/10½ -/10½
Do., 5% Pref., 10/6 -/6 -/6
Mansfield and Dist., 4½% Deb., 38¼‡ ¼
Mexico, 5% Bds., 68 ½
National, 28/6 -/6 30/-
Para Electric, 2/3
Rio de Janeiro, 30-yr. 5% Bds., 97
Do., 5% 50-yr. Bds., 85½ 7††
Toronto Sub., 4½% Deb., 39½ 40 39½
Yorkshire, 6% Pref., 8/9

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

Glasgow General, 8/-†† -/6†† -/1½ -/1½
Lancashire Ud., 8/- 8/-
Ud. Auto. Services, 7% Pref., 20/9 -/9

WATER WORKS

Prov. of B. Ayres, 24/6 -/6
S. Stafford, "A" (10%), 118½‡
Southend, New (5%), 8⅝‡

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

American, Shs. of $6 Ser., 1st Prefd., $105½ ½

OFFICIAL PRICE CHANGES

The following are changes in prices since Friday last (other than those given in our tables of closing prices, including those for the New York and Montreal markets), as shown by yesterday's Stock Exchange Official List:—

BRITISH FUNDS.—FALL.—India (4½%, 1950-55) 1 to 81-84.

SECURITIES GUARANTEED UNDER TRADE FAC. ACTS, 1921-26.—RISE.—North Metropolitan Power (5% Gtd. Deb. Stk., 1931-57) 1 to 97-99.

HOME CORPORATION.—RISE.—London (4½% Deb. Stk., 1940-85) 1 to 93-95. Cardiff (3%, 1914-54) 1 to 69-71. Essex County (6%, 1940-60) 1 to 105-107. Hertfordshire Council (3%, 1920-40) 1 to 83-85. Kent County (6%, 1940-60) 1 to 105-107. Middlesex Council (6%, 1940-60) 1 to 105-107. FALL.—Coventry (5%, 1954-74) 2 to 98-100.

DOMINION GOVERNMENT INSCRIBED.—RISE.—Jamaica (4½%, 1941-71) 1 to 92-94. New Zealand (4½%, 1948-58) 1 to 91-93. Newfoundland (4%, 1913-38) 1 to 88-90. Queensland (3½%, 1945) 1 to 73-76, ditto, (4%, 1940-50) 1 to 74-77. FALL.—Victoria (3% Cons., 1929-49) 1 to 65-68.

DOMINION CORPORATION.—RISE.—Montreal (3½% 40-yr. Bds., 1933) 4 to 93-95. Sydney (6% Debs., 1932) 1 to 98-100.

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT.—RISE.—Austrian (4% Gld. Rentes, 1876) 1 to 26-29. Bahia (5% Fndg. Bds., 1915) 1 to 50-54. Chinese (4½%, 1898, German Iss.) 1 to 82-84. Egyptian (Pref.) ½ to 67½-69½. Siamese (4½%, 1905) 1 to 92-94, ditto (4½%, 1907) 1 to 92-94. FALL.—Brazilian (4%, 1910) 1 to 48-50, ditto (4%, 1911) ½ to 65-68, ditto (4% Bds., 1911) 1 to 48-50. Roumania (4½%, 1913) 1 to 57-59. Turkish (4%, 1908) ½ to 8½-10½.

DITTO—PAYABLE ABROAD.—FALL.—French (3% Rentes) ¼ to 17-18, ditto (4% Rentes, Lon. and Dub. Iss.) ⅛ to 19¾-20¼.

INDIAN RAILS.—RISE.—Bengal Dooars 3 to 167-173.

DOMINION RAILS.—RISE.—New Brunswick (5% 1st M.G. Bds., 1934) 2 to 98-100.

FOREIGN RAILS.—FALL.—Argentine G.W. (5% Pfd.) 1½ to 88½-90½. Arg. N.E. (5% "A" D. Stk.) 2 to 79-81, ditto (5% "A" Debs.) 2 to 80-82, ditto (5% "B" D. Stk.) 1 to 67-69, ditto (5% "B" Debs.) 1 to 69-71, ditto (5% "C" D. Stk.) 1 to 58-60, ditto (5% "C" Debs.) 1 to 60-62. Bahia-Blanca and N.W. (4½% Gtd. Stk.) ½ to 76½-78½, ditto (4% 1st Gtd. D. Stk.) 1 to 71-73, ditto (4½% 2nd Gtd. D. Stk.) ½ to 77½-79½. B.A. and Pac. (5% 2nd N.-C. Pref.) 1½ to 76½-78½, ditto (6% Pref.) ½ to 98-100. Centl. Argentine (Defd.) 2 to 72-74. Cordoba Centl. (7% N.-C. 1st Pref. Inc. Stk.) 2 to 49-54, ditto (5% 2nd D. Stk.) ½ to 58½-60½. Entre Rios (6% 1st Pref.) ½ to 91½-93½. Utd. of Havana (5% Pref.) 2½ to 40½-42½.

BANKS AND DISCOUNT.—RISE.—Barclays (D., C. and O.) (8% Pref.) 3d. to 30/3-31/3. FALL.—Comml. of Austral. (4% Pref.) ⅛ to 5⅞-6⅛. Natl. of N.Z. 1/16 to 6⅛-6⅝. Natl. Disct. ("A") 1/16 to 4⅜-4⅝.

BREWERIES.—FALL.—Barclay, Perkins 1/0 to 24/0-26/0; Bristol Brew., George's 1/16 to 3¼-3⅞.

COMMERCIAL, INDUSTRIAL, &c.—RISE.—Coventry Chain 1/16 to 1 7/16-1 9/16. Gillette Safety Razor 1 to 93-96. Nathan (Jos.) 6d. to 1/6-2/6. Newfndlnd. Pwr. and Ppr. (5½% "B" M. Gtd. D. Stk.) 1 to 101-103. Selincourt and Sons (7% Pref.) 1/32 to ⅝. FALL.—American Smelting 1 to 75-80. Assoc. Newspapers (Defd.) 1/16 to 1⅜-1½. Carreras (Ord.) ¼ to 8½-9¼, ditto ("B" Ord.) 1/0 to 21/6-23/6. Chinese Engineering (Regd.) 1/16 to 2 5/16-2 9/16, ditto (Bearer) 1/16 to 2 5/16-2 9/16. Inveresk Paper ⅛ to 5/16-7/16. Kreuger and Toll (Ptg. Debs.) ¾ to 30¼-31¼. Margarine Unie 1/16 to 3⅛-3⅝. Murray (D. and W.) (7% Pref.) 1/32 to 19/32-23/32. Swed. Match ("A" shares and ditto in Swed. names) ¼ to 16½-17½. Utd. Molasses (6% Pref.) 3d. to 20/0-21/0. Vocalion Gram. 1/16 to 9/16-11/16.

ELECTRIC LIGHTING AND POWER.—RISE.—Mexican L. and P. (4% 2nd Pref.) ⅛ to 2⅝-2⅞. St. James' and Pall Mall Elec. 1/0 to 25/6-27/6. Toronto Pwr. (4½% Gtd. D. Stk.) 1 to 94-98. FALL.—Barcelona Tretn. (7% N.-C. Ptg. Pref.) 10 to 130-170.

FINANCIAL, LAND, &c.—RISE.—Equitable Office Buildg. Corpn. 1 to 42-45. Java Inv., Ln. and Agency 1/32 to 1 9/16-1 11/16. Law Deb. Corpn. (5% Pref.) ¼ to 8⅛-8⅝. FALL.—British S. Africa (Chartered) Co. (Br. Wrrnts.) 1/0 to 40/9-41/3. Exploration Co. 1/0 to 6/0-7/0.

GAS.—FALL.—European ½ to 12½-14½. Alliance ¼ to 17½-18½.

IRON, COAL, AND STEEL.—RISE.—Bengal (Pref.) 1/16 to ⅝-⅞. Consett (Deb.) 1 to 90-3. Lake Superior (40-yr. Bds.) 1 to 69-74. FALL.—South Durham (Pref.) 1/16 to ⅞-1, ditto (Deb.) 1 to 72-6.

MINES.—RISE.—Globe and Phœnix 1/6 to 15/6-16/6. FALL.—Tharsis (Bearer) ⅛ to 4½-5.

NITRATE.—FALL.—Lautaro (Prefd.) ½ to 2¼-½.

OIL.—RISE.—Canadian Eagle (1st Pref.) 1½d. to 12/1½-12/7½. FALL.—Canadian Eagle (Ptg. Shrs.) 3d. to 12/0-12/6. Mexican Eagle (8% Pref.) 6d. to 12/0-13/0. Phœnix Transport (1/- Shrs.) 3d. to 6/6-7/0. Phœnix Products (Pref.) 3d. to 18/0-19/0. Shell (Bearer) 1/16 to 4 11/16-¾.

RUBBER.—RISE.—Anglo-Sumatra ⅛ to 2-2¼. Laras 1½d. to 2/4½-2/10½. Tebrau 1/16 to 1⅛-⅜.

SHIPPING.—FALL.—British India (5½% Pref.) 1 to 94-7. Elder, Dempster (5½% Pref.) 2/0 to 8/0-10/0. Royal Mail (5% Pref.) 3 to 17-27. White Star (Pref.) 1/0 to 7/0-9/0.

TEA AND COFFEE.—RISE.—East India and Ceylon 1/16 to 1 5/16-7/16. FALL.—Kanan Devan ½ to 36½-39½.

TRAMWAYS.—RISE.—Anglo-Argentine (4% Deb.) 1 to 69-72 City of B.A. 1/16 to 4¼-½. FALL.—Madras (Pref.) 9d. to ½-⅝. Maidstone and Dist. 1/16 to 1¾-2.

WATER WORKS.—FALL.—Cons. of Rosario ½ to 13½-14½.

MINING AND OIL NEWS

SANTA GERTRUDIS DEVELOPMENTS

ARISTON GOLD MINES (1929).—January production, 8,051 tons, value £13,658; working profit, £2,590.

SANTA GERTRUDIS.—Cablegram:—"Diamond drill hole east from face of east crosscut along Realite Obio boundary line has cut high-grade ore apparently about 28ft. wide beginning 1,207ft. and ending 1,235ft. from collars of hole. Only recovered 8ft. of core, which assays over 60oz. silver. Impossible say whether showing represents east west or north south vein, but indications favour latter somewhat."

ROAN ANTELOPE COPPER.—Cablegram:—"Preliminary assay results from Roan Antelope Extension Borehole No. 10 situated approximately 1,200ft. north-west of Roan Antelope Extension Borehole No. 4, beginning at a depth of 1,449·08ft., indicate 26·76ft. true width of sulphide ore, averaging 2·52 per cent. copper, and beginning at a depth of 1,558ft., indicate 3·17ft. true width of sulphide ore, averaging 3·86 per cent. copper."

VILLAGE DEEP.—Cablegram:—"Resolutions proposed at extraordinary general meeting held in Johannesburg yesterday were carried unanimously. A telegram has been received from the Minister of Mines, Cape Town, that he has no objection to offer to the proposed amalgamation."

The amalgamation refers to an arrangement between the directors of Robinson Deep, Limited, and Village Deep, by which the former company acquires for £337,500 in cash the whole of the underground mining rights of Village Deep, together with the turf, vertical shaft, and equipment, and sundry underground equipment. The scheme was dealt with in our issue of December 11, 1929.

ANGLO-EGYPTIAN OILFIELDS.—Production for the week ended February 14 was 5,277 tons (previous week, 5,132 tons).

BRITISH CONTROLLED.—Production week ended February 12 at Venezuela 37,538 barrels, and at Trinidad 12,095 barrels.

VIKING WHALING.—The production of whale oil to February 15 was 68,400 barrels.

FREIGHT MARKETS

On the BALTIC SHIPPING EXCHANGE yesterday there was no tangible improvement in the volume of business in the leading homeward charter markets, and rates remained at recent low levels. Further tonnage is being ordered away in ballast from South American waters, but shippers continue to cover their small requirements on the basis of recent rates, business including the acceptance of 10s. 6d. for a large steamer from Buenos Aires to Liverpool or Glasgow, with moderately large steamers fixed on the basis of Concepcion to Antwerp or Rotterdam at 11s. 9d., also Rosario to Marseilles-Genoa-Naples or Leghorn at 11s. 6d., Feb.-March. For sugar to Odessa 17s. was paid, business amounting to three steamers of 7,000 tons each, but the rate for U.K.-Cont. was nominally unaltered. North American and Pacific grain markets were featureless, while Far Eastern chartering was limited to a cargo of cedarwood from Vladivostok to the U.K. at 95s. per std.

Fixtures included the following:—Buenos Aires, Gracefield, 7,000 tons, 10 per cent., Liverpool-Birkenhead or Glasgow basis 10s. 6d., early March. Rosario, Rothley, 5,800 tons, 10 per cent., Marseilles-Genoa-Naples or Leghorn basis 11s. 6d., with Continental options, Feb.-March. Concepcion, Marija Racic, 6,200 tons, 10 per cent., Antwerp-Rotterdam or Amsterdam 11s. 9d., Feb.-March. Vladivostok, Numidia, 1,500 standards, U.K. (two ports) 95s., option London 5s. less, cedarwood, Feb.-March. Burmah, Ameland, 7,000 tons, 5 per cent., Holland 18s. 6d., late March. Whyalla, steamer, 2,000 tons (part cargo), Rotterdam 15s., early March. Danzig, steamer, 5,700 tons, Adriatic basis 9s. one port, coal, March. Cuba, three steamers, 7,000 tons each, Odessa or Nicolaieff 17s., March.

Mails and Shipping

OUTWARD MAILS

TO-DAY'S DISPATCHES

Mails will be dispatched from London to the destinations shown.

The times given are the latest hours for posting at the General Post Office, King Edward-street, London, E.C.1. In some of the district offices collections will be closed earlier.

NOON.—To China (all parts)*, Japan*.

6 P.M.—To China (all parts)*, Dutch East Indies, Egypt, Palestine and Syria, Faroe Islands, Iceland, Straits Settlements*, West Coast of Africa (French Equatorial Africa (Gabon), French Senegal and Sudan).

TO-MORROW (WEDNESDAY)

2 A.M.—To Canada (all parts)‡, China (Shanghai and N. China), Colombia (Santa Marta), Costa Rica, Fiji, Guianas (British, French and Dutch), Jamaica, Japan, Newfoundland‡, New Zealand‡, Samoa, Venezuela, West Coast of Africa (Gambia, Sierra Leone, Liberia, Gold Coast, Nigeria, Dahomey, Ivory Coast, British and French Togoland, and British Cameroons, Fernando Po, and Spanish Guinea), West Indies (Barbados, Trinidad, Grenada, St. Vincent and St. Lucia), United States‡, Bahamas, Bermuda, Bolivia, Central America (British Honduras, Guatemala, Honduras Republic, Nicaragua, Panama, Salvador), Cuba and Mexico, Chile (North), Colombia (exc. Santa Marta), Ecuador, Peru (exc. Iquitos), West Indies (Leeward Islands).

9 A.M.—To Egypt, Palestine and Syria.

NOON.—To China (all parts)*, Japan*.

1.30 P.M.—To Dutch East Indies.

6 P.M.—To Egypt (exc. Port Said), and Sudan.

FULL LIST OF DISPATCHES

In the following table are shown the main oversea mails, other than daily, including those set out above, to be dispatched shortly from London:—

Destination	Posting at G.P.O., London	
ARGENTINA, CHILE (exc. North), PARAGUAY AND URUGUAY:—		
Nelson* (Highland Monarch) ..	Feb. 20	7.30 a.m.
B. Star (Avelona Star) ..	Feb. 20	7.30 a.m.
B. Star† (Avelona Star) ..	Feb. 20	6 p.m.
Houlder†† (Marquesa) ..	Feb. 21	5.30 p.m.
Nelson† (Highland Monarch) ..	Feb. 21	6 p.m.
Fr. pkt.†† (Lutetia) ..	Feb. 26	5.30 p.m.
Ger. pkt.† (Cap Arcona) ..	Feb. 26	6 p.m.
ASCENSION AND ST. HELENA: U.-Castle (Durham Castle) ..	Mar. 6	7.30 a.m.
AUSTRALIA: Orient (Orontes) ..	Feb. 20	6 p.m.
P. & O. (Razmak and Cathay) ..	Feb. 27	6 p.m.
AUSTRALIA (Adelaide, &c.) AND ALL EASTERN STATE CITIES: Air Mails§	Feb. 20	6 p.m.
BAHAMAS, BERMUDA, BOLIVIA, PERU (exc. Iquitos): Via N.Y. (Aquitania) ..	Feb. 19	2 a.m.
BRAZIL (Rio, Santos): Nelson* (Highland Monarch) ..	Feb. 20	7.30 a.m.
(Rio, Santos): B. Star (Avelona Star)	Feb. 20	7.30 a.m.
(Rio, Santos): B. Star† (Avelona Star) ..	Feb. 20	6 p.m.
(Pernam, Bahia): R.M.S.P. (Severn)	Feb. 21	Noon
(Rio, Santos): Nelson† (Highland Monarch) ..	Feb. 21	6 p.m.
(Rio, Santos): Fr. pkt.†† (Lutetia) ..	Feb. 26	5.30 p.m.
(Rio, Santos): Ger. pkt.† (Cap Arcona) ..	Feb. 26	6 p.m.
CANADA (all parts): Via N.Y.‡ (Aquitania) ..	Feb. 19	2 a.m.
(all parts): Direct (Ausonia) ..	Feb. 21	2 a.m.
(exc. Nova Scotia): Direct (Minnedosa) ..	Feb. 21	6 p.m.
(Nova Scotia): Direct (Pennland) ..	Feb. 22	2 a.m.
(exc. Nova Scotia): Direct (Pennland)	Feb. 22	2 a.m.
(Mag. Post) (all parts): Direct (Ausonia) ..	Feb. 20	5.30 p.m.
(Mag. Post) (exc. Nova Scotia): Direct (Minnedosa) ..	Feb. 21	5.30 p.m.
(Mag. Post) (Nova Scotia): Direct (Pennland) ..	Feb. 21	5.30 p.m.
CANARY ISLANDS (all parts): Nelson (Highland Monarch) ..	Feb. 20	7.30 a.m.
(all parts): U.-Castle†† (Gloucester Castle) ..	Feb. 21	6 a.m.
(all parts): Nelson† (Highland Monarch) ..	Feb. 21	6 p.m.
(all parts): E. D. (Bathurst) ..	Feb. 22	2 a.m.
(all parts): Via Madrid and Cadiz ..	Feb. 22	7.30 a.m.
CAPE VERDE IS.: B. Star (Avelona Star) ..	Feb. 20	7.30 a.m.
B. Star (Avelona Star) ..	Feb. 20	6 p.m.
CENTRAL AMERICA (B. Honduras, Guatemala, Honduras Republic, Nicaragua, Panama, Salvador), CUBA AND MEXICO: Via N.Y. (Aquitania) ..	Feb. 19	2 a.m.
CEYLON: Orient (Orontes) ..	Feb. 20	6 p.m.
P. & O. (Razmak and Rajputana) ..	Feb. 27	6 p.m.
CHINA (all parts): Via Siberia* ..	Daily	Noon
(all parts): Holt* (Autolycus) ..	Feb. 18	6 p.m.
(Shang., N. China): Via N.Y. (Aquitania) ..	Feb. 19	2 a.m.
(Hong-kong and S. China): Via Suez and Bombay (Ranpura) ..	Feb. 20	6 p.m.
(Shang., N. China): Via N.Y. (Ausonia) ..	Feb. 21	2 a.m.
(Shang., N. China): Via N.Y. (Antonia) ..	Feb. 22	2 a.m.
COLOMBIA (exc. S. Marta), CHILE (N.), Via N.Y. (Aquitania) ..	Feb. 19	2 a.m.
(S. Marta): Via N.Y. (Aquitania) ..	Feb. 19	2 a.m.
(S. Marta): Via N.Y. (Ausonia) ..	Feb. 21	2 a.m.
(S. Marta): Via N.Y. (Antonia) ..	Feb. 22	2 a.m.
COSTA RICA: Via N.Y. (Aquitania) ..	Feb. 19	2 a.m.
Via N.Y. (Ausonia) ..	Feb. 21	2 a.m.
E. & F. (Ariguani) ..	Feb. 22	7.30 a.m.
DUTCH EAST INDIES: Du. pkt. (Prinses Juliana) ..	Feb. 18	6 p.m.
Du. pkt. (Prinses Juliana) ..	Feb. 19	1.30 p.m.
P. & O. (Ranpura) ..	Feb. 20	6 p.m.
EAST AFRICA (Kenya, Uganda, Zanzibar, and Tanganyika): P. & O. (Ranpura) ..	Feb. 20	6 p.m.
Fr. pkt. (Gen. Duchesne) ..	Feb. 26	6 p.m.
ECUADOR: Via N.Y. (Aquitania) ..	Feb. 19	2 a.m.
EGYPT, PALESTINE AND SYRIA: Ital. pkt. (Esperia) ..	Feb. 18	6 p.m.
Ital. pkt. (Esperia) ..	Feb. 19	9 a.m.
EGYPT (exc. Pt. Said) AND SUDAN: Ital. pkt. ..	Feb. 19	6 p.m.
EGYPT (exc. Pt. Said): Ital. Pkt. ..	Feb. 20	9 a.m.
EGYPT, CYPRUS, SUDAN, PALESTINE, &c.: P. & O. (Ranpura) ..	Feb. 20	6 p.m.
EGYPT, SUDAN, PALESTINE, &c.: Air Mails§§ ..	Feb. 22	6 a.m.
FALKLAND IS.: Via M'video (Marquesa) ..	Feb. 21	8 p.m.
FAROE IS.: Direct (Botnia) ..	Feb. 18	6 p.m.
FIJI: Via Vancouver (Aquitania and Niagara) ..	Feb. 19	2 a.m.
GUIANAS (Br., Fr., and Du.): Leyland (Ninian) ..	Feb. 19	2 a.m.
E. & F. (Ariguani) ..	Feb. 22	7.30 a.m.
GUIANA (Br.): Ger. pkt. (Orinoco) ..	Feb. 26	8 p.m.
ICELAND: Direct (Botnia) ..	Feb. 18	6 p.m.
INDIA, ADEN, PERSIA (exc. North) (Abadan, Bushire, and Mohammerah) AND SEYCHELLES: P. & O. (Ranpura) ..	Feb. 20	6 p.m.
INDIA, IRAQ, PERSIA AND PERSIAN GULF: Air Mails§§ ..	Feb. 22	6 a.m.
IRAQ, PERSIA (Abadan, Bushire, and Mohammerah): P. & O. (Ranpura) ..	Feb. 20	6 p.m.
JAMAICA: Via N.Y. (Aquitania) ..	Feb. 19	2 a.m.
Via N.Y. (Ausonia) ..	Feb. 21	2 a.m.
Via N.Y. (Antonia) ..	Feb. 22	2 a.m.
JAPAN: Via Siberia* ..	Daily	Noon
Via N.Y. (Aquitania) ..	Feb. 19	2 a.m.
Via N.Y. (Ausonia) ..	Feb. 21	2 a.m.
Via N.Y. (Antonia) ..	Feb. 22	2 a.m.
MADEIRA: U.-Castle (Arundel Castle) ..	Feb. 21	11.30 a.m.
E.D. (Bathurst) ..	Feb. 22	2 a.m.
MAURITIUS: Via Durban (Arundel Castle) ..	Feb. 21	11.30 a.m.
NEWFOUNDLAND: Via N.Y.‡ (Aquitania) ..	Feb. 19	2 a.m.
Via Canada (Ausonia) ..	Feb. 21	2 a.m.
Via Canada (Pennland) ..	Feb. 22	2 a.m.
(Mag. Post): Via Canada (Ausonia) ..	Feb. 20	5.30 p.m.
(Mag. Post): Via Canada (Pennland) ..	Feb. 21	5.30 p.m.
NEW ZEALAND: Via Vancouver‡ (Aquitania and Niagara) ..	Feb. 19	2 a.m.
Via Suez (Orontes) ..	Feb. 20	6 p.m.
NEW ZEALAND: Air Mail§ ..	Feb. 20	6 p.m.
PERU (Iquitos): Booth (Aidan) ..	Feb. 27	6 p.m.
SAMOA: Via Vancouver (Aquitania and Ventura) ..	Feb. 19	2 a.m.
SOUTH AFRICA (Port Elizabeth, East London, Durban, &c.): Air Mails*§	Feb. 21	11.30 a.m.
SOUTH AFRICA, NYASALAND, &c.: U.-Castle (Arundel Castle) ..	Feb. 21	11.30 a.m.
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS: Holt* ..	Feb. 18	6 p.m.
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, SIAM, FRENCH INDO-CHINA, NORTH BORNEO, &c.: P. & O. (Ranpura) ..	Feb. 20	6 p.m.
UNITED STATES: Cunard‡ (Aquitania) ..	Feb. 19	2 a.m.
Cunard (Ausonia) ..	Feb. 21	2 a.m.
Cunard (Antonia) ..	Feb. 22	2 a.m.
VENEZUELA: Leyland (Ninian) ..	Feb. 19	2 a.m.
Via N.Y. (Ausonia) ..	Feb. 21	2 a.m.
Via N.Y. (Antonia) ..	Feb. 22	2 a.m.
WEST COAST OF AFRICA: Belgian Congo (exc. Katanga) and Fr. Middle Congo: Bel. pkt. (Anversville) ..	Feb. 22	6 p.m.
Fr. Equatorial Africa (Gabon), Fr. Senegal and Sudan: Fr. pkt. (Lipari) ..	Feb. 18	6 p.m.
E.D. (Bathurst) ..	Feb. 22	2 a.m.
Fr. pkt. (Doukkala) ..	Feb. 24	6 p.m.
Gambia, Sierra Leone, Liberia, Gold Coast, Nigeria, Dahomey, Ivory Coast, Br. and Fr. Togoland, Br. and Fr. Cameroons, Fernando Po and Spanish Guinea: E.D. (Adda)	Feb. 19	2 a.m.
Fr. Togoland, Dahomey: Holt (J. Holt) ..	Feb. 20	6 p.m.
Fr. Guinea: E.D. (Bathurst) ..	Feb. 22	2 a.m.
Fr. pkt. (Kourrousa) ..	Feb. 22	6 p.m.
WEST INDIES (Leeward): Via N.Y. (Aquitania) ..	Feb. 19	2 a.m.
(Barbados, &c.): Leyland (Ninian) ..	Feb. 19	2 a.m.
(Barbados, &c.): E. & F. (Ariguani) ..	Feb. 22	7.30 a.m.

* Correspondence to be forwarded by this route must be specially so addressed.

*§ Air fee is 4d. per oz. in addition to the ordinary postage.

§ Air fee is 3d. per half-oz. in addition to the ordinary postage.

§§ Air fees to be prepaid by ordinary postage stamps, in addition to the ordinary postage and registration fees, if any, are as follows:—

To Egypt and Palestine, &c. ..	2d. per half-oz.
.. Iraq ..	3½d.
.. Persia, Persian Gulf, and India ..	5d.

An Air Mail label should be attached.

† Letters and post-cards only.

†† Printed papers, letters, and post-cards will be sent by this dispatch only when addressed accordingly.

‡ Letters to be conveyed by the Aquitania to Canada (all parts), Newfoundland, New Zealand, United States, and the countries to which mails are sent via New York, may be posted in a special box at Waterloo Station on February 19 from 7.55 a.m. to 8.45 a.m., by affixing an additional stamp to the value of 6d.

DISPATCHES OF PARCEL MAILS

Parcel mails will be dispatched to the destinations shown, the times given being the hours for posting at the General Post Office. **TO-DAY, 9 A.M.**—To Bulgaria, China (*via* U.S.A.), Ecuador (*via* U.S.A.), Greece (by sea direct), Japan (*via* U.S.A.), Panama Canal Zone (*via* U.S.A.), Panama (Canal Zone and Republic), Nicaragua and Salvador, Peru (exc. Department of Loreto) (*via* U.S.A.), Peru (exc. Department of Loreto) (direct), Turkey (by sea direct), United States. **1.15 P.M.**—To Portuguese East Africa (Lourenco Marques only). **6 P.M.**—To Argentine and Paraguay, Brazil (Porto Alegre, Rio, Santos and Sao Paulo), Chile (exc. Magallanes) (*via* Argentine), Falkland Islands and S. Georgia (*via* Monte Video), Uruguay. **TO-MORROW, 9 A.M.**—To Bulgaria, Greece (by sea direct), Turkey (by sea direct). **1.15 P.M.**—To Australia, Ceylon, China (*via* Suez), Dutch East Indies, Egypt, Cyprus, Palestine, Sudan and Syria, Gibraltar and Morocco, Hong-kong (*via* Suez), India, Iraq and Seychelles, Japan (*via* Suez), Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika Territory, New Zealand (*via* Australia), Nyasaland, Portuguese East Africa (all parts), Rhodesia (*via* Beira), Straits Settlements, Siam, &c. **6 P.M.**—To Brazil (Bahia, Pernambuco).

INWARD MAILS DUE

Letter mails are expected from the following countries and will probably be delivered in London as shown:—**TO-DAY.**—Sierra Leone, Gold Coast and Nigeria, by ss. Apapa. Argentine, Uruguay and Brazil, by ss. Almanzora. **TO-MORROW.**—Argentine, Uruguay and Brazil, by ss. Avila Star. Egypt and Sudan, by Italian Packet. Canada, Japan, Shanghai and North China, by ss. Doric.

LINERS EXPECTED

The following table shows the approximate times at which, according to the latest information available, incoming liners are expected at home ports:—

TO-DAY

ALMANZORA (R.M.S.P.), from South America; Southampton, 1.30 p.m.

AURANIA (Cunard), from New York; Plymouth, 7 a.m. Due London, Wednesday.

CITY OF BARODA (Ellerman), from Calcutta; Glasgow.

DORIC (W. Star), from New York; Liverpool, p.m.

FUSHIMI MARU (N.Y.K.), from Yokohama; Tilbury, 9.30 a.m.

MINNEKAHDA (A.T.L.), from New York; London, 8.30 a.m.

SAGAING (Henderson), from Rangoon; London, p.m.

TO-MORROW

AVILA STAR (B. Star), from South America; Plymouth. Due London, Thursday.

MERKARA (B.I.), from Calcutta; Plymouth, noon.

WALTON HALL (Ellerman), from Malabar; London, a.m.

FORTHCOMING SAILINGS

Particulars of forthcoming sailings of liners from this country will be found in the companies' announcements on page 2.

MOVEMENTS OF LINERS

(FROM OWNERS AND LLOYD'S)

AFRICAN	
JEBBA ..	Fm. Hamburg, arr. Las Palmas 16th.
AMERICA-LEVANT LINE	
BOSNIA ..	For Catania, left Palermo 15th.
RIVER DELAWARE ..	For Bougie, left Alexandretta 16th.
RIVER ORONTES ..	For Jaffa, left Al'andria 16th.
BEN LINE	
BENLAWERS ..	For Japan, left Hong-kong 14th.
BENMACDHUI ..	For Far East, arr. Ldn. 16th.
BIBBY	
CHESHIRE ..	For Rangoon, left M'seilles 15th.
LANCASHIRE ..	For Rangoon, left Pt. Sudan 13th.
SOMERSETSHIRE ..	Fm. Sthmtn., arr. Karachi 13th.
WARWICKSHIRE ..	For Colombo, left Suez 15th.
BLUE FUNNEL	
ACHILLES ..	For Ldn., left Penang 13th.
AGAMEMNON ..	Fm. Japan, arr. Singapore 13th.
AUTOLYCUS ..	For China, left L'pool 15th.
DOLIUS ..	For L'pool, left Singapore 14th.
JASON ..	For Java, left Sabang 13th.
LAERTES ..	For Java, left L'pool 15th.
LYCAON ..	For China, left N.Y. 14th.
MACHAON ..	For Japan, left L'pool 15th.
MENESTHEUS ..	For Japan, left Hong-kong 13th.
TROILUS ..	Fm. Japan, arr. Cebu 14th.
ULYSSES ..	For Australia, left Las Palmas 14th.
BLUE STAR	
ARANDORA STAR ..	Cruise, arr. Kingston 16th.
IONIC STAR ..	For Ldn., left Las Palmas 15th.
BOOTH	
CUTHBERT ..	Fm. Ceara, arr. Tutoya B. 14th.
DENIS ..	For Manaos, left Lisbon 16th.
STEPHEN ..	For L'pool, left Para 14th.
BRITISH AND AFRICAN	
CALGARY ..	For S. Africa, left S. Leone 13th.
DAGOMBA ..	For W. Africa, cld. Las Palmas 16th.
CANADIAN PACIFIC	
DUCHESS OF RICHMOND ..	For Pto. Praia, left S. Leone 13th.
EMP. OF SCOTLAND ..	For Algiers, left Gib. 16th.
MELITA ..	Fm. L'pool, arr. St. John 15th.
METAGAMA ..	For St. John, left Greenock 15th.
MINNEDOSA ..	Fm. St. John, arr. L'pool 15th.
CHARGEURS REUNIS	
ADEN ..	Fm. Haiphong, arr. Colombo 15th.
DALNY ..	Fm. Dunkirk, arr. Bombay 15th.
FORT DE DOUAMONT	Fm. Duala, arr. Bordeaux 14th.
CLAN LINE	
CLAN ALPINE ..	For Chittagong, left L'pool 15th.
CLAN LINDSAY ..	Fm. L'pool, arr. Marmagoa 17th.
CLAN MACBEAN ..	For U.S.A., left Tocopilla 15th.
CLAN MACFARLANE	Fm. Ldn., arr. Newport 14th.
CLAN MACILWRAITH	For Ldn., left Tuticorin 15th.
CLAN MACKELLAR ..	Fm. Mchstr., arr. L'pool 16th.
CLAN MACNAB ..	For Chittagong, left Calcutta 16th.
CLAN MACNAIR ..	Fm. L'pool, arr. Lourenco Marques 16th.
CLAN MACPHEE ..	Fm. Glasgow, arr. L'pool 16th.
CLAN MACQUARRIE	For E. Ldn., left L'pool 16th.
CLAN MACWHIRTER	For U.K., left Luvuka 15th.
CLAN MONROE ..	Fm. Ldn., arr. Tuticorin 17th.
CLAN SKENE ..	Fm. Chile, arr. Iquique 15th.
CLAN STUART ..	For Ldn., left Chittagong 16th.
HALIZONES ..	Fm. Ldn., arr. Hamburg 16th.
CUNARD AND ASSOCIATED LINES	
CUNARD	
ALAUNIA ..	For N.Y., left Queenstown 15th.
ANDANIA ..	For N.Y., left Clyde 16th.
ANTONIA ..	Fm. N.Y., arr. L'pool 17th.
ASCANIA ..	For N.Y., left Boston 16th.
CARONIA ..	For Havana, left N.Y. 15th.
LANCASTRIA ..	For N.Y., left Boston 16th.
MAURETANIA ..	Fm. Havana, arr. N.Y. 17th.
SAMARIA ..	For Arica, left Mollendo 17th.
SCYTHIA ..	For L'pool, left Halifax 17th.
ANCHOR	
CALEDONIA ..	Left N.Y. 15th.
CALIFORNIA ..	For N.Y., left Halifax 15th.
TRANSYLVANIA ..	Cruising, left Algiers 16th.
COMMONWEALTH AND DOMINION	
PORT DENISON ..	Fm. Bluff, arr. Dunedin 15th.
PORT HUNTER ..	For Brisbane, left N.Y. 15th.
DONALDSON	
AIRTHRIA ..	Fm. Halifax, arr. Cardiff 13th.
CORRIENTES ..	For Glasgow, left L'pool 14th.
GRACIA ..	Fm. Portland, arr. 'Frisco 14th.
SALACIA ..	Fm. Glasgow, arr. St. John 14th.
ELDERS AND FYFFES	
MOTAGUA ..	Fm. S. Marta, arr. R'dam 16th.
PACUARE ..	For W. Indies, left A'mouth 14th.
ELLERMAN AND BUCKNALL	
CITY OF BATAVIA ..	For Malabar Cst., left M'seilles 15th.
ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL	
CITY OF SINGAPORE	Fm. Rangoon, arr. Antwerp 16th.
FURNESS LINES	
JESSMORE ..	For Varna, left Bourgas 14th.
LA ROSARINA ..	For L'pool, left Teneriffe 16th.
LDN. IMPORTER ..	Fm. Vancouver, arr. Seattle 12th.
PACIFIC ENTERPRISE	Fm. Vancouver, arr. Los Angeles 14th.
PACIFIC RANGER ..	Fm. Clyde, arr. Los Angeles 14th.
VALEMORE ..	Fm. Dundee, arr. Philadel. 16th.
GLEN	
GLENAMOY ..	For U.K., left Hong-kong 16th.
GLENAPP ..	For Vladivostock, arr. Aomari 16th.
GLENBEG ..	For Japan, left Ldn. 15th.
GLENGARRY ..	For U.K., left Shanghai 17th.
GLENSHIEL ..	For Kobe, arr. Shanghai 16th.
HAMBURG-AMERIKA	
WESTPHALIA ..	For Hamburg, left N.Y. 15th.
HAMBURG SUD AMERIKA	
CAP NORTE ..	Fm. Hamburg, arr. B. Aires 16th.
HARRISON	
LOGICIAN ..	Fm. L'pool, arr. Pt. Said 16th.
TRAVELLER ..	Fm. Demerara, arr. Ldn. 17th.
HOLLAND-AMERIKA	
EDAM ..	Fm. R'dam, arr. Havana 14th.
HOULDER	
EL PARAGUAYO ..	For L'pool, left M'video 14th.
OAKLANDS GRANGE	Fm. Newport, arr. Santa Fé 14th.
SUTHERLAND GRANGE	Fm. Ldn., arr. B. Aires 14th.
JAMAICA DIRECT FRUIT LINE	
JAMAICA PLANTER	For Ldn., left Kingston 15th.
JAMAICA PRODUCER	Fm. Jamaica, arr. R'dam 17th.
LEYLAND	
BELGIAN ..	Fm. Baltimore, arr. Norfolk 15th.
MELTONIAN ..	For Cartagena, left Savanilla 15th.
MERCIAN ..	For La Guaira, left Pto. Cabello 14th.
NAPIERIAN ..	Fm. Boston, arr. Ldn. 17th.
NESSIAN ..	Fm. L'pool, arr. Barbados 15th.
TULSA ..	For L'pool, left Savannah 15th.
LLOYD TRIESTINO	
AQUILEJA ..	Fm. Genoa, arr. Bombay 17th.
CRACOVIA ..	For Trieste, left Bombay 16th.
MANCHESTER LINERS	
MCHSTR. MERCHANT	For Philadel., left St. John 14th.
NELSON	
HIGHLAND CHIEFTAIN	For Ldn., left Lisbon 17th.
HIGHLAND WARRIOR	Fm. Ldn., arr. M'video 16th.
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	
AKI MARU ..	Fm. Osaka, arr. Melbourne 16th.
ASUKA MARU ..	For Houston, left N.Y. 16th.
DELAGOA MARU ..	For Singapore, left Hong-kong 16th.
DURBAN MARU ..	Fm. Yokohama, arr. Istanbul 16th.
GENOA MARU ..	For Hong-kong, left Rangoon 16th.
HAKOZAKI MARU ..	Fm. Yokohama, arr. Suez 17th.
HAKUSAN MARU ..	Fm. Yokohama, arr. Penang 15th.
KANAGAWA MARU	Fm. B. Aires, arr. Kobe 15th.
KASHIMA MARU ..	For Naples, left M'seilles 15th.
KITANO MARU ..	For Ldn., left Shimonoseki 15th.
KOREA MARU ..	For 'Frisco, left Yokohama 14th.
MATSUMOTO MARU	For Ldn., left Pt. Said 16th.
MATSUYE MARU ..	For Yokohama, left Suez 15th.
MORIOKA MARU ..	For Calcutta, left Yokohama 14th.
NAGANO MARU ..	Fm. Bombay, arr. Singapore 17th.
SIBERIA MARU ..	For Seattle, left Shanghai 15th.
TAMBA MARU ..	For Bombay, left Singapore 17th.
TOKUSHIMA MARU	For Bombay, left Osaka 15th.
TSUSHIMA MARU ..	For Yokohama, left Shanghai 16th.
WAKASA MARU ..	For Santos, left B. Aires 15th.
YOKOHAMA MARU	Fm. Vancouver, arr. Kobe 14th.
NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD	
ALSTER ..	For Hamburg, left Colombo 16th.
AUGSBURG ..	Fm. Yokohama, arr. Suez 17th.
COLUMBUS ..	Fm. N.Y., arr. Bombay 15th.
FRANKEN ..	Fm. Bremen, arr. Dairen 16th.
FULDA ..	Fm. Bremen, arr. Shanghai 17th.
MOSEL ..	Fm. Hamburg, arr. Brisbane 16th.
SAALE ..	Fm. Hamburg, arr. Los Angeles 13th.
TRIER ..	For Yokohama, left Pt. Said 14th.
PACIFIC STEAM	
ALVARADO ..	Left Newport N. 13th.
ARANA ..	Arr. N.Y. 15th.
BALLENA ..	For Cristobal, arr. Ldn. 16th.
BOGOTA ..	For Hull, arr. Ldn. 15th.
CID ..	For Cartgena, left Cristobal 15th.
LA PAZ ..	For Valparaiso, arr. Callao 14th.
LOSADA ..	Arr. Plymouth 15th.
MAGELLAN ..	For L'pool, left Cristobal 15th.
ORDUNA ..	For Juan Fernandez, arr. Valparaiso 14th.
OROYA ..	For Coruna, left Santander 16th.
P. & O. AND ASSOCIATED LINES	
PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL	
ALIPORE ..	Fm. Bombay, arr. Shanghai 16th.
BARADINE ..	Fm. Brisbane, left Adelaide 15th.
BARRABOOL ..	For Brisbane, arr. Sydney 17th.
BURDWAN ..	For Ldn., left Colombo 15th.
KAISAR-I-HIND ..	For Bombay, cld. Aden 16th.
KHIVA ..	For Ldn., left M'seilles 15th.
MANTUA ..	For Ldn., left Bombay 15th.
MONGOLIA ..	For Sydney, cld. Colombo 15th.
MOOLTAN ..	Fm. Sydney, arr. Gib. 17th.
MOREA ..	For Ldn., cld. Suez 16th.
NAGPORE ..	For Yokohama, left Pt. Said 16th.
NALDERA ..	Fm. Ldn., arr. Melbourne 17th.
NARKUNDA ..	For Sydney, left M'seilles 15th.
PADUA ..	For Calcutta, arr. Sthmtn. 16th.
RAWALPINDI ..	For Yokohama, left Colombo 17th.
BRITISH INDIA	
GARBETA ..	For Rangoon, left Bombay 16th.
KARAPARA ..	For L. Marques, left Beira 15th.
KHANDALLA ..	For Bombay, left Dar es Salaam 17th.
MANORA ..	Fm. Ldn., arr. Calcutta 16th.
MARGHA ..	Fm. Calcutta, arr. Aden 16th.
MASULA ..	Fm. Karachi, arr. Suez 16th.
MODASA ..	For U.K., left Mombasa 15th.
SURADA ..	Fm. Calcutta, arr. Bombay 17th.
TAKLIWA ..	Fm. Calcutta, arr. Osaka 14th.
WARFIELD ..	For U.K., left Karachi 15th.
FEDERAL	
NORTHUMBERLAND	Fm. L'pool, arr. Auckland 15th.
UNION OF NEW ZEALAND	
WIKAWA ..	Fm. N. Westminster, arr. Melbourne 16th.
RED STAR	
BELGENLAND ..	For Hong-kong, left Shanghai 15th.
ROTTERDAM LLOYD	
AMELAND ..	Fm. R'dam, arr. Sabang 16th.
INDRAPOERA ..	For R'dam, left Pt. Said 16th.
INSULINDE ..	For R'dam, left Sabang 17th.
KEDOE ..	Fm. Java, arr. R'dam 17th.
PATRIA ..	For Java, left Colombo 15th.
TAPANOELI ..	For Java, left Bombay 16th.
ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET	
ALCANTARA ..	Cruising, left Nassau 14th.
ARCADIAN ..	Fm. N.Y., arr. Bermuda 16th.
ASTURIAS ..	For R. Plate, left Vigo 16th.
CARNARVONSHIRE	For Japan, left Suez 16th.
GLAMORGANSHIRE	For Hamburg, left V'couver 14th.
LOCHMONAR ..	For V'couver, left Colon 12th.
NICTHEROY ..	Fm. V'couver, arr. Sthmtn. 17th.
SILARUS ..	Fm. Swansea, arr. Rio Grande 15th.
SOMME ..	For Ldn., left Havre 15th.
SCOTTISH SHIRE LINE	
BANFFSHIRE ..	For Brisbane, arr. Melbourne 16th.
BUTESHIRE ..	For A'mouth, left Pt. Said 15th.
SILVER LINE	
SILVERELM ..	For 'Frisco, left Semarang 16th.
SILVERMAPLE ..	For Batavia, left Cheribon 17th.
SILVERPALM ..	Fm. Shanghai, arr. Kobe 16th.
UNION-CASTLE	
ARMADALE CASTLE	Fm. Sthmtn., arr. Pt. Natal 16th.
BALMORAL CASTLE	Fm. Pt. Natal, arr. Table B. 17th.
CARLOW CASTLE ..	For Pt. Natal, left Mozambique 16th.
CARNARVON CASTLE	Fm. Sthmtn., arr. Table B. 17th.
DROMORE CASTLE	Fm. Ldn., arr. Algoa B. 17th.
DUNLUCE CASTLE ..	For Beira, left Table B. 16th.
GARTH CASTLE ..	For Beira, left Pt. Natal 15th.
GUILDFORD CASTLE	For Ldn., left Pt. Said 14th.
LLANDAFF CASTLE	For Pt. Natal, left Suez 15th.
SANDOWN CASTLE	For Ldn., left Algoa B. 15th.
WALMER CASTLE ..	Fm. Table B., arr. Sthmtn. 17th.
WINDSOR CASTLE ..	For Sthmtn., left Table B. 15th.
UNITED STATES LINES	
AMERICAN BANKER	For Ldn., left N.Y. 15th.
WHITE STAR	
CALGARIC ..	For Med. cruise, due Madeira 24th.
CERAMIC ..	For Australia, left Cape T. 15th.
LAURENTIC ..	Fm. Med. cruise, due N.Y. 24th.
MEGANTIC ..	On Med. cruise, left Naples 17th.
YEOWARD LINE	
ALCA ..	Fm. Las Palmas, arr. L'pool 16th.
ALONDRA ..	For Las Palmas, left Lisbon 14th.

MARINE INSURANCE

AMERICAN STEAMER ASHORE

News from Lloyd's agents at Astoria showed that the American steamer ADMIRAL BENSON, bound from San Francisco for Portland, Oregon, was stranded outside the entrance of the Columbia River. It was stated that the position of the vessel was bad, as she was headed inshore and had a list of 6deg. In view of this report 30 per cent. was quoted in the London market. The ADMIRAL BENSON, a vessel of 3,049 tons, owned by the Pacific Steamship Company, Inc., was built in 1918.

A message from Calcutta stated that the British steamer CELTIC MONARCH, bound from Massowah for Calcutta, was ashore at Hugly Point, and that attempts were being made to refloat her. The CELTIC MONARCH, a vessel of 5,828 tons, managed by Raeburn and Verel, Limited, was built in 1929. It is understood that she had loaded a cargo of salt.

A report from Lloyd's agents at Bombay stated that the British steamer WARFIELD, while entering dock yesterday morning, came into collision with the P. and O. liner VICEROY OF INDIA and sustained considerable damage to her stem plating. It was added that temporary repairs would be effected to the VICEROY OF INDIA, which would enable her to proceed on her voyage. The WARFIELD, a vessel of 6,066 tons, built in 1917, is owned by the British India Steam Navigation Company, Limited. The VICEROY OF INDIA, of 19,648 tons, owned by the P. and O. Steam Navigation Company, Limited, was built last year.

REINSURANCE RATES

The following reinsurance rates are now being quoted in the London market:—

Vessel	Voyage and Casualty	Guineas per cent.
P. G. HALVORSEN	Tyne, Nov. 15, for Santander. Ashore near Suances ..	80
KONSTANTIS LEMOS	Hamburg, Dec. 6, for Antwerp. Ashore near Ording	20
BALTABOR ..	London, Dec. 20, for Riga. Ashore Nargen Island	70
EDWARD LUCKENBACH	Everett, Dec. 16, for Boston. Ashore Block Island	25
MUNCHEN ..	At New York from Bremerhaven. Resting on dock bottom, having been on fire	30
KILLORAN (s.v.) (of Mariehamn) ..	Newport, Jan. 12, for Puerto Cabello. Passed Barry Island Jan. 15. Waterlogged boat marked "Killoran Mariehamn" passed Feb. 13 in lat. 39.33 N., long. 9.44 W.	40
ADMIRAL BENSON	San Francisco for Portland, Oregon. Ashore outside entrance Columbia River ..	30

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS

(FROM OWNERS AND LLOYD'S)

AMERICAN SHIPPER	Fm. Ldn., arr. N.Y. 16th.
APAPA ..	For L'pool, left Plymouth 17th.
ARCHITECT ..	For Belize, left Kingston J. 15th.
AUTHOR ..	For Dar es Salaam, left Suez 16th.
BRESCIA ..	Fm. Clyde, arr. Malta 17th.
BRITANNIA ..	Left Bombay 17th.
BRUYERE ..	For N.Y., left Rio Janeiro 15th.
CAMERONIA ..	Fm. N.Y., arr. Clyde 17th.
CITY OF ADELAIDE	Fm. Calcutta, arr. Ldn. 17th.
CITY OF AGRA ..	For India, left Suez 17th.
CITY OF AUCKLAND	Fm. Calcutta, arr. Boston 16th.
CITY OF CARDIFF ..	Fm. Clyde, arr. Pt. Said 17th.
CITY OF DERBY ..	For L'pool, left R'dam 15th.
CITY OF DURHAM ..	For Ldn., left Singapore 17th.
CITY OF GLASGOW ..	For U.K., left Adelaide 15th.
CITY OF KARACHI ..	Fm. Tees, arr. R'dam 16th.
CITY OF KHIOS ..	Fm. Philadel., arr. Singapore 16th.
CITY OF KIMBERLEY	Fm. Dairen, arr. Manila 17th.
CITY OF KOBE ..	For U.S., left Singapore 17th.
CITY OF NAGPUR ..	Fm. Tees, arr. Algoa B. 17th.
CITY OF NORWICH ..	Fm. N.Y., arr. Newport N. 15th.
CITY OF SHANGHAI	For Yokohama, left Antwerp 16th.
CITY OF TOKIO ..	For Yokohama, cld. Hong-kong 16th.
CITY OF VALENCIA	For Ldn., left Table B. 17th.
CITY OF WINCHESTER ..	Fm. Newcastle, arr. Sydney 16th.
CITY OF WINNIPEG	Fm. N.Y., arr. Boston 17th.
COGNAC ..	Fm. L'pool, arr. Charente 16th.
CUBA ..	Fm. Vera Cruz, arr. Houston 14th.
CUMBERLAND ..	Fm. Bluff, arr. Timaru 14th.
DAKAR MARU ..	For Yokohama, left Newport, Mon., 15th.
DERBYSHIRE ..	Fm. Bassein, arr. Rangoon 15th.
DIPLOMAT ..	For Table B., left Newport, Mon., 15th.
KARAPARA ..	Fm. Bombay, arr. L. Marques 17th.
KHANDALLA ..	Fm. Pt. Natal, arr. Zanzibar 17th.
LARGS BAY ..	For Ldn., left Colombo 16th.
LOGICIAN ..	For Calcutta, left Suez 17th.
MAGICIAN ..	For Galveston, left Colombo 15th.
MCHSTR. BRIGADE	Fm. St. John, arr. Eastham 17th.
MARGHA ..	For Ldn., left Aden 17th.
MARYLAND ..	For N.Y., left Plymouth 17th.
MILWAUKEE ..	For Hamburg, cld. Sthmtn. 17th.
MINNEKAHDA ..	For Ldn., cld. Plymouth 17th.
MOOLTAN ..	For Ldn., left M'seilles 15th.
NICTHEROY ..	For Ldn., left Sthmtn. 17th.
ORMONDE ..	For Ldn., left Pt. Said 16th.
OTAKI ..	For Dunedin, left Suva 15th.
OTRANTO ..	Fm. Ldn., arr. Brisbane 17th.
PATRICIAN ..	Left Bassein 16th.
PEROU ..	For St. Nazaire, left Pte. a Pitre 14th.
PORT NICHOLSON ..	Left Middlesbrough 16th.
RANGITANE ..	Fm. Auckland, arr. Napier 14th.
RIETFONTEIN ..	For Mombasa, left Pt. Sudan 17th.
RIMUTAKA ..	Fm. Oamaru, arr. Picton 16th.
ROTORUA ..	Fm. A'mouth, arr. Wellington 13th.
STUTTGART ..	Fm. Brem'n, arr. N.Y. 17th.
SUTTON HALL ..	Fm. L. Marques, arr. Clyde 16th.
TAHITI ..	Fm. 'Frisco, arr. Sydney 15th.
TEKOA ..	Fm. Gladstone, arr. Brisbane 16th.
TEXAS ..	Fm. Dunkirk, arr. 'Frisco 14th.
TRAFFORD HALL ..	For Hull, left Teneriffe 16th.
TURAKINA ..	Fm. N. Plymouth, arr. Picton 16th.
UMVUMA ..	Fm. Ldn., arr. L. Marques 17th.
WESTMORELAND ..	Fm. Wellington, arr. Lyttelton 13th.

CASUALTY REPORTS

(FROM LLOYD'S.)

ADMIRAL BENSON.—Lloyd's Agents at Astoria telegraph, Feb. 16. Steamer Admiral Benson (before reported), ashore on sand bottom, headed inshore, 6deg. list. Condition good; position bad. Refloating can only be accomplished by heavy ground gear; 34 passengers landed.

BEACONHILL.—Galveston, Feb. 17.—American s. Beaconhill (before reported), floated, proceeded.

C.K. 227.—Clacton-on-Sea, Feb. 17.—Vessel reported in distress and sinking condition was C.K. 227 (Elizabeth) not C.K. 27.

CARROLL.—New York, Feb. 17.—Barge Carroll, Norfolk for New York in tow tug Montrose, sank noon yesterday, in 38.36 North, 74.36 West. Carroll four men aboard. Patrol boat picked up lifeboat, with two bodies in it.

CELTIC MONARCH.—Calcutta, Feb. 17.—British s. Celtic Monarch at Hugly Point grounded; attempts are being made to get her off.

CORBEIL.—Bristol, Feb. 17.—Sand sucker Corbeil has been temporarily repaired and refloated and successfully towed to Bristol City Dock.

EL PARAGUAYO.—Santos, Feb. 17.—British s. El Paraguayo aground at the entrance to the river.

SVETI DUJE.—Gibraltar, Feb. 16.—Yugoslav s. Sveti Duje refloated.

VICEROY OF INDIA.—See Warfield.

WARFIELD.—Lloyd's agents at Bombay telegraph Feb. 17.—British s. Warfield, in entering dock this morning, collided with British steamer Viceroy of India. Warfield has stem plating above water line badly damaged, will require extensive renewals. Viceroy of India effecting temporary repairs to enable her to proceed.

AIRCRAFT MOVEMENTS

IMPERIAL AIRWAYS

G AASJ ..	Fm. Alexandria, arr. Athens 16th.
G AARY ..	Fm. Jask, arr. Karachi 16th.

HAMBURG COFFEE MARKET

HAMBURG, Feb. 17.—At the opening the tone was steady with September ¼ up and other positions unaltered from Saturday's closing rates. The close was firm, with March and Dec. ½ and May and Sept. ¾ higher on the day. Quotations (Reichsmarks per 50 kilos):—March 40 (previous 39½); May 37¾ (37); Sept. 36¾ (36); and Dec. 36¼ (35¾). Saturday's sales amounted to only 2,000 bags.

Broadcasting

THE PROGRAMMES

"THE MOCK DOCTOR"

A performance of Fielding's translation of *The Mock Doctor*, by Molière, will be given to-night from 2LO, 5XX, and other stations. At 8.30 p.m. Miss Maggie Teyte (soprano) will give a song recital, in which she will include songs by Sir Landon Ronald, Strauss, Rimsky-Korsakov, Rubens, and Rachmaninoff.

PROGRAMMES

The broadcasting programmes for to-day, February 18, are as follows:—

LONDON—Call 2LO (842kc.) (356.3m.) and DAVENTRY—Call 5XX (193kc.) (1,554.4m.).

During alternative programme tests between 12 midday and 1 p.m., 10.35 p.m., and 12 midnight, London programme will be broadcast on 1,148kc. (261.3m.).

10.15 a.m.:—Service. 10.30:—Time Signal from Greenwich; Weather. 10.45:—The Countrywoman's Day—7, Sensible Clothing for Children, by Mrs. H. A. L. Fisher. 11-12 (5XX only):—Gramophone Records. 11-11.30 (2LO only):—Experimental Television Transmission by the Baird Process.

12:—Grace Reynolds (contralto); Gordon Thomas (tenor). 12.30:—Organ Recital. 1-2:—Orchestra, from the Piccadilly Hotel. 2.30:—For the Schools: Music—(a) A Beginner's Course; (b) A Miniature Concert; (c) An Advanced Course, by Sir Walford Davies. 3.30:—Interlude. 3.35:—Elementary French, by M. E. M. Stéphan. 4:—Orchestra, from the Brixton Astoria. 4.15:—Special Talk for Secondary Schools: Modern Poetry—Two Romantic Poets—Flecker and De la Mare, by Miss V. Sackville-West. 4.30:—Orchestra, from the Brixton Astoria.

5.15:—Children: Larry the Plumber—A further adventure of Larry the Lamb, Toby the Dog, the Mayor, and Ernest the Policeman (S. G. Hulme-Beaman), arranged as a Dialogue Story, with music by the Gershom Parkington Quintet. 6:—Reading from the Victorian Poets: Coventry Patmore, read by Robert Harris. 6.15:—Weather; News. 6.40:—Schubert's Winterreise, 6-11, sung by George Parker (baritone). 7-7.20:—Looking Backward—6, by Miss Gertrude Tuckwell. 7.25:—The Meaning of Pictures—5, the Genius of Venice, by Mr. S. C. Kaines Smith.

7.45:—The Gershom Parkington Quintet. 8-8.30 (5XX only):—Modern Wonders of Science—5, Deep Sea Diving, by Professor Leonard Hill. 8.30:—Maggie Teyte (soprano). 9:—Weather; News; Local News; Shipping Forecast, Stock Exchange Summary, at Fat Stock Prices (5XX only). 9.20:—The Progress of Music—4, Henry Purcell: The Masque in Diocletian, by Dr. G. Dyson. 9.45:—The Mock Doctor, by Henry Fielding (from Molière's Le Médecin Malgré Lui), arranged for broadcasting by Dulcima Glasby, play produced by Peter Creswell. 10.35:—Dance Music, from the Piccadilly Hotel. 11-11.10:—An eye-witness account of the fight between Mushy Callaghan and Kid Berg, at the Albert Hall, by Mr. H. P. Marshall. 11.10-11.30:—Dance Music, from the Piccadilly Hotel. 11.30-12:—Band, from Grosvenor House. 12-12.30:—Experimental Television Transmission by the Baird Process.

DAVENTRY—Call 5GB (626kc.) (479.2m.).

12:—Corelli Windeatt's Octet. 1:—Organ Recital. 2-3:—The Birmingham Studio Orchestra, conducted by Frank Cantell. 5.15:—Children—What Happened in the Market Hall, a story by Gladys Joiner. Alfred Kirby (banjo); Stories in Stone—Desert Discoveries, by William Hughes; David Jenkins and Suzette Tarri (entertainers). 6:—The Birmingham Studio Chorus, conducted by Joseph Lewis—Further Fireside Songs. 6.15:—Weather; News. 6.40:—Organ Recital by Dr. Harold Rhodes, relayed from Coventry Cathedral. 7.15:—Syncopated Piano Duets by Patricia Rossborough and Jack Venables; Emil Clare (entertainer); Alfred Kirby and his banjo; Wish Wynne in Character Sketches; David Jenkins and Suzette Tarri in light songs and harmony; Sandy Rowan in Caledonian haverings; Philip Brown's Revellers Band. 8.30:—Problems of Personal Liberty:—4—A Social Convention, a discussion between Lady Cynthia Mosley and a representative of the Ordinary Listener. 9:—The Wireless Military Band conducted by B. Walton O'Donnell: Hughes Macklin (tenor). 10.15-10.30:—Weather; News.

ABERDEEN—Call 2BD (995kc.) (301.5m.).

10.15-10.30 a.m.:—See Daventry. 11-12:—See Daventry. 2.40:—See Glasgow. 6:—Mr. Alexander Keith—The Aftermath of Burns. 6.15:—See London. 7:—See Glasgow. 7.25:—See London. 7.45:—See Glasgow. 8.30:—See London. 9.15:—See Glasgow. 9.20-12:—See London.

BELFAST—Call 2BE (1,238kc.) (242.3m.).

10.15-10.30 a.m.:—See Daventry. 2.30:—See London. 4.30:—Orchestra. 5:—Stop Press. 5.15:—Children. 6:—See London. 6.15:—See London. 7.45:—Orchestra. 9.20-12:—See London.

BOURNEMOUTH—Call 6BM (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15-10.30 a.m.:—See Daventry. 12-1:—See London. 6:—See London. 6.15:—See London. 7:—Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. Cooke—Netley Abbey. 7.25:—See London. 9:—Local News. 9.20-12:—See London.

CARDIFF—Call 5WA (968kc.) (309.9m.).

10.15-10.30 a.m.:—See Daventry. 2.30:—See London. 5.15:—Children. 6:—How South Wales became an Industrial Area—3, Principal J. F. Rees, The First Stages in the Exploitation of the Resources. 6.15:—See London. 7:—A Welsh Interlude—selections from the Works of Wil Ifan by Eben Rogers. 7.25:—See London. 7.45:—A Concert by the Swansea Orpheus Choral Society—Kate Winter (soprano), Trefor Jones (tenor), Harold Williams (baritone), the Chorus of the Swansea Orpheus Choral Society, the National Orchestra of Wales (leader, Louis Levitus), conducted by Lionel Rowlands, solo by Trefor Jones, relayed from the Patti Pavilion, Swansea. 9:—See London. 9.15:—West Regional News. 9.20-12:—See London.

DUBLIN—Call 2RN (413m.), 1kw.

1.30:—Time, Weather, Exchange Quotations, and Gramophone Concert. 6:—Gramophone Records. 6.15:—Children. 7:—Gramophone Records. 7.15:—News. 7.30:—Time and Leirbeacht Gaedhilge. 7.45:—Maire Garvey—Stories by Padraic Colum. 8:—Concert—Professor R. O'Dwyer with the Station Orchestra in a Programme of his own Compositions; Mollie Phillips and Conmany in a Variety Programme; Eileen Braid (pianoforte). 9.30:—Traffic Talk. 10:—Concert. 10.30:—Time, News, and Weather.

DUNDEE—Call 2DE (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

EDINBURGH—Call 2EH (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15-10.30 a.m.:—See Daventry. 10.45-12:—See Glasgow. 4.30:—See London. 5.15:—See Glasgow. 6:—See London. 6.15:—See London. 7:—See Glasgow. 7.25:—See London. 9.15:—See Glasgow. 9.20-12:—See London.

GLASGOW—Call 5SC (752kc.) (398.9m.).

10.15-10.30 a.m.:—See Daventry. 10.45:—Invalid Cookery—3, Mrs. Stuart Sanderson. 11-12:—Gramophone Records. 2.40:—For the Schools—M. Jean-Jacques Oberlin, assisted by Mme. Oberlin, Elementary French—6, Dialogue. 3.5:—Music. 3.10:—Mr. Alexander L. Taylor, Greek Myth in English Literature—6, A Myth of Despair: Orpheus and Eurydice. 3.30:—The Octet; Jack Werner (pianoforte). 4.30:—Dance Music. 5:—Marjory Turner (contralto). 5.15:—Children. 5.57:—Weather for Farmers. 6:—Mr. Alexander Keith—The Aftermath of Burns, from Aberdeen. 6.15:—See London. 7:—Mr. Joseph F. Duncan—Johnnie on the Road again. 7.25:—See London. 7.45:—The Octet, from Glasgow; Hall Russell's Male Voice Choir, conducted by George Innes, from Aberdeen. 8.30:—See London. 9.15:—Scottish News Bulletin. 9.20-12:—See London.

MANCHESTER—Call 2ZY (797kc.) (376.4m.).

10.15-10.30 a.m.:—See Daventry. 12:—Gramophone Lecture Recital. 1:—Gramophone Records. 1.15-2:—The Manchester Tuesday Midday Society's Concert; The Hirsch String Quartet; Lilian Grindrod (pianoforte), relayed from the Houldsworth Hall. 2.30:—See London. 4.30:—Orchestra. 5.15:—Children. 6:—Famous Northern Saints—3, Margaret Masterson: St. Cuthbert of Durham. 6.15:—See London. 7:—Towards Utopia—3, Mr. Stocks: Statistics for all. 7.25:—See London. 7.45:—Orchestra. 8.30:—See London. 9.15:—North Regional News. 9.20:—See London. 10.35-12:—Dance Music.

PLYMOUTH—Call 5PY (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15-10.30 a.m.:—See Daventry. 12-1:—See London. 2.30:—See London. 5.15:—Children. 6.15:—See London. 7:—Various Phases of English Social Life—1, The Rev. J. H. B. Masterman: The Village Community. 7.25-12:—See London.

SWANSEA—Call 5SX (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15-10.30 a.m.:—See Daventry. 2.30:—See London. 5.15:—See Cardiff. 6.15:—See London. 7:—See Cardiff. 7.25:—See London. 7.45:—A Concert by the Swansea Orpheus Choral Society relayed from the Patti Pavilion, Swansea. 9:—See London. 9.15:—See Cardiff. 9.20-12:—See London.

RELAY STATIONS.—**LIVERPOOL (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), LEEDS-BRADFORD (1,500kc. and 1,040kc.) (200m. and 288.5m.), NEWCASTLE (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), SHEFFIELD (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), HULL (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), STOKE-ON-TRENT (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).**

10.15-10.30 a.m.:—See Daventry. 12-2:—See Manchester. 2.30:—See London. 5.15:—See Manchester. 6:—See London. 6.15:—See London. 7:—See Manchester. 7.25:—See London. 9.15:—See Manchester. 9.20-12:—See London.

FOREIGN STATIONS.

NOTE.—Hours of transmission are Greenwich Mean Time. Hours are p.m. unless otherwise stated:—

BARCELONA (Radio Barcelona)—Call EAJ1 (349m.), 8kw.—6:—Market Prices; Exchange Quotations. 6.5:—Talk for Women. 6.30:—News and Trio Music. 8.30:—Elementary English Lesson. 9:—Chimes; Weather, and Exchange Quotations. 9.5:—Orchestral Selections. 9.20:—Flamenco Song Recital. 9.45:—Reading. 10:—News. 10.5:—Choral Concert.

BELGRADE (429m.), 2.5kw.—6.30:—German Language Lesson. 7:—Quartet Concert. Selection from Lakmé (Delibes); The Death of Isolde (Wagner). 7.30:—Slavonic Programme relayed from Zagreb (308m.). 9:—News and Time. 9.15:—Dance Music.

BERLIN (Koenigswusterhausen) (1,635m.), 26kw.—3.30:—See Leipzig. 4.30:—Talk. 5.20:—Talk on Health. 5.40:—Advanced French Lesson. 6.5:—Talk. 6.30:—Technical Talk. 6.55:—Talk on the following Transmission. 7:—Fedora—Opera in three acts (Giordano) from the Municipal Opera House, Charlottenburg, followed by Political Newspaper Review and News from Berlin (Witzleben).

BERLIN (Witzleben) (418m.), 4kw.—6.15:—Farewell—Gramophone Concert. 7:—Topical Report. 7.40:—Concert from the Works of Honegger, conducted by the composer: Le chant de Nigamon; Pastorale d'été; Symphonic Movement, Rugby; Suite from Fedra; Concertino for Pianoforte and Orchestra; Symphonic Movement, Pacific 231; followed by Political Newspaper Review, Time, Weather, News, and Sports Notes.

BERNE (403m.), 1.5kw.—6.25:—Time and Weather. 6.30:—Debate. 7.15:—Variety Programme and Sketch. 9:—News; Weather.

BRATISLAVA (279m.), 12.5kw.—6:—See Prague. 6.30:—Gramophone Records. 6.40:—Talk. 7:—Recital of Slovakian Songs. 8:—Dance Music. 9:—See Prague. 9.15:—Concert of Tzigane Music. 9.55:—News and Programme Announcements.

BRESLAU (325m.), 3kw., and **GLEIWITZ** (253m.).—6.5:—Orchestral and Dance Music. 7.10:—Weather. 7.12:—Talk. 7.40:—See Berlin (Witzleben). 9.25:—News. 9.45:—Report by the Silesian Amateur Wireless Society.

BRUNN (342m.), 2.4kw.—6.5:—Choral Selections of Moravian Songs. 6.40:—Talk. 7:—Concert from the Beseda Palace; Violin Concerto in D major (Brahms); Fantasia, op. 34, for Violin and Orchestra (Suk); Concerto for Violin and Orchestra (Honib). 9:—See Prague. 9.15:—Programme from Bratislava. 9.55:—News and Theatre Review.

BRUSSELS (508.5m.), 1kw.—5:—Dance Music. 6:—Elementary French Lesson. 6.30:—Gramophone Concert. 7.30:—Le Journal Parlé. 8.15:—Orchestral Concert—Overture, Die schöne Galathée (Suppé); Selection from Lakmé (Delibes); Selection from The Tzarina (Ganne); Norwegian Dances (Grieg); Songs; Ballet Music from La petite Bohème (Hirschmann). 8.15 (338.2m.):—Concert arranged by the Flemish Socialist Wireless Club of Antwerp—Toccata and Fugue (Bach); Gavotte (Bach); Selection (Händel); Three Selections (Haydn)—(a) Duet from Joshua; (b) The Clock; (c) Little Hans; Waltz (Brahms); Ich grolle nicht (Schumann); Selection from The Magic Flute (Mozart); Mazurka (Glinka); Aria and Overture from Tannhäuser (Wagner).

BUDAPEST (550m.), 20kw.—5.50:—French Language Lesson. 6.25:—Recital of Songs. 7:—A Comedy. 9:—Concert by the Jenö Pertis Tzigane Orchestra from the Hotel Britannia.

COPENHAGEN (281m.), 1kw., and **KALUNDBORG** (1,153m.), 7kw.—6:—News. 6.15:—Time Signal. 6.30:—Talk. 7:—Town Hall Chimes. 7.2:—The King's Sons, Play in four acts (Helge-Rode); Music by August Enna. 9:—News. 9.15:—Relay of Foreign Stations. 11:—Town Hall Chimes.

CRACOW (313m.), 1kw.—6.10:—Agricultural Report. 6.50:—Programme from Posen. After the Programme, News from Warsaw and Relay of Foreign Stations. 11:—Chimes.

FRANKFURT (390m.), 3kw., and **CASSEL** (246m.).—6.5:—See Stuttgart. 6.30:—Topical Report. 7.15:—See Stuttgart. 9:—News. 9.30:—See Stuttgart.

HAMBURG—Call ha (in Morse) (372m.), 3kw., and **BREMEN** (319m.); **FLENSBURG** (218m.); **HANOVER** (560m.); **KIEL** (246m.).—6:—Agricultural Talk. 6.25:—Talk. 6.50:—Frankfurt Exchange and Weather. 7:—Pictures of German Towns.

HILVERSUM (1,875m.), 6.5kw.—9.40 a.m.:—Time Signal. 9.42:—The Daily Service. 11.40:—Police Announcements. 11.55:—Orchestral Concert. 1.40:—Gramophone Records. 2.40:—Talk. 3.40:—Gramophone Records. 3.55:—Vocal and Pianoforte Recital. 5.10:—Orchestral Concert. 5.40:—Time Signal. 5.41:—Concert. 6.10:—Gramophone Records. 6.25:—English Language Lesson. 7.25:—Police Announcements. 7.40:—Time Signal. 7.41:—Orchestral Concert—Overture, Norma (Bellini); International Suite (Tchaikovsky); On the Water (Sachs); Selection from Tannhäuser (Wagner); March from The Queen of Sheba (Gounod). 8.40:—Talk on India. 9.25:—Concert. 10.40:—Dance Music.

HUIZEN (298m.), 5kw. After 5.40 p.m. on 1,071m.—11.10 a.m.:—Religious Programme. 11.40:—Time Signal. 11.55:—Trio Concert. 12.55:—Gramophone Records. 1.40:—Programme for Women. 3.10:—Dress-making Lesson. 3.40:—Gramophone Records. 4.40:—Talk. 5.30:—Gramophone Records. 5.40:—Time Signal. 5.41:—Gramophone Records. 5.55:—Talk. 6.10:—Exchange Quotations. 6.20:—Gramophone Records. 6.40:—Ecclesiastical Latin Lesson. 7.10:—Talk. 7.40:—Time Signal. 7.41:—Orchestral Concert.

LAHTI (1,800m.), 40kw., and **HELSINGFORS** (221m.).—6:—Orchestral and Vocal Selections—Eine kleine Nachtmusik (Mozart); Aria from The Seasons (Haydn). 7:—Talk. 7.20:—Gramophone Music. 7.45:—News in Finnish and Swedish.

LANGENBERG (473m.), 15kw., and **AIX-LA-CHAPELLE** (453m.), **COLOGNE** (227m.), **MUNSTER** (234m.).—5.50:—Topical Talk. 6:—Economic Notes, Weather, and Sports Notes. 6.15:—French Conversation. 6.40:—Discussion. 7.15:—Tannhäuser, Futuristic Farce, with Music of Bygone Days and Action in the Present (Johannes Nestroy). Music by Karl Binder. After the Programme News and Sports Notes.

LEIPZIG (259m.), 3kw., and **DRESDEN** (319m.).—7 a.m.:—Agricultural Talk. 7.30:—Organ Recital. 8:—Morning Recital. 10:—Talk. 11:—See Berlin (Witzleben). 12 (noon):—Gramophone Concert, followed by Weather and Time. 1:—Topical Programme. 1.15:—Talks. 2.15:—Chamber Music—String Quartet in E Minor, op. 20 (Ehrenberg). 2.45:—Talk. 3.30:—Songs of the Hebrides (arr. by Marjorie Kennedy Fraser), sung by Heloise Russell-Ferguson, of London, with accompaniment on the Celtic Harp. 4:—Concert by a Zither Trio. 4.30:—Debate. 5.10:—Recital of Sacred and Secular Songs of Four Centuries by the Jena Madrigal Choir. 5.45:—Reading. 6.15:—Introduction to the following Transmission. 6.30:—The Merry Widow, operetta, in three acts (Lehár), relayed from the Russian Theatre, Gera. 9:—Time, News, Sports Notes, and Dance Music from Berlin (Witzleben).

MADRID (Union Radio)—Call EAJ7 (424m.), 3kw.—7:—Chimes, Exchange Quotations, and Programme for Children. 8:—Dance Music. 8.25:—News. 10:—Chimes, Time, Exchange Quotations, and Opera Selection; Marina (Arrieta). After the Programme News.

MILAN—Call 1MI (501m.), 7kw.—6.15:—Orchestral Concert. 7:—Government Report and Weather. 7.10:—News. 7.20:—Literary Review. 7.30:—Time Signal. 7.32:—Programme from Turin. In the interval at 10.30:—News.

MUNICH (533m.), 1.5kw., and **AUGSBURG** (560m.), **KAISERSLAUTERN** (270m.), **NUREMBERG** (239m.).—6:—Travel and Traffic Report. 6.30:—All Sorts and Conditions of Men, Variety Programme. 7.35:—Symphony Concert—Symphony in A Minor (Thomassin). 8.35:—Time Takes a Taxi, a Wireless Cabaret. 9.20:—News.

NAPLES—Call 1NA (331.4m.), 1.5kw.—7.30:—Sports Notes, News, Government Report, Announcements and Harbour Notes. 8:—Time Signal. 8.2:—Relay from the San Carlo Royal Theatre. Sports Notes in the interval. 9.50:—News, Calendar and Programme Announcements.

OSLO (493m.), 60kw., and **FREDRIKSSTAD** (385m.), **HAMAR** (570m.), **NOTODDEN** (445m.), **PORSGRUND** (453m.), **RJUKAN** (445m.).—6.15:—Weather and News. 6.30:—English Language Lesson. 7:—Time Signal. 7.2:—Orchestral Concert. 8:—Talk. 8.30:—Weather, News, and Topical Talk. 9.10:—Exchange.

PARIS (Radio Paris)—Call CFR (1,725m.), 12kw.—12.30:—Gramophone Concert. In the intervals at 1:—Exchange Quotations and News, and at 1.30:—Exchange Quotations. 2:—Exchange; Market Prices. 3.30:—Exchange Quotations. 3.45:—Concert—Orchestral Selection: Fête bretonne (Lazzari); The First Movement from the Concerto in F for Violin (Lalo); Orchestral Selection: Valse en sourdine (Ackermans); Pianoforte Solos: (a) La douce Maison (Lecône), (b) Toccata (Bazelaire); Orchestral Selection: Intermezzo (Manfred); Second and Third Movements from the Concerto for 'Cello (Boccherini); Orchestral Selection: Flossie (Szulc-Salabert). 4.55:—News and Exchange Quotations. 6:—Agricultural Report and Racing Results. 6.30:—New York Exchange Rates. 6.35:—Gramophone Records. 7.5:—Literary Review: (a) Cécile de la Folie (Marc Chadourne), (b) Les Ondes-Poem (André Spire). 7.20:—Gramophone Records. 7.30:—Elementary English Lesson. 7.45:—Commercial Prices, Economic and Social Notes and Amusement Guide. 8:—La Jolie Parfumeuse—Opera in Three Acts (Offenbach). In the intervals at 8.30:—American Closing Prices and Sports Review, and at 9.15:—Press-Review and Time Signal.

PRAGUE (487m.), 5kw.—6.5:—Gramophone Records. 6.45:—Talk. 7:—Programme from Bratislava. 8:—Song Recital. 8.30:—Concert—Czech Suite, op. 14, for Violin and 'Cello (Zich); Lullaby and Scherzo, op. 2, for Violin and Pianoforte (Haba). 9:—Time, News, and Sports Notes. 9.15:—Concert from the Autoclub. 9.55:—News, Theatre Review, and Programme Announcements. 10:—Time Signal.

ROME—Call 1RO (441m.), 50kw.—7:—Meteorological Report and Lesson in Wireless Telegraphy. 7.20:—Giornale Parlato, News, Government Report and Sports Notes. 7.40:—News, Exchange Quotations, Weather, Talk; Press Review and Time Signal. 8.2:—Relay of an Opera from the Royal Theatre. In the intervals, Reading of Short Stories, Review of Reviews and News.

STOCKHOLM—Call SASA (435m.), 1.5kw., and **MOTALA** (1,348m.), 30kw.; **BODEN** (1,200m.), **GÖTEBORG** (322m.), **HORBY** (257m.), **OSTERSUND** (770m.), **SUNDSVALL** (542m.).—6:—Sacred Song Recital. 6.30:—History Talk. 7:—Talk for Women. 7.20:—Military Band Concert. 8.15:—News and Weather. 8.40:—Literary Review relayed from Göteborg. 9.10:—Orchestral Concert—Overture, Les Dragons de Villars (Maillart); Cradle Song (MacDowell); Russian Song (Sydney Smith); Waltz Serenade (Reznicek); Polka, The Little Coquette (Hansen); Melody (Denza); Waltz, Estudiantina (Waldteufel); Slavonic Potpourri; Soijanka (Wilke).

STUTTGART (360m.), 3kw., and **FREIBURG** (570m.).—6:—Time Signal. 6.5:—Talk. 6.30:—See Frankfurt. 7.15:—Madame Sans-Gêne—Opera in Three Acts (Umberto Giordano). 9:—News from Frankfurt, followed by Programme Announcements. 9.20:—Concert of Soprano Solos, with Cembalo Accompaniment. 10:—Orchestral Concert, relayed from the Café Wilhelmsvau.

TOULOUSE (Radiophonie du Midi) (381m.), 8kw.—6:—Dance Music. 6.15:—Transmission of Pictures. 6.25:—Talk on French History. 6.35:—Orchestral Selections. 6.50:—Exchange Quotations. 7:—Pianoforte Recital. 7.15:—News. 7.30:—Concert—Selections from Iphigenia in Aulis (Gluck), The Huguenots (Meyerbeer), The Damnation of Faust (Berlioz), Der Freischütz (Weber), Tannhäuser (Wagner), Aïda (Verdi), Grisélidis (Massenet), Le Roi d'Ys (Lalo). In the interval at 8:—Exchange Quotations and Transmission of Pictures. 9:—Orchestral Concert. In the interval:—North African News.

TURIN—Call 1TO (291m.), 7kw.—6.15:—Concert of Light Music. 7:—Esperanto Lesson. 7.10:—News. 7.20:—Variety Items. 7.30:—Time Signal. 7.32:—Announcements. 7.40:—Relay of an Opera from the Royal Theatre. Talk in the interval. 10.30:—News.

VIENNA (516.3m.), 15kw., and **GRAZ** (352.5m.), **INNSBRUCK** (233.5m.), **KLAGENFURT** (453.2m.), and **LINZ** (245.9m.).—6:—Thirty feet under the Danube Canal—the Microphone at the Building of the Augarten Bridge. 6.35:—English Language Lesson. 7:—Time and Weather. 7.5:—School Reminiscences—(a) The First Attendance at School; (b) Goethe Grotesque in two scenes (Egon Friedell and Alfred Polgar), followed by Popular Concert of Orchestral Music.

OTHER FOREIGN STATIONS

The following stations will also broadcast varied programmes beginning at the times stated:—

KATOWICE (408.7m.), 10kw.—10.58 a.m.
KONIGSBERG (276m.), 3kw.—6.55 a.m.
LAUSANNE—Call HB2 (680m.), 1.5kw.—6.45 a.m.
LYONS (Radio Lyon) (286m.), 1.5kw.—12 (noon).
PITTSBURGH, Pa.—Call KDKA (306m.), 25kw.—1.30 p.m.:—Programme relayed at intervals on 63m. and 25m. from 11 p.m.
SCHENECTADY, N.Y.—Call WGY (379.5m.), 30kw.—11.45 a.m.:—Relayed by 2XAF on 31.48m. from 11 p.m.
WARSAW (1,411m.), 10kw.—10.58 a.m.
ZAGREB (307m.), 0.7kw.—11.30 a.m.
ZURICH (459m.), 0.63kw.—11.30 a.m.

From The Times of 1830

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1830. Price 7d.

BOW-STREET.—Yesterday Mr. Coghill, a constable in his own right, of St. Paul's parish, Covent-garden, who was charged on the previous day with having obstructed the police at the fire which took place at the English Opera-house, came to this office for the purpose of asking the magistrates how far he, as a parish constable, was bound to act under the directions of the police. After commenting upon the manner in which he had been treated by the police, he expressed not only his unwillingness to act under such men, but his determination to lie quietly in his bed on the very next occasion requiring his assistance.

Mr. Minshall observed that, . . . however respectable Mr. Coghill might be, he only knew him as a parish constable, and as such it was his business to act under the directions of the person who controlled the police, instead of presuming to interfere with his duties.

Mr. Halls.—Perhaps it would be just as well if Mr. Coghill would follow his own suggestion, and remain in bed on the next occasion of a fire. I cannot at the same time help observing, that when the present police system was framed, it would have been wise to have done away altogether with the office of parish constable. The want of connexion in the old police was one of the principal grounds of the late change in the system; and it is therefore unfortunate that the collision of parish constable and police-officers should not have been at the same time provided against.

3 per Cent. Cons. 92⅞ to ¼.

A performance in Sutton Public Hall on Saturday by the Sutton and Cheam Junior Amateur Dramatic Society of *The Whole Town's Talking*, the farce by John Emerson and Anita Loos, was the culmination of an appeal organized by the Junior Imperial League (Sutton and Cheam Branch) on behalf of the Royal National Lifeboat Institution, which produced more than £96. Further sums promised will bring the total to about £120.

SOCIAL HYGIENE COUNCIL

14TH ANNUAL REPORT

The 14th annual report of the British Social Hygiene Council (Incorporated)—formerly the National Council for Combating Venereal Disease—for the year ended May 31, 1929, states that the most important question before the council was its position as affected by the Local Government Acts, which involved the cessation of the central grants made to the council by the Ministry of Health and their replacement by annual contributions from such local authorities as might be willing to make them.

The Ministry of Health, it says, has for 1929-30 made a final grant in aid of the council's work amounting to £12,000. On April 1, 1930, the new financial arrangements will come into force. It is hoped, as this grant will form part of the block grant paid to local authorities, that the county and county borough councils will return it in the shape of financial contributions to the central funds of the council on the basis of 5s. per 1,000 of the population. This proposal has the full approval and support of the Ministry of Health. Should the 147 authorities concerned be willing to do so, this would assure to the council an annual income of between £9,000 and £10,000.

In the past the council has received from donors and subscribers sums amounting in all to approximately £5,000 a year. It is essential, the report says, that the support should not only be continued, but, at any rate for the next year or two, substantially increased. The money received from the local authorities will be expended on providing the services and educational material hitherto supplied on the Ministry of Health grant.

Every effort is being made to bring the facts in regard to national propaganda before county and county borough local authorities, the report says. Programmes of educational work have been prepared for the various local authorities, and in some cases supplementary estimates have been asked for from the Ministry of Health. A National Consultative Committee has been constituted to assist the Social Hygiene Committee to develop an appropriate method of approach to the adolescent population, on which will serve representatives of the Archbishop's Advisory Board, the National Association of Boys' Clubs, the National Council of Girls' Clubs, the Institute of Industrial Welfare Workers, and certain individuals. The National Consultative Committee has power to appoint sub-committees in different localities.

During the year under review the film *The Dangers of Ignorance* has been shown commercially at 180 towns, chiefly in the North of England and Midlands, London, and some South Coast towns, under the ægis of the Central Council for Health Education, the British Social Hygiene Council agreeing to provide a medical lecture before each showing. The number of showings was approximately 2,858, two showings to men and two to women usually being given each day, the approximate total audiences being 728,000. These, added to the figures for the five months, January to May, 1928, give an approximate total of 3,757 displays, with approximate audiences of 1,400,000. The council's expenditure on free literature for distribution at the showings, the additional work involved in arranging lecturers, &c., is justified, the report believes, by evidence that the film has helped to emphasize in dramatic form the necessity for early and continuous treatment.

BUSINESSES FOR SALE

3 lines 7s. 6d. (minimum)

A COUNTRY HOTEL (unlicensed), TEA ROOMS, HOME-MADE CAKES; main position high-class town, 60 miles London; 12 bed rooms (hot and cold basins); Tudor restaurant and cake shop; gardens. Rent only £150 year on good lease. Profit £600 year, audited accounts. Easily worked. Nice home, beautifully furnished and equipped. Price only £2,000.—LUXFORD, 34, Oxford-street (Tottenham Court-road Tube).

A SOUTH COAST PRIVATE HOTEL (on Shore), 20 letting bed rooms (all fitted hot and cold running water), three bath rooms, handsome public rooms; owner's flat; garages for 12 cars. Freehold and Contents £5,250.—HOLMES, 495, Oxford-street, Marble Arch.

ALL BEST HOTELS, SUITE HOUSES, Tea Rooms, Restaurants.—Call on WAY and WALLER, 5, Hanover-square, W.1. Mayfair 8022 (10 lines).

BEAUTIFUL SERVICE SUITE HOUSE, highest class residential district. Rentals alone £1,660. Good profits on catering. Long lease. Price only £3,000. Exceptional opportunity.—Write Box P.815, The Times, E.C.4.

CERTAIN INCOME £35 WEEKLY, old-established DAIRY, rare growing part; suit gentleman to run as investment under manager; excellent staff; £7,000.—Holland, 307, Gray's Inn-road, W.C.1.

CONFECTIONERY, TOBACCO, &c.—Retail trade over £100 weekly; suitable as investment with occupation or management. Several select and absolutely reliable concerns showing upwards of £800 net yearly with good accommodation in progressive residential districts; all offered subject to trial and verification of figures. Car available for inspection.—E. W. PERRY and DAW, 21, Liverpool-street, E.C.2.

FOLKESTONE MAIN ROAD.—High-class GUEST HOUSE and RESTAURANT, occupying Historical Manor House; seven bed, bath, three large reception rooms; electric light; garages; outbuildings; delightful walled gardens, 2½ acres. Freehold £4,500. Photos.—GEERING and COLYER, Hawkhurst, Kent.

FOR SALE as a going concern, a completely equipped high-class GARAGE and Motor Business in the Midlands. Increasing turnover and very good prospects. Every investigation, principals only.—Write Box 77, Scripps's Advertising Offices, South Molton-street, W.1.

FAMILY HOTEL, highest class, fully licensed, standing in own grounds, midway between London and S. Coast. Fine business, handsome profits. Cash £13,000, arrange. Freehold.—RICHARD SMITH and Co., 5, Bloomsbury-square, W.C.1.

GUEST HOUSE at WIMBLEDON, containing nine letting rooms, dining-room lounge, and good garden; 21 years' lease. Price £900, including complete contents. A nice home and business.—WAY and WALLER, 5, Hanover-square, W.1. Mayfair 8022 (Extn. 3).

HYDE PARK (almost facing).—A unique opportunity occurs to ACQUIRE charming HOUSE of character arranged in beautifully Furnished Suites showing excellent profits and easily run. Price for furniture, equipment, goodwill and lease of eight years (renewable) at £200 per annum, £1,350 for quick sale.—Write Box M.1722, The Times, E.C.4.

HIGH-CLASS CAFE at all-year-round SOUTH COAST RESORT. Excellent restaurant seating 150 on the ground floor. Long lease. Rent, with part let off, only £80 per annum. Net profit £750 per annum. Price £3,500.—WAY and WALLER, 5, Hanover-square, W.1. Mayfair 8022.

PRINTING BUSINESS (letterpress and bookbinding) for Sale as going concern; old-established commercial house in South London; modern freehold building and well-equipped plant; owner retiring.—Write Box M.1589, The Times, E.C.4.

PROFITABLE BIJOU PRIVATE HOTEL as going concern.—Sea front; South Coast resort; old-established clientele; fully equipped; croquet lawn, large garden; capable big extension.—RACKHAM and VAIL, Estate Offices, Lee-on-Solent.

SITUATE in Southern Counties, about 60 miles from London. OLD-ESTABLISHED, FIRST-CLASS FAMILY and COMMERCIAL HOTEL, on one of the main motoring roads. The Hotel commands an excellent goodwill, is very comfortably furnished, and easy to run. The trade consistently approaches £6,000 per annum. Chartered accountants' figures available. This proposition would suit lady, or retired Officer, or Civil Servant. Good lease at low rent. Price £5,500, all at. Fullest investigation courted.—Further details apply Vendor's Sole Agents, ALAWAY and PARTNERS, 20, Bloomsbury-square, W.C.

SOUTH COAST.—Old-established HIGH-CLASS HOTEL for SALE as going concern owing to ill-health; audited accounts; everything up to date; average visitors about 3,000 monthly. Freehold and contents £90,000.—Principals or Solicitors write in confidence to Box P.901, The Times, E.C.4.

PRIVATE HOTEL, standing in own grounds of three acres, with hard and grass tennis courts, &c., within 15 minutes' run of West End and City; 50 bed rooms and excellent public rooms; well-established improving business; recently enlarged. Price for 20 years' lease, complete furniture and equipment, only £4,250 for quick sale.—HAMMERSLEY, KENNEDY and Co., Ltd., 33, Davies-street, Berkeley-square, W.1.

LADIES' RESIDENTIAL CLUB in favourite WEST END square, comprising 26 bed rooms, three public rooms, &c. Rent £250. Price for lease, furniture, and equipment, £1,000.—Apply HAMMERSLEY, KENNEDY and Co., as above.

HOME-MADE CAKES, LIGHT LUNCHEONS and TEAS.—Shop premises in good WEST END position, taking £30-£40 per week. Excellent inventory includes Portway four-decker cake oven, &c. A genuine business with audited accounts. Price £1,500.—HAMMERSLEY, KENNEDY and Co., as above.

THE "BUSINESS OFFERS" Column will be found on the front page.

WANTED

A PRIVATE HOTEL WANTED near HYDE PARK, not less than 30 Bed Rooms; cash up to £3,000; accountant.—Write Box P.936, The Times, E.C.4.

CINEMAS FOR SALE

3 lines 7s. 6d. (minimum)

CINEMA.—Unique show; only four others like it in London; doing an essentially aristocratic business, and a highly profitable business at that; more of a hobby of present proprietor than a serious business. Price £5,000.—CLEMENT, BLAKE and DAY, 22, Wardour-street.

DECLARATION OF DIVIDENDS

4 lines 20s. (minimum)

ROCK ISLAND, ARKANSAS and LOUISIANA RAILWAY COMPANY FIRST MORTGAGE FOUR and a HALF per CENT. GOLD BONDS.

Notice is hereby given that the COUPONS due on the 1st March next may be PRESENTED at the Counting House of Messrs. J. Henry Schroder and Co., 145, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3, between the hours of 11 and 2 o'clock.

London, 17th February, 1930.

REPUBLIC of CUBA FIVE per CENT. GOLD BONDS 1904. EXTERNAL DEBT.

Notice is hereby given that the COUPONS due 1st March next may be PRESENTED at the Counting House of Messrs. J. Henry Schroder and Co., 145, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3, between the hours of 11 and 2 o'clock.

London, 17th February, 1930.

STATE of MINAS GERAES SIX and a HALF per CENT. THIRTY YEAR EXTERNAL STERLING LOAN of 1928.

Notice is hereby given that the COUPONS due 1st March next may be PRESENTED between the hours of 11 and 2 o'clock at the Counting House of Messrs. J. Henry Schroder and Co., 145, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3.

London, 17th February, 1930.

STATE of SAN PAULO SEVEN per CENT. (WATER-WORKS) LOAN, 1926.

Notice is hereby given that the COUPONS due 1st March next may be PRESENTED between the hours of 11 and 2 o'clock at the Counting House of Messrs. J. Henry Schroder and Co., 145, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3.

London, 17th February, 1930.

THE ARGENTINE REFINERY COMPANY (Refineria Argentina Soc. Anon.). SIX-and-a-HALF per CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE DEBENTURES.

Messrs. Glyn, Mills and Co. hereby give notice that they are prepared to PAY on and after the 2nd proximo the COUPONS of the above Debentures due on that date. Coupons must be left three clear days for examination.

67, Lombard-street, E.C.3, 18th February, 1930.

COMPANY MEETING NOTICES

4 lines 20s. (minimum)

PROVIDENT MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

Established 1840.

Notice is hereby given that the EIGHTY-NINTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the above Association will be held at the Offices of the Association, 25-31, Moorgate, London, E.C.2, on Wednesday, 5th March, 1930, at 12.30 o'clock p.m. precisely.

The Board have appointed Mr. Alfred Ralph Wagg, of Messrs. Helbert Wagg and Co., 41, Threadneedle-street, E.C.2, as a Director of the Association, and this appointment will be subject to confirmation by members at the general meeting.

The following Directors retire by rotation, but are eligible and offer themselves for re-election, namely:—Sir Guy Granet, Mr. Owen Hugh Smith, and Mr. Dougal Orme Malcolm.

The auditors, Messrs. John Brinkler Woodthorpe, F.C.A., and John William Crawford, retire in accordance with the rules, but are eligible and offer themselves for re-election.

By Order of the Board.
C. R. V. COUTTS, Manager and Actuary.
Nos. 25-31, Moorgate, E.C.2, 24th January, 1930.

A copy of the Revenue Accounts and Balance-Sheet for the year 1929 may be obtained at the Offices one week prior to the meeting.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given that a SPECIAL GENERAL (WHARNCLIFFE) MEETING of the Proprietors of the Southern Railway will be held at the Cannon-street Hotel, in the City of London, on Thursday, the 27th day of February, 1930, at 12.30 p.m. (or as soon thereafter as the Annual General Meeting of the Proprietors, to be held at 11.30 a.m. on the same day, is concluded or adjourned), when the following Bills intended to be presented to Parliament will be submitted for the consideration and, if thought fit, approval of the Proprietors, viz.:—

A BILL to empower the Southern Railway Company to construct Works and acquire Lands; to extend the time for the completion of certain Works and the compulsory purchase of certain Lands; to make provision with reference to the rates and charges which may be levied at certain Harbours of the Company; and for other purposes.

And

A BILL to empower the London County Council to erect a new bridge over the River Thames at Charing Cross and to execute street improvements and construct and work new tramways in connection therewith; to provide for the removal to the Lambeth side of the River Thames of the terminal station of the Southern Railway Company at Charing Cross and to confer powers upon that Company and upon the London County Council in connection with such removal; to confer powers upon the London Electric Railway Company and the Metropolitan District Railway Company in connection with the said purposes; and for other purposes.

G. KNIGHT, Secretary.
Waterloo Station, London, 10th February, 1930.

THE SCOTTISH WIDOWS' FUND and LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

The 116th STATED ANNUAL MEETING of the SOCIETY will be held within this Office on TUESDAY, the 4th day of March, 1930, at 2 o'clock afternoon, for the purposes specified in the Regulations of the Society.

H. G. SHARP, Manager and Actuary.
Head Office, 9, St. Andrew-square, Edinburgh, February, 1930.

TRANSFER BOOKS

4 lines 20s. (minimum)

ARDING and HOBBS, Ltd.

Notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of this Company will be CLOSED from the 18th to the 24th February 1930, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board.
A. E. PANTLIN, Secretary.
Clapham Junction, S.W.11, 15th February, 1930.

APARTMENTS AND BOARD-RESIDENCE

3 lines 3s. (minimum);
Agencies 2s. per line (minimum 4 lines)

LONDON AND SUBURBS

A BARE MINUTE British Museum.—ROOM, breakfast, 6s. day, from 25s. weekly.—32, Torrington-square, W.C.1.—Miss Jackson. (Museum 6806.)

HYDE PARK, W.2.

A BARE MINUTE LANCASTER-GATE or PADDINGTON STATIONS.—A nicely appointed newly decorated Residence for Business or Professional Men; two billiard tables, card room, music room, 70 attractive bed rooms, gas fires, slot meters, 15 bath rooms, constant hot water; excellent food; mending by arrangement; inclusive terms (no lunch) from £2 7s. 6d. per week; bed, breakfast, and bath, from 39s. 6d. per week.—Apply Sutherland House, 23-24, London-st. 'Phone, Padd. 6770.

LANCASTER-GATE.

A Bare Minute Kensington Gardens.—FIRST-CLASS ACCOMMODATION for 24 visitors. Personally recommended for comfort and excellent food. English meat, &c. Not run as a boarding house or private hotel. Men (Services, 'Varsity, or Public School) or married couples preferred. Double from 5½gns., single 3gns., quite inclusive, or 5gns. and £2 15s. without luncheon.—Write Box N.954, The Times, E.C.4.

A Bare three minutes Tube, District, buses; quiet gardens; easy reach Olympia; BED, BREAKFAST, 8s. 6d. per day (other meals optional), or by week; ordinary and vegetarian cooking; really hot baths and comfort. Also airy, sunny suites and service rooms, furnished and unfurnished; lounge, dining room. Also cosy rooms, seaside country cottage; excellent attendance; 1¼ City; glorious air; frequent trains.—Frobisher 6693. 10, Barkston-gardens, S.W.5 (near Earl's Court Tube).

STRATHALLAN.

A Bare four minutes Earl's Court Tube. 38, BOLTON-GARDENS, S.W. Kens. 3417. IDEAL RESIDENTIAL. Standing in own grounds.

Replete with every comfort; spacious reception rooms, gentlemen's smoking room. Terms from 2½gns.

A Beautifully FURNISHED SERVICE FLATLETTE, from 57s. 6d., including breakfast; hot and cold running water all rooms; adjoining South Kensington, Gloucester-road Stations.—25, Stanhope-gardens, S.W.7.

A Beautifully appointed RESIDENTIAL CLUB offers unequalled facilities for BOARD-RESIDENCE; hard court tennis, bridge and dancing; cleanliness and good catering; attractive bed rooms, fitted constant hot and cold running water. Terms extremely moderate. Omnibuses pass the grounds and Tubes to all parts.—Apply Manager, West Side Club, Eaton-rise, Ealing, W.5.

A Beautifully FURNISHED SUITE of ROOMS, vacant; two-three bed rooms, sitting room leading to garden; with board; strictly private house; quiet; good maids; 'phone. Also bed room with breakfast; gas fires.—21, Cleveland-gardens, W.2.

A BED ROOM and SITTING ROOM very comfortably furnished, bath, light, attendance, 35s. inclusive. Ground floor.—108, Elgin-crescent, Holland Park.

AVONDALE HALL,

18, HARRINGTON-GARDENS, S. KENSINGTON.

A BED and breakfast residence. It is only a minute from Gloucester-road Station, 20 minutes from the City and close to Kensington Gardens. Every room has hot and cold running water basin and a gas fire with ring; lounge. Dinners may be ordered. The resident Proprietress gives every attention to the comfort of visitors. Terms are very moderate. Kensington 4687.

47, LANCASTER-GATE, W.2.

A BRIGHT, REFINED PRIVATE RESIDENTIAL. Resident Proprietress; good cuisine; slot gas fires; constant hot water; near Tube, buses, and Park. From 2½gns. single, 5½ double.—Burlington House. Padd. 5702.

A Charming large BED-SITTING ROOM, vacant now; constant hot water; every convenience and comfort; meals as required; near Lancaster-gate and Praed-street. Padd. 9329.

A Comfortable BOARD-RESIDENCE, 35, Leinster-square, Bayswater, W.2.; near buses, Tubes; excellent food; gas fires; terms from £2. Park 9286.

A COMFORTABLE HOME, close Hyde Park, one minute Paddington Station; personal supervision; excellent cooking and service. Terms from 2½gns.—132, Westbourne-terrace, W.2.

53, PRINCES-SQUARE, W.2.

A Comfortable CENTRALLY HEATED Pension; box springs; excellent French cuisine. From 2½gns.

A GARDEN SUITE, Furnished, St. John's Wood; separate entrance; two rooms, kitchen, bath; suit business couple; 3gns. inclusive.—Maida Vale 4131.

A Gentlewoman offers simply charming BED-SITTING ROOMS, breakfast, 35s. to 2½gns.; dinners; cooking recommended; also large unfurnished room facing gardens.—82, Philbeach-gardens, S.W.5. (Frob. 3163.)

A High-Class PRIVATE RESIDENTIAL; charming situation; reception and bed rooms overlooking private gardens; 76 bed rooms; gas fires; patronized by Naval, Military, and Indian Civil Service. Terms from £2 5s., and double room £4.—Apply Proprietor, 54-58, Princes-square, London, W.2.

1930.
PLEASE INVESTIGATE
THE MERITS OF
HOLLAND COURT,
81 and 82, HOLLAND PARK, W.11.

A House of comfort, good cuisine and reliable attendance. Terms from 3gns. per week. 'Phone, Park 0261.

A NICE DOUBLE and SINGLE ROOM, with gas fires and breakfast, now vacant at 9, Cambridge-street, Hyde Park. Padd. 7466.

ARLINGTON COURT.

A Quiet, comfortable house; 50 bed rooms with running hot and cold water; gas fires; billiards; 2½gns.—27, Craven-hill-gardens, Lancaster-gate. Padd. 4163.

199, QUEEN'S-GATE, S.W.7.

A RESIDENTIAL CLUB; facing Park; inexpensive, comfortable rooms, with private 'phones, gas fires, lounge, restaurant, card room; garage. Kensington 6767.

HYDE PARK, W.2.

A Short Stay at 123, WESTBOURNE-TERRACE, at 10s. per day, and you will linger longer; young society, dancing; weekly terms from 2½gns.; near buses, Tube. Padd. 8858.

MAJOR KENDALL'S RESIDENTIAL CHAMBERS.

17, CAMBRIDGE-TERRACE, W.2.

EIGHT MINUTES' WALK PARK-LANE.

ABOUT two minutes Tube, Metropolitan Railway, omnibuses.—TWENTY-SIX FURNISHED ROOMS, single and double, from 35s. and 3gns. respectively, including breakfast, baths, light, service; all fitted running hot water (always hot) and gas fires; bath rooms adjacent; good cooking; best quality catering; dinner (optional) 2s. 6d.; tea, &c., 9d.; individual requirements complied with.—Philbeach Proprietor. 'Phone, Paddington 3599.

RIVIERA, 73, HOLLAND-PARK.

ABSOLUTELY BEST PART IN LONDON.—Most up to date (minute Tube, omnibuses all parts, eight minutes to West End); all bed rooms with hot and cold water, gas fires, box-springs, hair mattresses. First-floor rooms, with private baths. Centrally heated. Cuisine a speciality. From 3gns. single, £6 double. Park 9173.

1, CLEVELAND-GARDENS,

HYDE PARK, W.2.

ABSOLUTELY up to date, with running hot and cold water and gas fires; warm and comfortable rooms; English food. Personal supervision of cooking and service. Winter terms from 2½gns.

REGENT'S PARK.

ALBANY HOUSE, 16, Park Village West, N.W.1.—FIRST-CLASS RESIDENTIAL; excellent accommodation; noted cuisine.—Apply Tariff. Museum 7783.

7, CLANRICARDE-GARDENS,

HYDE PARK, W.2. JUST OPENED.

ALL newly decorated, BED-SITTING ROOMS fitted hot and cold running water, gas fires all rooms; one minute Tube, carnibus, and Kensington Gardens. From 35s. Breakfast optional. Park 7875.

GLOUCESTER-ROAD, S.W.7.

ALL ROOMS newly furnished and decorated; fitted hot and cold water; gas fires; excellent cooking; from 3gns.; minute station.—'Phone Western 0544.

AMERICAN ONE-ROOM SERVICE FLAT; ladies or gentlemen; catering as desired.—39, St. Quentin-avenue, W.10. Park 5364.

AMERICAN ONE-ROOM SERVICE FLATLETS; 25s.-4gns. weekly; tastefully equipped; every comfort; lounge; hot and cold water; gas fires.—Manageress, 43, Holland Park-avenue, W.11. Park 8623.

APARTMENTS AND BOARD-RESIDENCE
(continued)

AMERICAN ONE-ROOM SERVICE FLATS. Ladies only. Catering as desired. Moderate prices. 75, Linden-gardens, W.2. (Park 8957.)
Ladies or gentlemen.
136, Holland-road, W.14. (Park 9183.)

THE EXCELSIOR.

AN ideal position. Running hot and cold water day and night, gas fires, most comfortable lounge; really good liberal table. From £2 7s. 6d.—1-2, Ladbroke-gardens, Notting-hill-gate, W.11.

APARTMENTS.—FURNISHED Sitting and Double Bed room, bath; meals as required.—13, Manson-place, Queen's-gate. Kensington 8819.

ARMY & NAVY,

1, QUEEN'S-GARDENS, LANCASTER-GATE, W.2. Three minutes from two Tubes, buses and Hyde Park; exceptional table, meals well cooked and daintily served; four reception rooms, box spring beds; gas fires in all bed rooms; constant hot water; special winter terms £3 8s. 6d., £3 13s. 6d., £3 18s. 6d., double 6, 7, and 8 guineas; bed, breakfast, and bath, 8s. Padd. 3525.

ASSURED COMFORT, from 2½gns.; good cooking; personal supervision; two minutes Hyde Park.—White Lodge, 18, Craven-hill-gardens, Lancaster-gate, W.2.

10, SUSSEX-GARDENS, W.2.

ATTRACTIVE one, two, and three room well FURNISHED SERVICE FLATS; kitchenettes, baths; 'phones; hot and cold running water; central heating; from 3gns. Padd. 5655. ALSO 72, QUEENSBOROUGH-TERRACE, W.2. Park 1652. From 2gns., includes breakfast, &c.

SOUTH KENSINGTON.

ATTRACTIVE ONE-ROOM SERVICE FLATLETS (near Gloucester-road), furnished as sitting rooms; divan beds, cookers. Electric light, linen, and service inclusive. Meals optional. Moderate double and single.—12, Bina-gardens, S.W.5. 'Phone, Kens. 9058.

ATTRACTIVE unfurnished SUITE, TWO ROOMS (one very large), bath room, &c.; excellent service. Near Gloucester-road Station. Tele., Western 2559.—Write Box P.909, The Times, E.C.4.

ATTRACTIVE BED-SITTING ROOMS from 25s. up to 3gns.; newly decorated; breakfast as required.—35a, Harrington-road (minute S. Kensington Station).

21, LINDEN-GARDENS, W.2.

ATTRACTIVE BED-SITTING ROOMS, newly decorated; catering as desired, attendance. Park 7802.

ATTRACTIVE ROOMS (not the usual bed-sitting room); constant hot water, divan beds, gas fires and griller (breakfast optional); from 27s. 6d. per week; five minutes Victoria Station.—53, Belgrave-road. Vic. 0377.

ATTRACTIVE SERVICE ROOMS, 2gns. to 3gns., including breakfast; constant hot water; butler.—19, King-street, Baker-street, W.1. Welbeck 9281.

ATTRACTIVE BED-SITTING ROOMS; recently opened, newly decorated, well furnished; divan beds, running hot and cold water; from 2gns. single, 3½ guineas double, including breakfast, service, lights, and bath; five minutes Victoria Station.—Apply 82, Belgrave-road. Victoria 4940.

THE NORFOLK.

AT KENSINGTON GARDENS-SQUARE, W.2.—42 BED ROOMS (all gas fires); full board from 45s. 6d.; two large first-floor double, with balcony. Park 3801.

RESIDENTIAL CHAMBERS.

AT THE WHITE HOUSE Bridge Club, Randolph-crescent, Maida Vale, W.9.—Attractive Suites and Bed-Sitting Rooms; gas fires; Lounge Restaurant; TENNIS COURTS; three minutes Warwick-avenue Tube, 10 minutes Piccadilly; bus service to all parts.—Mrs. HOLT. 'Phone, Padd. 3534.

AT 34, HARRINGTON-GARDENS, LARGE BACHELOR ROOMS; two minutes Gloucester-road Tube; bath all floors; dining room; meals optional. From 1gn.

QUEEN'S COURT.

AT 25 and 27, EARL'S COURT-SQUARE, KENSINGTON, S.W.5.—Passenger lift, gas fires, central heating; nine bath rooms; excellent cuisine. Terms from 3gns. Kens. 3940 and 3941. Resident Proprietor.

AT 45, MANCHESTER-STREET, W.1.—Well Furnished Small SITTING and BED ROOM, ground floor; bath adjoining.—Welbeck 5667.

THE EMERALD. (Park 9363.)

AT 30 and 31, KENSINGTON GARDENS-SQUARE, W.2. Newly opened. Gas fires. From 2gns.

AT 21, CLANRICARDE-GARDENS, W.2, just off Bayswater-road, opposite Kensington Gardens; double from 4gns.; partial board from 35s. each; excellent home cooking; gas fires. Park 3412.

HYDE PARK.

AT 25, CRAVEN HILL-GARDENS, W.2 (5 minutes Paddington and Lancaster-gate Stations).—Furnished Bed-Sitting Rooms with breakfast; hot and cold running water and gas fires all rooms; bath room and telephone every floor. Padd. 0959.

AT 23, QUEENSBOROUGH-TERRACE, HYDE PARK, W.2.—Charming house, run by French lady; French and English cooking; constant hot water; gas fires; from 2½gns.

NORLAND HOUSE.

EXTENSION OF PREMISES.

AT 51-52, NORLAND-SQUARE, HOLLAND PARK. Central all parts. Excellent catering (five course dinner). Bridge. Partial board from 37s. 6d. Park 6497.

AT 49, LEINSTER-GARDENS, Hyde Park, W.2 (close Park, Tubes, omnibuses); gas fires; Scotch management (ladies). Well recommended. Moderate terms.

WHITE HALL.

AT Kensington Gardens-square, Bayswater.—BOARD-RESIDENCE; single from 2gns., double from £3 15s.; personal supervision; billiards.—Park 2974.

AT 91, HIGH-STREET, MANCHESTER-SQUARE.—BED-SITTING ROOMS, Suite; gas fires, rings; good breakfast; central for business and professional people.

LEINSTER PALACE.

AT 17-19, LEINSTER-SQUARE, W., close Kensington Gardens, Tubes, omnibuses, exceptionally good liberal table. From £2 7s. single, 4gns. double. Park 4765.

AT 71, GOWER-STREET, W.C.1.—Well-furnished House, with hot and cold water all bed rooms; gas fires. From 35s., including breakfast. Museum 0508.

GROVE MANSIONS, LTD.

AT 38 to 40, KENSINGTON GARDENS-SQUARE, W.2; board-residence from 2gns.; partial board from 35s. 'Phone, Park 1982.

BACHELOR GROUND-FLOOR BED-SITTING ROOM, exceedingly comfortable; including breakfast, 2½gns.—10, Porchester-square, W.2. Tele. Park 6015.

SOUTH KENSINGTON.

BACHELOR SUITES and BED-SITTING ROOMS, well furnished; breakfasts; gas fires; two minutes Tube.—18, Manson-place, Queen's-gate. Kens. 4874.

BAKER-STREET.—BED-SITTING ROOM; close Park, Tube; concealed bed; gas fire, ring; bath; suit lady or gentleman; 33s.—Padd. 6730.

BALCONY SERVICE FLATLET, beautifully Furnished, near Holland Park and tennis courts; excellent cuisine; 3gns. inclusive.—47, Holland Park-avenue, W.11.

BARON'S COURT.—BACHELOR'S exceptional BED-SITTING ROOM for six or eight months; 18ft. by 20ft., well furnished; anthracite fire, basin running water in curtained recess, constant hot bath; reduced inclusive terms 30s.; no meals.—Write Box G.448, The Times, E.C.4.

EMBASSY.

BAYSWATER-ROAD, W.2, facing Park; minute Tube; 70 rooms; garage; gas fires, hot and cold water. From 3gns., double 5gns. Park 2131. Night Porter.

BEAUTIFUL BED-SITTING ROOM, facing South, heating and private bath room, partial or full board; omnibuses and railways on all sides within two minutes, but road itself absolutely quiet.—Write to Mrs. Beeton, 2, Clifton-hill, St. John's Wood, N.W.8.

53, SEYMOUR-STREET, W.1.

BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED SUITE and SINGLE BED ROOM, with breakfast, fitted hot and cold water, central heating; dining room; every convenience. Near Marble Arch. 'Phone, Padd. 5787.

BEAUTIFULLY Furnished BED-SITTING ROOMS. Breakfast, 2-4gns.; newly decorated; gas fires, dining room.—88, Redcliffe-gardens. 'Phone, Kens. 5228.

BED ROOM (running hot and cold water) with communicating SITTING ROOM to be LET in lady's house, best part St. John's Wood; business gentlewoman preferable; every comfort and convenience; 25s. weekly.—Write Box F.209, The Times, E.C.4.

BED-SITTING ROOMS fitted hot and cold running water, gas fires; inclusive breakfast, bath, light, attendance, from 35s.; redecorated throughout.—At 64, Oakley-street, Chelsea. Flaxman 9425.

BED-SITTING ROOMS, one minute Whiteleys; redecorated; divans; breakfast or other meals if required; all conveniences. Rooms from 1 guinea.—83, Kensington Gardens-square, W.2. 'Phone, Park 8072.

BED-SITTING ROOMS, single 32s. 6d., breakfast, bath, light included; suite £3 5s. inclusive.—70, Oxford-terrace, Hyde Park, W.2. 'Phone, Padd. 3200.

BED-SITTING ROOMS, close Marble Arch; hot and cold water in rooms; charmingly furnished and decorated; with breakfast from 37s. 6d.; double, first floor, 3gns.—15, Oxford-terrace, Hyde Park. Padd. 9891.

BED-SITTING ROOMS with breakfast, 5s. 6d. daily, 35s. weekly; constant hot water.—86, Redcliffe-gardens (close Earl's Court Station). Kens. 8798.

BED-SITTING ROOMS; divans or beds; gas fires; constant hot water; service; 'phone; from 25s. Tube five minutes.—59, Prince's-square, W.2.

BED-SITTING ROOMS, double and single (divans); newly furnished; 'phone and all conveniences; terms moderate.—Millard, 54, Upper Berkeley-street, W.1.

BED-SITTING ROOM, double, also single; every comfort; meals as required.—Manageress, 10, Bryanston-street (one minute Marble Arch Station).

BED-SITTING ROOMS at SOUTH KENSINGTON for ladies only; up to date; gas fires; from 25s. 6d.—22, Clareville-grove, S.W.7. 'Phone, Kensington 1358.

BED-SITTING ROOMS with bath, breakfast, light, attendance; all fitted with basins (hot and cold water), gas fires and newly decorated; single rooms vacant, 35s.—96, Oakley-street, Chelsea. Flax. 9502.

BED-SITTING ROOMS (quiet); single 25s., double 42s.; gas fires and rings; close Park and Queen's-road Tubes.—28, St. Petersburgh-place, W.2. Park 2148.

BED-SITTING ROOMS and SERVICE SUITES to be LET furnished or unfurnished, in charming house overlooking Hyde Park. From £75 per annum per room unfurnished, and £2 2s. furnished. Meals as required or en pension.—For full particulars call or write Manageress, 5, Hyde Park-place, W.2. Padd. 4129.

BOARD-RESIDENCE, 19, Stanley-crescent, Notting-hill-gate, W.11, from 2gns.; gas fires, good food, constant hot water; near Tube.

BELGRAVIA.—Unfurnished ROOMS vacant for 30s. inclusive; breakfasts, baths, light, service, use of common lounge, &c.—37, Eccleston-square, S.W.

VICTORIA.

BRIGHT, sunny, well-furnished BED-SITTING ROOMS in good square overlooking gardens; divan beds, gas fires, baths, breakfast and attendance.—'Phone Victoria 7319.

BRIGHT, COSY BED-SITTING ROOM, 30s., breakfast optional.—48, New Cavendish-street (facing Welbeck-street). 'Phone, Mayfair 7058.

CHARMING CAMPDEN HILL.—Excellent Furnished Rooms (double and single), with breakfast, light, bath, from £2 2s. per week.—10, Observatory-gardens, W.8.

CHARMING FIRST-FLOOR SUITE; large sitting room, bed room, private bath room; constant hot water; well furnished, modern decorations; near Tubes, bus routes.—86, Oxford-terrace, Hyde Park.

SOUTH KENSINGTON

CHAMBERS.—Exclusive BACHELOR ROOMS, baths, service, valeting, from 21s.; gas fires; ample bath rooms; meals as required; minute Tube stations.—Cuenoud, 11, Queensberry-place. 'Phone, Western 4595.

CHELSEA, 44, HALSEY-STREET, Cadogan-square.—Well FURNISHED SITTING ROOMS and BED ROOMS. Also Bed-sitting room; house newly decorated.

QUEEN'S-GATE, S.W.7.

CLEAN, quiet BED-SITTING ROOMS; gas fires, constant hot water; comfort and well recommended; minute S. Kensington Station.—7, Manson-place.

COMFORTABLE BED-SITTING ROOM in charming Maisonette; close Hyde Park and Tube Station. Terms, including bath, breakfast, £3 3s. weekly.—Write Box A. A., care of 5, New Bridge-street, E.C.4.

APARTMENTS AND BOARD-RESIDENCE
(continued)

COMFORTABLY FURNISHED BED and SITTING ROOMS; first floor; service; meals optional; near Lancaster-gate Tube.—105, Westbourne-terrace, Hyde Park.

95, QUEEN'S-GATE, S.W.7.

THE KENYA.

CONVENIENT for business or pleasure. Furnished for comfort; gas fires, phones in bed rooms; varied menus. From 2½gns. [illegible]

EALING.—COURTFIELD, 1-3, THE COMMON; specially recommended for families; children's large play room; laundry facilities, constant hot water; public rooms overlook Common; excellent food and service; terms from 3gns. Residential.—Phone, Ealing 1011.

EARL'S COURT TUBE (near).—TWO FURNISHED FLAT; reception rooms, bed rooms, gas fire, kitchen, bath, 45s. weekly.—[illegible]

EVERY year finds an increasing number of Women of advanced thought giving up the responsibility of housekeeping and becoming free to go and come at will. These are the women who appreciate the [illegible] can and company and the ease with which [illegible] tials of refined living.

LADIES' NATIONAL CLUBS

(60 branches) are just such houses. Western 6427. Offices, 11, Cromwell-road, S.W.7 (stamp).

LANCASTER-GATE.

EXCEPTIONALLY-EQUIPPED gentlemen's private residence, 100 yards Tube; few SITTING-BED ROOMS, one large ground front; running hot water, gas fires, private 'phones; bed, breakfast, dinner, inclusive rate.—Ring Housekeeper, Paddington 9517.

FEW PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED.—Large attractive bed-sitting rooms; gas fires; every comfort; full or partial board; convenient Oxford-circus Underground; moderate terms.—Write Box G.583, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

PEMBRIDGE-SQUARE

(Immediately adjoining).

FURNISHED SERVICE SUITE with absolute quietude, privacy, and comfort; double bed room communicating with sitting room; [illegible] excellent cooking; constant hot water.—24, Pembridge-crescent. Park 4872.

GOWER-STREET, W.C.1.—Well Furnished SELF-CONTAINED FLAT, containing two bed rooms, sitting room, kitchen and bath; gas fires, electric light; 3 guineas per week.—Apply 111, Gower-street.

HAMPSTEAD.—Unfurnished ROOM suitable for gentleman in upper maisonette.—35, Stanley-gardens, N.W.3. Primrose 1580.

HAMPSTEAD.—SINGLE and DOUBLE VACANCY in high-class residence; moderate terms for business people and students.—70, Greencroft-gardens. Hampstead 8552.

HAMPSTEAD (3min. Finchley-road Met.).—Large comfortable bed room; well appointed house; board or partial board.—'Phone Miss Lea Macdonald, Hampstead [illegible], or write Box 01722, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

HAMPSTEAD.—23, FELLOWS-ROAD.—Lady just opened house offers beautifully furnished Guest House; other BOARD-RESIDENCE; every comfort; comfortable home, young society; 2d. bus West End. 'Phone, Prim. 0878.

HAMPSTEAD. "LANGHAM COURT."—Superior BOARD-RESIDENCE; hot and cold water, gas fires in all rooms, central heating.—89, Avenue-road, N.W. 'Phone, Primrose Hill 5830.

HOLMFIELD PARK

PRIVATE RESIDENTIAL, BICKLEY, KENT.—20 minutes Victoria and Holborn, two minutes Bickley Station; central heating, gas fires, bridge, riding, hard courts, golf; beautiful grounds; excellent cuisine; moderate terms. Proprietor management. Ravensbourne 2660.

HYDE PARK.—Well-recommended RESIDENTIAL CLUB; moderate terms.—79, Oxford-terrace, W.2. Padd. 1907.

HYDE PARK.—Large Unfurnished SERVICE ROOM; hot and cold water, gas fire; two minutes Paddington or Lancaster Gate. Also smaller rooms.—76, Oxford-terrace, W.2.

IN retired Officer's house, Hyde Park.—Comfortable SERVICE SUITES, including breakfast, baths, valeting. [illegible] dinners supplied.—Padd. 5108 [illegible]

IDEAL BED-SITTING ROOMS near Marble Arch; running hot water, gas fires; bath, service, breakfast, valeting. Padd. 4222.—16, Southwick-street, W.2.

INGLEWOOD, 23, EARL'S COURT-SQUARE, S.W.5.—Comfortable home; good table; [illegible] breakfast 6s.; gas fires; central heating. Kens. 7624.

QUEEN'S-GATE, S.W.7.

JUST OPENED.—LUXURIOUS SUITES and BED-SITTING ROOMS; fitted hot and cold water, electric fires; bath every floor. Rooms from 3gns. Suites from 4½gns.—31, Elvaston-place. 'Phone, Western 3661.

KENSINGTON.—38, Church-street.—Large, bright, airy BED-SITTING ROOM; gas fire, ring; 3gns. double; meals as desired. Park 9282.

KENSINGTON.—One and two room SERVICE FLATLETS, newly decorated, excellently furnished; divans, gas fires; concealed washstands; use kitchen; breakfast optional; single 27s. 6d., double from 35s. Western 5939.

KENSINGTON HIGH-STREET (near).—Excellent Furnished and Unfurnished SERVICE SUITES for business and professional men; excellent catering; central heating; [illegible] optional; valeting; every convenience; modern comforts. Western 3419.

LADIES' RESIDENTIAL CLUB, newly opened.—Attractive [illegible] every convenience; central heating; [illegible]—18, Holland-road, W.14. Park 1511.

LADY wishes SOLE PAYING GUEST, gentlewoman engaged during day; Kensington.—Write Box P.812, The Times, E.C.4.

LADY RECOMMENDS exceptionally comfortable SERVICE SUITE and Bed-Sitting Rooms; close to Gloucester-road Station; [illegible] 'Phone Kens. 1422, or write D. G., Box 650, Harrods Advertising Agency, S.W.1.

LANCASTER-GATE.—SELECT RESIDENCE. Bed and breakfast, meals as required; three minutes Tube and Kensington Gardens; constant hot water, gas fires; English cooking and comforts a speciality. Moderate. Padd. 2086.—4, Devonshire-terrace, Hyde Park, W.2.

COMFORTABLE QUARTERS.

LANCASTER-GATE (one minute).—FURNISHED ROOM, 42s., with breakfast, baths, service; smaller room (essentially lady's), first floor, 32s. 6d.—'Phone Padd. 9901.

LARGE FURNISHED SITTING-BED ROOM; also smaller double room and single room; bed, breakfast.—46, Manchester-street, W.1. Welbeck 9778.

LARGE SUNNY ROOM, unfurnished, 41, or furnished; [illegible] gentlewoman engaged day preferred.—Write Box G.156, The Times, E.C.4.

A NEW IDEA.

LIVE in your own atmosphere, newly decorated and FURNISHED ROOMS; [illegible] to 60s. with complete service; 3 minutes from Lancaster-gate Tube, omnibuses, and park. 'Phone, Paddington 6694.

CHELSEA.

LUXURIOUS SITTING ROOM and BED ROOM adjoining (furnished or not) in Maisonette over private flat; central heating; suit varsity or professional people; service optional; [illegible] garden; suit two.—216a, King's-road. Flax. 7755.

MAIDA VALE.—FURNISHED SERVICE SUITES and FLATS [illegible] restaurant.—[illegible] Abercorn 2360.

MAIDA VALE (3min. Warwick-avenue Tube).—Attractive ROOMS, overlooking gardens; meals as desired.—160, Sutherland-avenue, W.9. Abercorn 1561.

MAYFIELD HOUSE.

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High-class residential; three minutes Swiss Cottage (Met. buses); every comfort. Hamp. 1509.

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QUEEN'S-GATE, S.W.7.

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APARTMENTS AND BOARD-RESIDENCE
(continued)

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UNFURNISHED SERVICE ROOMS and SUITES, [illegible] telephone.—16, Queensborough-terrace, W.2.

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MINUTE BAKER-STREET STATION.—[illegible]

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EASTBOURNE.—ST. JOHN'S.—[illegible]

EASTBOURNE.—AVELEY HOUSE, 15, Jevington-gardens.—[illegible]

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EASTBOURNE.—CROYDON HOUSE, WILMINGTON-GARDENS, overlooking Devonshire Park; [illegible] 'Phone 2171.

(Continued on Page 28)

APARTMENTS AND BOARD-RESIDENCE

(Continued from Page 27)

EASTBOURNE. — 1-4, LANSDOWNE-TERRACE.—Service Flats and Apartments; gas, electric fires in bed rooms; nursery floor. Moderate terms.—Johnston.

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THURLOE-SQUARE.

FLATS.

OVERLOOKING
KENSINGTON GARDENS,
HYDE PARK-GATE. — Commodious, well-appointed FLAT on two floors; spacious rooms; constant hot water; very open outlook on private gardens. Accommodation: Seven bed rooms, two bath rooms, three reception rooms, unusually fine domestic offices.
RENT £750 per annum. Nominal premium for lease. Full particulars of the Agents.

SOUTH HAMPSTEAD.
DELIGHTFULLY bright, well-decorated, up-to-date FLAT, in first-rate mansion block overlooking Gardens; five bed rooms, two bath rooms, oak-panelled hall, two reception, kitchen; constant hot water, central heating, electric power, lift, &c.; small premium; valuable contents optional.
RENT £350 (exclusive).
Personally inspected by the Agents.

HERTFORD-STREET, W.1.
BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED and decorated SERVICE FLAT, with specially good rooms, large and elegant drawing room, dining hall, large bed room, up-to-date bath room; constant hot water, electric fires, &c.; 12½ guineas per week for six months.
Recommended by the Agents.

KENSINGTON GORE, S.W.
(OVERLOOKING GARDENS).
COMMODIOUS FAMILY MANSION FLAT; centrally heated; constant hot water, &c.; exceptionally fine suite of reception rooms. Accommodation: Seven bed rooms, three reception rooms, central lounge hall, two bath rooms, modern and spacious domestic offices.
Rent £735 per annum. Long lease. Moderate premium.—Full particulars of the Agents.

DELIGHTFUL OUTLOOK.
CHELSEA EMBANKMENT.
COMMANDING uninterrupted views over the River, facing full South; good rooms; excellent decorative order; lift; four five bed rooms, well-fitted bath room, two large reception rooms, kitchen, &c. Rent £325 per annum. Premium for Lease.—Recommended by the Agents.

CHOICE FLAT.
KNIGHTSBRIDGE
(ADJOINING).
WITHOUT DOUBT, a most attractive and well-appointed FLAT; central heating; constant hot water; overlooking gardens; large rooms; beautifully decorated and fitted; close to Park and Harrods; four bed rooms, two well-fitted bath rooms, two large reception rooms, lounge hall, complete offices. Rent £575 per annum. No premium. Long Lease. Carpets and fittings can be purchased.—Recommended by the Agents.

HARRODS LTD., ESTATE OFFICES, 62-64, BROMPTON ROAD, S.W.1.

TOWN HOUSES (continued)

CARLYLE-SQUARE, S.W.3.
A CHARMING low-built HOUSE, with well-proportioned rooms, to be SOLD; five bed, two bath, two reception rooms, good offices; dinner lift, Ideal boiler; garden front and rear. Lease 25 years. Ground rent £8 per annum.—Sole Agents, W. A. ELLIS, 176, Brompton-road, S.W.3.

5, HYDE PARK-SQUARE, W.2.
A Desirable CORNER RESIDENCE, overlooking gardens, comprising 13 bed and dressing rooms, two bath rooms, four reception rooms, and spacious domestic offices; facing South and West. Direct lease 25½ years at moderate rent of £180 per annum. To be SOLD Privately or by Auction on March 18th next.
Solicitors: Messrs. Thorold, Brodie and Bonham-Carter, 7, Cowley-street, S.W.1.
DEACON & ALLEN,
Auctioneers, 37, Connaught-street, W.2 (Padd. 0500); 158-160, Brompton-road, S.W.3 (Sloane 6018).

HAMPSTEAD.
A Really charming NON-BASEMENT HOUSE on high ground in best part of Hampstead, on two floors; five bed, bath, two reception rooms; delightful garden. FREEHOLD £4,750.—Agents, SAUNDERS, 150, Finchley-road, N.W.3. Hampstead 0108.

A Quiet and convenient position in Chelsea.—Small Non-Basement HOUSE to be LET on Lease; four bed, two reception; new hot water system and bath room; tastefully decorated and ready to occupy. Moderate sum asked for lease and improvements.
£140 P.A.
PETER JONES, Ltd., Sloane-square, S.W.1. (Slo. 3434.)

JUST OFF THE FITZJOHN'S-AVENUE.
HAMPSTEAD.
A handsome detached Willett-built NON-BASEMENT RESIDENCE in excellent condition throughout; six bed rooms, two bath rooms, three reception rooms; good garden; space for garage. PRICE £3,500.—MATCH and Co., Ltd., 14 and 15, College-crescent, Swiss Cottage, N.W.3 (Primrose 0111).

(By order of the Executors.)
REGENT'S PARK
AN ENTIRELY MODERNIZED RESIDENCE with many attractive features, overlooking the Park, containing five bed rooms, two dressing rooms, three reception rooms, three bath rooms, tiled basement. Just redecorated throughout. Lease 27 years at a ground-rent of £20 per annum, for sale together with the entire exquisite contents. Very low price for quick sale.—Sole Agents,
ALFRED SAVILL & SONS,
62, Brook-street, W.1.

NON-BASEMENT DWARF HOUSE.
BEAUTIFULLY decorated, in Mayfair; five bed, two bath, three reception rooms, and good hall; in perfect order. Long lease.—Full particulars, GIFFORD and SONS, 26, North Audley-street. Mayfair 1802-3.

FACING SOUTH.
CADOGAN-SQUARE.—An attractive HOUSE in the best position, with large balconies overlooking the Gardens, to be SOLD; 10 bed rooms, three bath rooms, four reception rooms, and good offices, passenger lift, partial central heating; paved private garden; good garage in rear with four rooms and bath room. PRICE £10,500.—Agents, CHESTERTON and SONS, 66, Sloane-street, S.W.1.

CAMPDEN-HILL (close to Kensington Gardens).—Desirable RESIDENCE, comprising six bed rooms, bath, three ground-floor reception rooms. Lease 10 years. Premium only £100.—Keys with MARSH and PARSONS, 40 and 42, Church-street, Kensington, W.8.
£175 P.A.

CHARLES-STREET,
BERKELEY-SQUARE, W.1.
COMFORTABLE SMALL HOUSE
with garage and chauffeur's flat. South aspect. Six bed rooms, bath room, and two reception rooms. Lease 25 years at low ground-rent.
PRICE £4,000.
NORFOLK & PRIOR,
14, Hay-hill, Berkeley-street, W.1. (Mayfair 6363.)

IN A FAVOURITE MANSION BLOCK.
CHELSEA, S.W.—An excellent FLAT to be LET immediately, stone's throw of River, buses, &c. Accommodation: Four bed, two reception, bath, hot and cold, kitchen, and usual domestic offices.
RENT **£215** P.A.
Apply London County, 28, Sackville-street, W.1. Regent 3900.

DEACON & ALLEN,
acting with
GIFFARD, ROBERTSON & LUCEY,
WILL SELL BY AUCTION
on FEBRUARY 25th next, at the LONDON AUCTION MART (unless previously sold privately),
THE UNUSUAL TOWN RESIDENCE,
48, PORCHESTER-TERRACE,
comprising 14 bed rooms, four bath rooms, a magnificent suite of four reception rooms.
Winter Garden. Palm Court.
Walled-in Pleasure Gardens of about one-third of an Acre. Garage and Stabling, 48, Porchester-gardens-mews.
The Direct Lease has about eight years unexpired at £50 per annum.
Particulars of GIFFARD, ROBERTSON and LUCEY, 106, Mount-street, W.1 (Gros. 1671); or of DEACON and ALLEN, 37, Connaught-street, W.2 (Padd. 0500) and 158-160, Brompton-road, S.W.3 (Sloane 6018).

OPENING INTO THE CHARMING ORNAMENTAL GARDENS. SOUTH ASPECT.
EVELYN-GARDENS.—For SALE at a low price, ONE of the best of these favourite compact RESIDENCES, comprising seven bed rooms, bath room, three reception rooms and usual domestic offices; service lift. —Strongly recommended by the Sole Agents, KNIGHT and Co., 14, Cromwell-place, South Kensington, S.W.7. Western 3424.

Suitable for children.
EATON-TERRACE.—One of the best of these HOUSES to be LET FURNISHED from now for six or eight weeks; three reception rooms, six bed rooms, dressing room, three bath rooms, excellent kitchen, &c. A reasonable rent will be accepted for this period.—Sole Agents, Messrs. KING and KING, 15, Brompton-road, Knightsbridge, S.W.3. Tele. Nos., Sloane 2294 (3 lines).

WESTMINSTER.
FREEHOLD.
A BEAUTIFUL EARLY GEORGIAN HOUSE.
FACING SOUTH, and having an uninterrupted view over St. James's Park. The house is unique, having a lofty, spacious staircase hall, and the principal rooms panelled in deal, the modern improvements having in no way impaired its historic interest. The accommodation comprises four-five reception rooms, eight-nine bed rooms, three bath rooms, model domestic offices.
TO BE SOLD
at a reasonable price.
Sole Agents:—Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1. (Telephone, Mayfair 3066.)

CURTIS & HENSON,

5, MOUNT-STREET, GROSVENOR-SQUARE, W.1.
Telephone: Grosvenor 1400-1401.

TOWN HOUSES AND FLATS.

By direction of General the Rt. Hon. the Earl of Cavan, K.P., G.C.B.
22, GREAT CUMBERLAND-PLACE, W.1.
An unusually complete FAMILY RESIDENCE, situate close to the Park, with South aspect to all principal rooms.
Electric automatic passenger lift. Central heating.
Suite of five choicely decorated reception rooms, square hall, 12 bed rooms, three bath rooms.
IDEAL NURSERY SUITE.
Large garage with flat for chauffeur.
Altogether an exceptionally light, convenient, and well-equipped property.
The direct Portman lease at a low ground rent to be SOLD privately now, or by Auction on 25th March, 1930.
Auctioneers and Sole Agents: CURTIS and HENSON, 5, Mount-street, W.1.

Enjoying a quiet and secluded position in
ST. JAMES'S.
DELIGHTFUL PERIOD HOUSE, recently restored and redecorated, furnished in faultless taste, and comprising four finely proportioned reception rooms, two baths, six bed rooms, compact offices; garage and living rooms.
TO BE LET FURNISHED
for an extended period.
Sole Agents,
CURTIS and HENSON, 5, Mount-street, W.1.

OLD CHELSEA.
A quite exceptional Property.
BIRCH HOUSE,
14, Upper Cheyne-row,
of modern construction, built essentially on labour-saving lines and fitted with central heating and running hot water to all bed rooms.
Ideal non-basement domestic offices.
Hall, three ground-floor reception rooms, three bath, seven bed rooms.
DELIGHTFUL FORMAL GARDEN.
Lease 70 years. Ground-rent £10 per annum. To be Sold privately, or by Auction on 25th March next.
Auctioneers and Sole Agents,
CURTIS and HENSON, 5, Mount-street, W.1.

CLOSE TO KNIGHTSBRIDGE.
TWO EXCEPTIONAL SELF-CONTAINED FLATS,
with the following advantages:—
Delightful garden views. Passenger lift. Central heating. Constant hot water. South aspect. Decorations to tenants' choice. New lease. No premium.
Each flat has four bed rooms, two bath, two reception rooms, hall, kitchen, &c.
MODERATE INCLUSIVE RENTALS.
Strongly recommended by the Sole Agents, CURTIS and HENSON, 5, Mount-street, W.1.

FOLKARD & HAYWARD, F.A.I.

115, BAKER-STREET, W.1. Welbeck 8181 (four lines).

CHOICE TOWN HOUSES FOR SALE PRIVATELY.

PORTLAND-PLACE
(adjoining).
A delightful pre-War built RESIDENCE with the following attractive features:—
PASSENGER LIFT TO TOP FLOOR.
FACING SOUTH. OAK FLOORS.
CENTRAL HEATING. SERVICE LIFT.
FOUR BATH ROOMS.
10 bed rooms, four handsome reception, good hall and model domestic offices.
Lease 75 years. Ground-rent only £73.
PRICE £15,000.

ST. JOHN'S WOOD.
Lease 61 years. Ground-rent £92. £5,000 lowest. Unusual opportunity to secure a charming
DETACHED RESIDENCE
with large well-kept garden and garage.
Seven or eight bed rooms, TWO BATH ROOMS, two or three reception rooms, large oak panelled hall, and complete practically non-basement offices; service lift; electric power, independent hot water supply.
Agents, FOLKARD and HAYWARD, F.A.I.

A VERY EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY.
Unforeseen circumstances permit the early disposal of LONG TRUST LEASE of most attractive, soundly constructed, pre-War House (of medium size) in
COVETED POSITION IN MAYFAIR.
Nice open outlook. Pleasingly planned. ELECTRIC PASSENGER LIFT. Lounge inner hall, good dining room (beautiful mahogany panelling). On first floor:—Double drawing room, central landing and splendid library (oak-panelled). Above:—Nine good bed rooms, THREE FITTED BATH ROOMS. Oak deck floors to hall, landings, and best rooms. Mahogany doors. Service lift. White-tiled basement. All in splendid order. Ground-rent £90 per annum. MODERN GARAGE if required.—Joint Sole Agents, ROBINSON, WILLIAMS and BURNANDS, 89, Mount-street, W.1., and FOLKARD and HAYWARD, as above.

IN THE BEST PART OF
ST. JOHN'S WOOD.
NON-BASEMENT.
A charming RESIDENCE, recently modernized and brought up to date. For SALE FREEHOLD FOR £5,750.
Six-seven bed rooms, two bath rooms, two-three reception rooms, compact offices; electric power; independent hot water; good garden; large garage.

Beautiful views over prettiest part of
REGENT'S PARK.
A modernized and charmingly decorated HOUSE; six good bed rooms (two with fitted basins). TWO BATH ROOMS, three charming reception rooms, compact offices; good lease at £300 per annum; premium £2,250, including fittings; garage if required.

FOR SALE PRIVATELY OR BY AUCTION ON 4th MARCH.

36, ALBERT-ROAD (ADJOINING AVENUE-ROAD) **REGENT'S PARK.**
Occupying a choice corner site in this most favourite residential district, which boasts many very delightful houses, but none more charming than this
MODERN, FREEHOLD, DETACHED NON-BASEMENT.

DIRECTLY FACING SOUTH OVER REGENT'S PARK, and designed to afford every possible comfort and convenience.
Six good bed rooms, three bath rooms, two handsome reception rooms, and good hall.
Model domestic quarters.
CENTRAL HEATING, OAK FLOORS. ELECTRIC POWER. LARGE GARAGE
A delightful garden large enough for full-size
TENNIS COURT.

Solicitors, Messrs. KIMBER BULL, HOWLAND, CLAPPÉ and Co., 6, Old Jewry, E.C.2.

12, MONTAGU-STREET, W.1.
Practically adjoins Montagu-square and
FACING BEAUTIFUL GARDENS.
A very charming CORNER RESIDENCE.
Nine good bed rooms, two bath rooms, four reception rooms, compact offices.
INDEPENDENT HOT WATER. ELECTRIC POWER.
Unusually light and airy.
Direct Portman Lease about 26 years at the low ground-rent of £120 per annum.
Solicitors.—Messrs. Norton, Rose and Co., 128, Bishopsgate, E.C.2.

In conjunction with
Messrs. FAREBROTHER, ELLIS and Co.
17, CHESTER-TERRACE,
REGENT'S PARK, N.W.1.
In the centre of this favourite terrace and facing west. Modernized and improved.
Seven bed rooms, two bath rooms and servants' bath in basement, four reception rooms (three on ground floor), light complete offices.
Partial central heating. Service lift. Electric power.
Crown lease 15¼ years at £240 per annum, including large DOUBLE GARAGE and FLAT (with bath) over.
Solicitors:—Messrs. Thompson, Quarrell and Attneave, 40, Trinity-square, E.C. Joint Auctioneers: FAREBROTHER, ELLIS and Co., 26, Dover-street, W.1, and FOLKARD and HAYWARD, as above.

Particulars and Conditions of Sale can be obtained from the respective Solicitors or from the Auctioneers and Sole Agents,
FOLKARD & HAYWARD, F.A.I., 115, BAKER-STREET, W.1.

TOWN HOUSES (continued)

With private garden and garage.
FEW YARDS FROM PARK (North Side).—Charming detached up-to-date RESIDENCE; seven bed, two bath, three reception; central heating and every convenience.—BARKER and NEALE, 13, Lowndes-street, S.W.1.

FOULIS-TERRACE.—SOUTH KENSINGTON (Rent £150).—ONE of these much-sought-after and most artistically decorated HOUSES to be LET; five bed rooms, three reception, bath, kitchen, &c.; small garden, parquet floors. Moderate premium for lease, fittings carpets, &c.—Apply Sole Agents, ROBINS, SNELL and TERRY, Wrights-lane, Kensington High-street, W.8.

TOWN HOUSES (continued)

FREEHOLD, within few minutes' walk of Kensington Gardens (South side); six bed, bath, two reception rooms; garden. Price £3,850.—Sole Agents, SAUNDERS, 40, Gloucester-road, S.W.7. Kensington 4148-9.

FREEHOLD RESIDENCE, 17, ST. ANN'S-TERRACE, N.W.8.; comprising three bed rooms, bath room, two reception rooms, domestic offices; small garden; for SALE privately, or by AUCTION on Feb. 25 next.—Apply DEACON and ALLEN, 37, Connaught-street, W.2. Paddington 0500. And 158-160, Brompton-road, S.W.3. Sloane 6018.

(Continued on Page 29)

GODDARD & SMITH

CAN NOW OFFER FOR LETTING THE FOLLOWING
SERVICE AND KITCHEN FLATS,
SHOPS, OFFICES AND SHOWROOMS,
IN BUILDINGS WHICH ARE UNDER THEIR CONTROL AS MANAGING AGENTS.

SERVICE FLATS.

MEXBOROUGH HOUSE, 15, BERKELEY-STREET, W. Three bed rooms, dining-hall, drawing room, two bath rooms. Annual rent, including service and valeting, £750.

1, ST. JAMES'S-STREET. Bed room, sitting room, and bath room, self-contained. Rent £250 p.a., including service.

WYNDHAM COURT, 1, HALLAM-STREET, PORTLAND-PLACE. Self-contained bed-sitting room and bath room on first floor. Unfurnished, £189 per annum, inclusive of service.

1, DUCHESS-STREET, PORTLAND-PLACE. Two bed rooms, one or two reception rooms, and one or two bath rooms. Furnished, 13-18gns. per week, inclusive of service.

8-12, MANCHESTER-STREET. Two bed rooms, one-two reception rooms, and bath room. Unfurnished, from £336 per annum, including service.

BANK CHAMBERS, 207, PICCADILLY, W. One bed room, one reception room, and bath room. Furnished, from 6 to 8 gns. per week inclusive. Or as bed-sitting rooms and bath room, from £3 10s. per week.

BURLINGTON CHAMBERS, 18-19, OLD BURLINGTON-STREET, MAYFAIR. One bed room, one reception room, and bath room. Furnished, 6½gns. inclusive.

ST. JOHN'S HOUSE, SMITH-SQUARE, WESTMINSTER, S.W. One bed room, one reception room, and bath room. Annual rental, £125.

KITCHEN FLATS.

OVERSTRAND MANSIONS, PRINCE OF WALES-ROAD, S.W.11. Overlooking Battersea Park. Two-four bed rooms, two reception rooms, bath room, large kitchen, and entrance hall. Unfurnished from £135 per annum.

1, ST. EDMUNDS-TERRACE, REGENT'S PARK, N.W.8. Two bed rooms, one reception room, bath room, and kitchen. Unfurnished £115 per annum.

23, ELVASTON-PLACE, QUEEN'S-GATE, S.W.7. Four bed rooms, two large reception rooms, bath room, and kitchen. Rent £350 per annum.

NORFOLK MANSIONS, PRINCE OF WALES-ROAD, S.W.11. Four bed rooms, two reception rooms, bath room, large kitchen, and entrance hall. Unfurnished at £145 per annum.

SHOPS, OFFICES, AND SHOWROOMS.

ALBION HOUSE, 55/61, NEW OXFORD-STREET, W.1. One large office at a rental of £95 per annum.

16, PALL MALL, S.W.1. Ground-floor showrooms with frontage of 15ft. and depth of 58ft. Annual rental £1,000.

BYRON HOUSE, 7/9, ST. JAMES'S-STREET, S.W.1. Suite of five offices on the first floor. Rent £545 per annum, or would be divided.

1/5, BROAD-STREET-PLACE, E.C. Two large rooms on the first floor. Rental £285 per annum.

TRAFALGAR HOUSE, 11/12, WATERLOO-PLACE. Suite of nine offices on the second floor and five offices on the fourth floor at rentals of £950 and £400 per annum respectively.

23, SACKVILLE-STREET, PICCADILLY, W. Two large rooms on the second floor. Annual rental of £200 per annum, including rates.

GODDARD & SMITH

ALSO CONTROL THE UNDERMENTIONED PROPERTIES, WHICH ARE AT THE PRESENT TIME

FULLY LET.

69-71, BAKER-STREET, W.
3, BENTINCK-TERRACE, N.W.
16-18, 20-34, 37-40, BERWICK-STREET, VICTORIA, S.W.
31, BLANDFORD-STREET, W.
14, BOLTON-STREET, W.
1-6, CAMBRIDGE-PLACE, N.
3, CENTRAL-BUILDINGS, WESTMINSTER, S.W.
30, CHARLES-STREET, S.W.
7, CLEVELAND-ROW, S.W.
1-3, CONNAUGHT-APPROACH, E.
19, CRAWFORD-PLACE, W.
22, DEVONSHIRE-STREET, W.
5, DORSET-STREET, W.
33, DOVER-STREET, W.
6, DUKE-STREET, S.W.
40, FROGNAL, N.W.
370-372, FULHAM-ROAD, S.W.
709-39, FULHAM-ROAD, S.W.
41-5, GILLINGHAM-STREET.
39, GREAT QUEEN-STREET, W.C.
37, HALF MOON-STREET, W.
231, HIGH-STREET, BRENTFORD.
25, JERMYN-STREET, S.W.
1-56, KING GEORGE-AVENUE, E.
7, MANCHESTER-STREET, W.
10, MARKET-STREET, W.
239, MARYLEBONE-ROAD, W.
249, OXFORD-STREET, W.
17, PALL MALL, S.W.
22, PALL MALL, S.W.
64, PALL MALL, S.W.
1, PARK-LANE, W.
134, PICCADILLY, W.
185, PICCADILLY, W.
5, PORTLAND-PLACE, W.
11, PORTLAND-PLACE, W.
90, REGENT-STREET, W.
269-70, REGENT-STREET, W.
4, 5, & 6, ST. EDMUNDS-TERRACE, N.W.
30, ST. JAMES'S-SQUARE, S.W.
22-26 & 32-36, ST. LEONARD'S-STREET,
1, SLOANE-AVENUE, S.W.
12A, SLOANE-AVENUE, S.W.
17, SLOANE-STREET, S.W.
2-4, WAVERTON-STREET, W.
94-5, 103-5, 108, 112, 115-6, WILTON-ROAD, S.W.
9, WOODSTOCK-STREET, W.

FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE AVAILABLE PREMISES APPLY TO THE MANAGING AGENTS,

GODDARD & SMITH

WHOM OWNERS ARE INVITED TO CONSULT IN RESPECT OF ANY OF THEIR PROPERTIES WHICH MAY REQUIRE THE SPECIAL SERVICES OF A FIRM OF LONG AND EXTENSIVE EXPERIENCE IN EFFICIENT MANAGEMENT.

Head Offices: 22, KING-STREET, St. James's, S.W.1.
Telephones: GERRARD 2727 (Six Lines).

JOHN D. WOOD & CO.,

6, MOUNT-STREET, LONDON, W.1.
Telephone: Grosvenor 3273 (5 lines).

15A, KENSINGTON PALACE-GARDENS.

The property stands detached, with a large garden and Tennis Court, and comprises 16 bed and dressing rooms, four bath rooms, four reception rooms, and complete offices.
CENTRAL HEATING.
GARAGE WITH LARGE FLAT OVER.
The present Lease of 14 years at £90 per annum may be surrendered and a new Lease of 60-odd years would be granted at £550 per annum.—Agents, JOHN D. WOOD and Co., 6, Mount-street, W.1.

PARK-LANE (Adjoining).

The TRUST LEASE of a STONE-FRONTED HOUSE, facing due South, replete with central heating and all conveniences; nine bed rooms, four excellent bath rooms, four reception rooms (each with parquet flooring), white-tiled offices. Lease over 70 years. Ground-rent £125. PRICE £9,000.
Sole Agents, JOHN D. WOOD and Co., 6, Mount-street, W.1.

CHELSEA.

With a Very Large Garden.
A HISTORICAL HOUSE
of the
QUEEN ANNE PERIOD
TO BE SOLD FREEHOLD.
Eleven bed rooms, four bath rooms.
THREE VERY FINE RECEPTION ROOMS.
No basement.

A LOW-BUILT HOUSE

ADJOINING BRYANSTON-SQUARE.
This HOUSE has the advantage of a wide front, two floors of bed rooms only (best bed room and bath room on first floor), and an electric service lift from basement to the bed-room floors; eight bed and dressing room, three bath rooms, four reception rooms, good servants' quarters; lease 35 years at £100 ground-rent. For SALE Privately.—Sole Agents, JOHN D. WOOD and Co., 6, Mount-street, W.1.

JOHN D. WOOD & CO., 6, MOUNT-STREET, W.1.

HARROWBY COURT,

SEYMOUR-PLACE, BRYANSTON-SQUARE, W.1.

THE HOUSES.

SIX OR SEVEN BED ROOMS, TWO TILED BATH ROOMS, TWO OR THREE PARQUET FLOORED RECEPTION ROOMS. GROUND FLOOR TILED KITCHEN, PANTRY AND LARDER.
Garage two Cars. Servant's sitting room. Central heating. Independent hot water. Leases 97 years at £100 per annum.
PRICES ONLY £5,000.

THE FAMILY FLATS.

Beautifully light and sunny.
Electric passenger and service lifts.
Central heating. Constant hot water.
All electricity at ½d. per unit.
FOUR OR SIX BED ROOMS, TWO BATH ROOMS and TWO OR THREE SITTING ROOMS. SPLENDID DOMESTIC ARRANGEMENTS. LOW INCLUSIVE RENTALS. PORTERAGE. GARAGE ROOM IF REQUIRED.

MANAGING AGENTS:
DUNHAM AND KINGHAM,
47, SOUTH AUDLEY-STREET, GROSVENOR-SQUARE, W.1.
TELEPHONES: GROSVENOR 2574, 2575.

ADELAIDE HOUSE.

ELECTRIC LIGHTING AND POWER.

CONSTANT HOT WATER.

FOUR LARGE HIGH-SPEED LIFTS.

MAIL CHUTES ON ALL FLOORS.

CENTRAL HEATING.

VACUUM CLEANING PLANT.

ARTESIAN WELLS.

A CORNER OF THE ROOF GARDEN AT ADELAIDE HOUSE.

EXCEPTIONALLY WELL LIGHTED OFFICES,
OVERLOOKING THE RIVER,
ON THE GROUND AND FIRST FLOORS ARE NOW AVAILABLE
in the
CITY'S GREATEST OFFICE BUILDING.
For full particulars and rentals apply:—
LONDON CITY BUILDINGS, LTD.,
ADELAIDE HOUSE, KING WILLIAM STREET, E.C.

TOWN HOUSES

(Continued from Page 28)

A NON-BASEMENT HOUSE £4,000.

Lease 60 years; small ground-rent.
A most charming pre-war constructed RESIDENCE, thoroughly modernized and tastefully decorated; six excellent bed rooms, two tiled baths, three reception rooms, and model kitchen offices, all on ground floor. Central heating throughout.
Strongly recommended by
WAY & WALLER,
Telephone Extension 15, Mayfair 8022 (10 lines).
5, HANOVER-SQUARE, W.1.

Messrs. Way and Waller also recommend the following

FURNISHED HOUSES

Curzon-street ..	6 bed	25gns.	Three baths
Buckingham P. Gds. ..	8 bed	18gns.	Five rec. rooms
Mayfair	9 bed	30gns.	Very attractive
Gloucester-square ..	10 bed	25gns.	Close to Park
Cambridge-square ..	12 bed	20gns.	Garage included

ERNEST DURBRIDGE & CO.,
F.S.I., F.A.I.
4, THAYER-STREET, MANCHESTER-SQUARE, W.1
Telephone, Welbeck 3429.

ALMOST IN THE BEST PART OF
REGENT'S PARK.
Central heating. Constant hot water. Garage.
GROUND and FIRST-FLOOR MAISONNETTE, practically self-contained; entirely redecorated; high rooms with deep windows; South-East and West aspects; three bed rooms, two bath rooms, two reception rooms, usual domestic offices. Rent £300 per annum inclusive. No premium.

MANCHESTER-SQUARE.
NEAR.
DAINTILY DECORATED light MAISONNETTE: two bed rooms, bath room, two reception rooms, domestic offices. Rent £200 per annum. Premium £25.
ERNEST DURBRIDGE and Co.

WITH VACANT POSSESSION.
HAMPSTEAD, close to Finchley-road.—Redecorated RESIDENCE, containing five bed rooms, bath, three reception rooms; use of tennis lawn. Lease 60 years. Low ground-rent. PRICE £1,750 for quick sale.—Agents, LEOPOLD FARMER and SONS, 61, High-road, Kilburn, N.W.6.

HAMPSTEAD, FREEHOLD.
3, NETHERHALL-GARDENS, N.W.3.
Tastefully appointed, fitted and decorated throughout, easily managed Residence; close to Finchley-lane Station, easy reach City and West End; carriage sweep; hall, three good reception rooms, HANDSOME BALL ROOM, seven bed rooms, THREE BATH ROOMS, usual offices; central heating, independent hot water, electric light, main drainage and water; room for garage; attractive garden, ¼ Acre.
Messrs. NICHOLAS, 4, Albany Court-yard, Piccadilly, W.1.

FOR SALE BY AUCTION
at the London Auction Mart, on Wednesday, February 19th, at 2.30 p.m.
15, HANS-PLACE.
Direct Cadogan Lease. Eight bed, two bath, three reception; central heating; best bed-room suite on first floor; antique oak panelling, parquet floors.
36, LADBROKE-SQUARE.
In perfect condition; eight bed, two bath, three reception; independent hot water; parquet floor; charming situation. Low reserve. IMMEDIATE POSSESSION. Full details of the Auctioneers.
ADAMS & WATTS,
38, Sloane-street, S.W. (Sloane 6208-9.)

SUITABLE FOR CHILDREN.
HANS-PLACE.—A well FURNISHED HOUSE to be LET for five or six months; eight bed and dressing rooms, three bath rooms, three reception rooms, square hall and good domestic offices; access to large gardens. Rent 20gns. per week.—Recommended by CHESTERTON and SONS, 66, Sloane-street, S.W.1.

HANS-PLACE (close to).—WELL FURNISHED HOUSE to be LET, with passenger lift, from April for six or 12 months, or longer: nine bed and dressing rooms, day nursery, three bath rooms, three reception rooms, square hall. Rent 18-20gns. a week.—Recommended by MARLER and MARLER, 25, Sloane-street, S.W.1. Sloane 5234.

HARLEY-STREET (just off).—Direct Portman LEASE of ONE of the SMALLER HOUSES for SALE. Low figure. Three reception, six bed, &c.—Owner's Agents, PENMAN and Co., 104, Guilford-street. Terminus 3914.

KENSINGTON.—CAMPDEN-HILL, close to Kensington Gardens.—FURNISHED RESIDENCE to be LET; five bed, bath, and three reception rooms.—Keys with 5½ GNS. P.W.
MARSH & PARSONS,
40 and 42, Church-street, Kensington, W.8. West. 1203.

KNIGHTSBRIDGE.—A delightful little HOUSE to be LET FURNISHED for two or three months; two reception rooms, four bed rooms, and two bath rooms, excellent offices; plate, linen, servant if required. Rent asked 9 guineas per week (open to near offer).—Apply Messrs. KING and KING, 15, Brompton-road, Knightsbridge, S.W.3. Tele. Nos., Sloane 2294 (3 lines).

KNIGHTSBRIDGE (close Park and Tube).—A fine HOUSE of real distinction and character; very large lounge hall, three good reception rooms, nine bed rooms, three bath rooms, fine galleried staircase; central heating; parquetry floors; perfectly decorated. Lease 54 years. Moderate ground-rent. Bargain price for immediate sale.—Sole Agents, J. EWART GILKES and PARTNERS (formerly of Berryman and Gilkes), 2, Hans-road, S.W.3. Sloane 6148-9.

LOW RESERVE.
KNIGHTSBRIDGE (close to).—To be SOLD, the LONG LEASE of a double-fronted RESIDENCE, with large garage adjoining, which could easily be converted into an excellent music or ball room; seven to eight bed and dressing rooms, three baths, three reception rooms, &c.; service lift; constant hot water, &c.—Sole Agents, W. A. ELLIS, 176, Brompton-road, S.W.3.

TOWN HOUSES (continued)

FURNISHED HOUSES.

	Bed.	Bath.	Gns.	
Hans-place ..	10	2	20	Recommended
Eaton-square (off)	10	3	18-20	Or offer
Cadogan-gardens ..	11	3	20	New order
Elm Park-gardens	9	2	10	Bargain
Sloane-street ..	9	2	16	Recommended
Montpelier-square	6	3	12	Recommended
Walton-street ..	6	2	11-12	Pretty
Sloane-gardens ..	6	1	10	Quiet
Montpelier-square	4	1	7-8	Bargain

ADAMS & WATTS,
38, SLOANE-STREET, S.W.1. Sloane 6208-9.

ON TWO FLOORS ONLY.
KNIGHTSBRIDGE (close Park).—Charming HOUSE, with all modern labour-saving devices; six bed, three bath, three reception. No premium.—ADAMS and WATTS, 38, Sloane-street, S.W.1. £400 P.A.

WITH A FINELY PANELLED AND GALLERIED MUSIC ROOM.
MAIDA VALE (3 minutes from Lord's).—ONE of the most attractive medium-sized detached double-fronted RESIDENCES in the district; four principal bed, three maids' ditto, three bath rooms, suite of three charming reception rooms, a music room with parquet floor; splendid domestic offices; a range of four garages and flat over; double garage vacant. Remainder producing £169 per annum. In perfect condition. Good lease at low ground-rent. PRICE £6,000. VACANT POSSESSION.—Apply Sole Agents, H. C. WILSON and Co., 51, Maida Vale, W.9. Padd. 9091 (3 lines).

MANSION for SALE, unrestricted FREEHOLD, 30 rooms, with furniture or without; newly decorated; magnificent reception rooms; agent's usual commission allowed.—4, Palace-gate, Kensington.

FURNISHED HOUSES.
MESSRS. CHESTERTON and SONS can offer a large selection of FURNISHED HOUSES and FLATS for short or long periods in Cadogan-place, Cadogan-square, Sloane-street, Eaton-place, and other favourite positions. Selected lists will be forwarded on application.—Offices, 66, Sloane-street, S.W.1.

ONSLOW-GARDENS, S.W.7.—An attractive HOUSE, in quiet position, overlooking and access to gardens. Contains eight bed rooms, two bath rooms, three reception rooms, &c.; constant hot water system and central heating. Small Premium. £350 P.A.
E. R. PRITCHARD and Co.,
13A, Gloucester-road, S.W.7. (Western 1167 and 1168.)

£2,200, OR OFFER.
ON CAMPDEN HILL.—An attractive HOUSE in this favourite position for disposal, modernized and in good order; four bed rooms, bath, three reception rooms, offices; garden.—ROW and SON, 35A, Kensington High-street, W.8.

SMALL GARDEN and STUDIO.
PALACE-GATE, KENSINGTON (adjacent to).—A DWARF HOUSE containing four bed rooms, double sitting room, dining room, kitchen, bath room, &c. To be let for remainder of lease. Premium £575.—Full particulars of £90.
E. R. PRITCHARD and Co.,
13A, Gloucester-road, S.W.7 (Western 1167 and 1168)

38, SLOANE-STREET, S.W.
Messrs. **ADAMS & WATTS**
beg to announce that
13, TEDWORTH-SQUARE,
which was to have been offered by Auction on February 19th next, has been SOLD by Private Treaty.

TUDOR-STYLE RESIDENCES.
ST. JOHN'S WOOD (adjacent).—Newly-built WONDER HOUSES of remarkable charm and character in a quiet cul-de-sac; exceptional planning and altogether unique; all labour-saving devices; six bed, three reception, lounge hall, cloak room, two bath, hot and cold basins; constant hot water; central heating; garage. Lease 88 years; £50 ground-rent. Price only £5,750.—Apply H. C. WILSON and Co., as above.

CAMPDEN HILL.
AN ATTRACTIVE RESIDENCE in a QUIET SITUATION.
SEMI-DETACHED, of low-storeyed character, especially well arranged with rooms of good proportion; having seven or eight bed rooms, bath room, large parquet-floored drawing room and two other reception rooms. Lease of about 67 years. Ground-rent £13 a year. PRICE £4,750.—CHESTERTON and SONS, 116, Kensington High-street, W.8.

TO SPECULATORS AND OTHERS.
SLOANE-SQUARE (close to).—Attractive modern HOUSE, containing seven to eight bed, three baths, three reception rooms, and white tiled domestic offices; dinner lift; independent boiler, &c. Lease about 47 years. Ground-rent £50 per annum.—Sole Agents, W. A. ELLIS, 176, Brompton-road, S.W.3.

SOUTH KENSINGTON (close to Station).—LEASE of 21 years for DISPOSAL of a compact HOUSE; five bed, bath, three reception rooms. Premium £700.—Agents, MARLER and MARLER, 25, Sloane-street, S.W.1. Sloane 5234. £120 P.A.

A CHEAP HOUSE.
THURLOE-SQUARE, S.W.—At £4,850 for 54 years; seven bed, lounge hall; central heating; service lift.—Keys with THOLE and NEWMAN, 5, Egerton-terrace, Brompton-road, S.W.3.

NO PREMIUM. CENTRAL HEATING.
VICTORIA-ROAD.—To be LET unfurnished, attractive low-built HOUSE in this favourite position; six bed rooms, two bath rooms, three reception rooms, and usual offices. New lease.—WILLIAM WILLETT, Ltd., 88, Gloucester-road, S.W.7. (Head Office, Sloane-square, S.W.1.) Kensington 5724. RENT £250 P.A.

Seven bed rooms, three reception rooms, two bath rooms, domestic offices.
£2,250.—SOUTH KENSINGTON.—Attractive HOUSE, in quiet position. Lease 51 years at £20 per annum.—Agents,
DRAKE and RUCK,
29, Alfred-place, South Kensington (opposite Station).

W.5.—To be LET, £210 per annum, detached; 10 bed, two bath, three reception.—Particulars, write W.T.P., Box 459, Willings, 80, Strand, W.C.2.

GARAGES

GARAGE for three or four cars and rooms over, off Queen's-gate. Lease 20 years. Rent £175. Price £300.—Hamlin, Solicitors, 12, Soho-square. Gerrard 1100.

53 YEARS' LEASE. PRIVATE GARAGE off SLOANE-STREET with four living rooms and bath room. Ground-rent £5 per annum.—PRICE £2,500 or near offer.—Write Box F.281, The Times, E.C.4.

FLATS AND CHAMBERS

3 lines 6s. 9d. (minimum)

LONDON AND SUBURBS

DIRECTLY FACING AND WITH DELIGHTFUL VIEWS OVER PRETTIEST PART OF REGENT'S PARK.
A BEAUTIFUL FLAT
in choice building, with lifts, constant hot water, central heating, imposing entrance, &c.
Six bed rooms, two fine bath rooms.
Lounge hall, two large reception rooms.
Servants' hall, pantry, kitchen, &c.
Parquet floors. Panelled walls. New decorations.
Rent £1,200 per annum inclusive. Premium £500 for new special fixtures and fittings.
Sole Agents, FOLKARD and HAYWARD, F.A.I., 115, Baker-street, W.1. (Welbeck 8181.)

HYDE PARK (NORTH).
A COMMODIOUS MAISONNETTE to be LET WITHOUT PREMIUM; four bed rooms, two bath rooms, two large reception rooms, kitchen, &c.; central heating, constant hot water. Rent £400 on lease.
Agents, FOLKARD and HAYWARD, F.A.I., 115, Baker-street, W.1. (Welbeck 8181.)

A CHOICE LITTLE FLAT over modern garage, close to Harley-street; two rooms, kitchen, and bath room; £138 per annum; Premium £70 for fittings and improvements.
Agents, FOLKARD and HAYWARD, F.A.I., 115, Baker-street, W.1. (Welbeck 8181.)

WAY & WALLER. FLATS.
5, Hanover-square, W.1. Mayfair 8022 (10 lines).

ADJOINING HYDE PARK CORNER, facing Hyde Park.—Unfurnished Service Flat with exceptionally large lofty rooms; two bed rooms, handsome reception room, and modern bath room; passenger lift and constant hot water. Rental £550 per annum, including first-class service. Mayfair 8022 (Extn. 1).

MAYFAIR.—Unfurnished Maisonnette in exclusive position; two bed rooms, two reception rooms, bath room, and kitchen. Rental £300 inclusive. Mayfair 8022 (Extn. 1).

OVERLOOKING HANOVER-SQUARE.—A choice Service Flat in an excellent building; bed room, reception room, and bath room; constant hot water; passenger lift. Rent 10 guineas per week, including full service. Mayfair 8022 (Extn. 5).
WAY and WALLER, 5, Hanover-square, W.1.

HAMPSTEAD.—Newly decorated MANSION FLAT; three bed, bath, large reception, lounge hall, kitchen; NEW HOT-WATER SYSTEM; electric heating. Rent £130 per annum.—Apply BRITTON, POOLE and Co., 2, Wellington-road, St. John's Wood, N.W.8.

ST. JOHN'S WOOD.—Well-appointed SELF-CONTAINED UPPER MAISONNETTE; four bed, bath, two reception, lounge hall, kitchen. Rent £225 per annum. No premium. Recommended.—Apply BRITTON, POOLE and Co., as above.

MAIDA VALE.—Well FURNISHED MANSION FLAT; four bed, bath, two reception, kitchen; hot water system. Rent 9gns. per week.—Apply BRITTON, POOLE and Co., as above.

PORTMAN-SQUARE (close).—A lady going abroad will LET her well FURNISHED FLAT for about four months; two reception, two bed rooms, bath room, kitchen, telephone, &c. Rental 6gns. per week.—CLYMO and Co., 19, Baker-street, W.1.

PORTMAN-SQUARE (close).
A Bright and Sunny Flat in exclusive Mansion; two reception, three bed rooms, bath room, kitchen; lift; porters. Rental only £275 per annum. Moderate sum for improvements and fittings.—CLYMO and Co., 19, Baker-street, W.1.

MARBLE ARCH (close).—A newly decorated MANSION FLAT; large reception, two bed rooms, bath room, kitchen. Rental only £130 per annum. New carpets and fittings at valuation, or would be Let Furnished 5gns. per week.—Recommended by CLYMO and Co., 19, Baker-street, W.1 Welbeck 6858.

LANCASTER-GATE.—Unfurnished FLAT; two bed, two reception, kitchen, and bath; £125 per annum.
LANCASTER-GATE.—Well FURNISHED FLAT; two bed, reception, kitchen, and bath; 3½gns.
GOODWIN and SON, 152, New Bond-street, W.

5 GNS. PER WEEK.—WESTMINSTER.—Well FURNISHED bright MANSION FLAT; three bed rooms, two reception, kitchen, bath; telephone; reliable maid optional.—L. J. CURTIS and Co., Abbey House, 2, Victoria-street, S.W.1.

NO PREMIUM. THREE BED ROOMS, &c.
£135 PER ANNUM.—WESTMINSTER.—UNFURNISHED UPPER MAISONNETTE; balcony; three bed, one reception, kitchen, bath; newly decorated.—L. J. CURTIS and Co., as above.

A BACHELOR'S high-class FURNISHED SERVICE FLAT to be LET; good valeting; moderate.—Mayfair Chambers, 1, Balderton-street. Mayfair 1326.

A Bare Few Minutes from Earl's Court.—Attractively FURNISHED ONE-ROOM SERVICE FLATS. Running hot and cold water every room; from 29s. 6d., double 45s.—12, Redcliffe-square. Kens. 2557.

A Very comfortable SELF-CONTAINED SMALL FURNISHED FLAT available for short period; with or without service.—Inquiries 37, St. John's Wood-road, N.W.8. No agents.

KENSINGTON GARDENS
(on the North side).
A really fine FIRST FLOOR MAISONNETTE in this delightful situation; South aspect; constant hot water, central heating, electric power, parquet floors; four good bed rooms, two with lavatory basins, tiled bath room, two large reception rooms, offices; tastefully decorated and in good order. Long fair wear and tear lease. Rent £350 per annum. Premium for Lease, fittings, certain carpets and curtains. Inspected and strongly recommended.—ROW and SON, 35A, Kensington High-street, W.8.

CLOSE TO SOUTH KENSINGTON STATION.
A WELL FURNISHED spacious MAISONNETTE to be LET for 10 months or less; four bed, bath, two reception rooms. Rent only 7gns. per week.—Apply to W. A. ELLIS, 176, Brompton-road, S.W.3.

LEXHAM-GARDENS, KENSINGTON.
A House with Unfurnished SERVICE SUITES of two, three, and five rooms, bath room, &c., to be opened in March by lady, who will run it personally with private staff; also one large unfurnished ground-floor bed-sitting room and one small furnished room.—Write for particulars to Mrs. Merriman, 18, Barkston-gardens, S.W.5.

ADELPHI.—Small SELF-CONTAINED Unfurnished FLATS to be LET in quiet position near river and gardens; all modern conveniences. Rents from £150 to £225 per annum inclusive; no agents.—Apply Hayward, 14, John-street, Adelphi, W.C.2.

CONSTANT HOT WATER.
MAIDA VALE.—In an imposing Mansion Block to be LET immediately. An excellent FLAT with spacious and light rooms. Accommodation: Five bed, two reception, lounge hall, bath, hot and cold, kitchen, and usual offices. RENT £275 P.A.
Apply London County, 28, Sackville-street, W.1. Regent 3900.

FLATS AND CHAMBERS (continued)

BROMPTON ORATORY. SECOND FLOOR FLAT.
AN exceptional opportunity in this position at such a low rent. Two bed, two reception, kitchen, and bath.—Apply Estate Office, JOHN MEACOCK and Co., 9, Pelham-street, S.W.7. Kensington 5682, 8275. 6 GNS. P.W. OR NEAR OFFER.

ASHLEY-GARDENS, S.W.—One of these excellent FLATS, well FURNISHED, to be LET for sake of convenience, about three months, say, £9 9s. week, to careful tenant; two reception, four bed rooms; offers invited.—Agents, HERON and HERON, 135, Victoria-street, S.W.1.

ATTRACTIVE FLAT, close PORTLAND-PLACE and PARK, three bed, two reception, kitchen, bath room, &c.; constant hot water; rent and rates £285 per annum. Moderate sum for carpets.—Apply J. CROMWELL ASH, 56, Marylebone-lane, Wigmore-street, W.1.

RECENTLY OPENED
CARLTON COURT,
HERTFORD-STREET, MAYFAIR.
Modernly Furnished and decorated SERVICE SUITES. Every comfort and convenience. Self-contained Suites from 7-15 guineas per week. No extras.
Managing Director, Vincent Davico.
MAYFAIR 4307 (four lines).

FACING SOUTH AND WEST.
Constant hot water service and passenger lift.
CAMPDEN HILL, KENSINGTON.—Very fine CORNER FLAT available on new long lease, WITHOUT PREMIUM; five bed rooms, two reception rooms, bath room, kitchen, pantry, &c. Rent £525 per annum.—Agents, HUGHESDON and HINDS, 4, Abingdon-road, Kensington High-street.

SEVEN BED ROOMS, TWO RECEPTION, TWO BATH ROOMS.
CAVENDISH-SQUARE.—All rooms on one floor. Exceptionally well-appointed FLAT; fitted lavatory basins to all bed rooms; constant hot water, central heating, radiators, &c.; very light.—Agents, BIRD and WEBSTER, 49, Knightsbridge, S.W.1. Sloane 6245/6. £750 P.A. NO PREMIUM.

CAVENDISH-SQUARE (by).—Exclusive MANSION FLAT; central heating, constant hot water, fitted basins; three bed, bath, two reception rooms, lounge hall, kitchen. Small premium.—BERTRAM and Co., 10, Woodstock-street, W.1. Mayfair 1650 (opposite Marshall and Snelgrove). RENT £250 P.A.

CENTRAL LONDON.
CONSTANT HOT WATER. Refrigerator; tiled bath room and kitchen refitted; light and airy; fourth floor, lift; two reception, five beds; £326 per annum.—Apply Estate Office, Gordon Mansions, Francis-street, W.C.1. Museum 2377.

CHARMING, bright, sunny FLAT to be LET within few yards of Park; lift, constant hot water, electric lighting and heating, gas; every modern convenience.—Apply Commissionaire, 196, Queen's-gate, S.W.7.

CHEAP FAMILY MANSION FLAT.
CHELSEA.—Six bed, three reception. Rent £300; nominal premium.—BARKER and NEALE, 12, Lowndes-street, S.W.1.

CHELSEA EMBANKMENT.—Sunny FAMILY FLAT to be LET for few months; six bed, bath, two reception, kitchen, &c.; 8gns. per week.—Recommended by the Agents, MARLER and MARLER, 25, Sloane-street, S.W.1. Sloane 5234.

CLAPHAM PARK, S.W.4.—QUEENSWOOD COURT, KING'S-AVENUE. Further extensions. New Mansion FLATS; countrylike; central heating, constant hot water, lift, garages; tennis. From £120. 'Phone, Brixton 5794.

KNIGHTSBRIDGE, CLOSE TO HYDE PARK.
COMMODIOUS and very well FURNISHED FLAT to be LET for eight-10 weeks; constant hot water; six bed, two bath, three reception. Very moderate rent for quick let.—Apply to W. A. ELLIS, 176, Brompton-road, S.W.3.

DELIGHTFUL SERVICE FLAT, entirely refurnished; one or two bed, reception, bath room; from 8gns.—28, Wigmore-street. Welbeck 1780.

EMBASSY COURT,
91-93, JERMYN-STREET, S.W.1.
FLATS from seven guineas.
With two bed rooms from 10 guineas.
Bed-sitting rooms from four guineas.
High-class cuisine and service.
References to former tenants supplied.
Gerrard 1035-7.

QUEEN'S-GATE (ADJOINING). CLOSE TO PARK.
EXCEPTIONALLY ATTRACTIVE FURNISHED FLAT to be LET for three months; constant hot water, &c.; excellent maid to remain; three bed, bath, two reception rooms. Moderate rent.—Apply to W. A. ELLIS, 176, Brompton-road, S.W.3.

EXCELLENT MANSION FLAT; two sitting rooms, four-five bed rooms. Rent £210 per annum.—Campbell-Johnston, 2D, Oxford and Cambridge-mansions, Marylebone-road.

FLAT. Unfurnished, ENTRANCE FLOOR, PRINCE EDWARD-MANSIONS, Pembridge-square, W.2 (two minutes Kensington Gardens); two large reception rooms, five bed rooms, kitchen, bath room, &c.; radiator heating; £300 per annum.—Apply Hall Porter.

NEAR GLOUCESTER-ROAD STATION and OVERLOOKING GARDENS.
FLAT with two bed, one reception, kitchen, and bath, available 6 or 12 months at this very low rent.—Apply Estate Office, JOHN MEACOCK and Co., 9, Pelham-street, S.W.7. Kensington 5682, 8275. ONLY 3½ GNS. P.W.

FLAT, BICKENHALL MANSIONS.—Premium and fixtures, £75; rent £250; lease four years; four bed, two reception, hall, kitchen, bath. No agents.—Apply J. S. B., 108, Gt. Russell-street, W.C.

GROSVENOR HOUSE, Park-lane, W.1.—SERVICE FLATS. Furnished or unfurnished; rentals from £450 per annum.—Apply Estate Office, Park-lane, W.1. Grosvenor 6363.

GROSVENOR-STREET.—Charmingly FURNISHED FLAT to be LET; two bed rooms, bath room, reception room, kitchen, &c.; long let preferred.—Sole Agents, ROBINSON, WILLIAMS and BURNANDS, 89, Mount-street, W.1. Gros. 2430. 7 GNS. Per Week.

ONLY £150 PER ANNUM INCLUSIVE. NO PREMIUM.
HAMPSTEAD.—Delightful MANSION FLAT, comprising two-three bed rooms, bath room, one-two reception rooms, &c.; passenger and service lifts; porter; constant hot water.—To view apply Porter, Welbeck-mansions, Inglewood-road, West Hampstead.

HAMPSTEAD, near Heath and Tube.—Excellent MODERN FLAT; three rooms, kitchen, bath. £100 per annum and rates.—Sole Agents, CRACKNELL and HOW, 41, Heath-street, N.W.3. Hampstead 2171.

HAMPSTEAD (high ground, near station).—A really charming SELF-CONTAINED SECOND-FLOOR FLAT to be LET in detached house; very well fitted and decorated. Rent £250; moderate sum required for carpets, fixtures, fittings, &c.—MATCH and Co., Ltd., 14-15, College-crescent, Swiss Cottage, N.W.3.

HYDE PARK (Marble Arch).—FURNISHED FLAT, 3gns., newly decorated; sitting room, bed, kitchen, bath room.—Mivart, 59, Connaught-street. Paddington 3039.

HYDE PARK (almost facing).—Attractive TOP-FLOOR FLAT. Furnished; sitting, bed, private bath room, kitchen.—Padd. 6853.

CONSTANT HOT WATER.
KENSINGTON (highest part), near Gardens.—Delightful Unfurnished CORNER FLAT, with Southern aspect; two reception, five bed rooms, bath, kitchen, &c. Rent £550.—Agents, HERON and HERON, 135, Victoria-street, S.W.1.

FLATS AND CHAMBERS (continued)

Four Bed Rooms, three Reception Rooms, Bath, Kitchen.
KENSINGTON, S.W.5 (near Earl's Court Station).—A well FURNISHED SUNNY CORNER FLAT, with balcony, to be LET from now for four-six months; lift, porters, &c.—Recommended by and keys with RENT 8 GNS., WITH PLATE.
E. R. PRITCHARD and Co.,
13A, Gloucester-road, S.W.7. (Western 1167 and 1168.)

KENSINGTON GARDENS (adjoining).—Well-decorated FLAT to be LET; two bed rooms, bath room, double reception room, kitchen, &c. No premium.—Sole Agents:— £210 P.A.
MARSH and PARSONS,
40 and 42, Church-street, Kensington, W.8.

OVERLOOKING GARDEN SQUARE.
KENSINGTON, S.W.5 (close to Tube station).—Unusually spacious MANSION FLAT with six bed rooms, two fine reception rooms, lounge hall, bath room, and usual offices, to be LET on new lease without premium at £475 per annum; passenger lift, &c.—Recommended by HUGHESDON and HINDS, 4, Abingdon-road, Kensington High-street.

KENSINGTON.—Unfurnished MANSION FLAT. Five bed rooms, two reception. Rent £400. RICHARDS, 177, Regent-st., W. 'Phone, Regent 2913.

A GREAT BARGAIN.
KENSINGTON GARDENS (close to). CENTRAL HEATING; CONSTANT HOT WATER. Charming Flat, comprising four good bed rooms, tiled bath room, two magnificent reception rooms, with parquet floors and usual offices. Advantageous lease for moderate premium.—Apply MASON and MASON, 2A, Kensington High-street, W.8. ONLY £350 P.A.

Five bed rooms, two reception rooms, &c.
KENSINGTON, S.W.5 (facing Gardens Square and close to Earl's Court Station).—A new Lease can be secured of a well-arranged redecorated FLAT, WITHOUT PREMIUM.—Further particulars and order to view of:— £350 P.A.
E. R. PRITCHARD & Co.,
13A, Gloucester-road, S.W.7. (Western 1167 and 1168.)

CONSTANT HOT WATER. OVERLOOKING GARDENS.
KENSINGTON (close to Station).—Charming well-arranged MAISONNETTE FLAT; three double bed rooms, bath room, two fine reception rooms, kitchen, &c.; NO PREMIUM; new lease.—Sole Agents, MASON and MASON, 2A, Kensington High-street, W.8. Rent Only £250 P.A. Inclusive.

KENSINGTON (overlooking Gardens).—Charming ENTRANCE-FLOOR FLAT; two bed rooms, bath room, one reception room, kitchen, &c. Rent, Unfurnished, £160.—HOWELL, SON and BONNIN, 88A, Cromwell-road, S.W.7. (Western 5133-4.)

A QUEEN'S-GATE OPPORTUNITY.
MAGNIFICENT NEW SERVICE SUITES, furnished or unfurnished, from 35s. per week to £300 per annum, plus moderate fee for service; passenger lift, central heating, basins (hot and cold), gas fires; parquet floors; private telephones; excellent catering and valeting; garages and chauffeur's rooms.—Write Box F.304, The Times, E.C.4.

MARBLE ARCH.—Cambridge-street.—SELF-CONTAINED unfurnished MAISONNETTE; one sitting, two bed, bath, kitchen. £165.—Owner, Western 4968.

MARBLE ARCH (overlooking the Park).—Charming MANSION FLAT to be LET; bed room, bath room, reception room, and kitchen; lift; constant hot water; service if required.—Sole Agents, ROBINSON, WILLIAMS, and BURNANDS, 89, Mount-street, W.1. Grosvenor 2430. £250 P.A. INCLUSIVE, NO PREMIUM.

MAYFAIR (quiet situation).—Well FURNISHED SERVICE FLAT; two reception, two bed, bath; constant hot water. Rent only 12 guineas per week, including service.—Apply FREDK. HAZELL and Co., 121, Victoria-street, S.W.1.

MAYFAIR.
MOUNT-STREET.—An excellently FURNISHED and decorated THIRD FLOOR FLAT; passenger lift. Comprising three bed rooms, dressing room, two reception rooms, bath room, and kitchen. Three or six months. Maid might remain.—Agents, ROBINSON, WILLIAMS, and BURNANDS, 89, Mount-street, W.1. Grosvenor 2430. 16 GNS. P.W.

OFF SLOANE-SQUARE.—FURNISHED FLAT; sitting room, bed, kitchen, bath; 2½gns.; six months.—Office, Holbein House, S.W.1. (Vic. 4751.)

OVERLOOKING GARDENS.
ORATORY (close to).—An attractive MANSION FLAT, on first floor, and containing five bed, bath, two reception, and complete offices. CONSTANT HOT WATER, LIFT, PORTER, &c. Reasonable premium required for lease.—Apply to W. A. ELLIS, 176, Brompton-road, S.W.3. Sloane 2164-5. £285 P.A.

PORTMAN-SQUARE (by).—Spacious FURNISHED FLAT; two fine reception, four bed rooms, maid's room, usual offices; 9gns. per week will be accepted for long let.—STREET and LEWIS, 21, North Audley-street, W. Mayfair 3201.

PUTNEY.—Excellent GROUND-FLOOR FLAT; two reception, four bed, bath, separate w.c., Ideal boiler; garden; large garage. Rent £200.—54, Upper Richmond-road, S.W.15. Putney 2696.

ONLY £155 PER ANNUM INCLUSIVE.
NO PREMIUM.
QUEEN'S-GATE (adjoining).—Delightful FIRST-FLOOR FLAT, recently redecorated and replete with modern conveniences, comprising bed room, bath room, reception room, and kitchen.—To view apply Housekeeper, 11, Manson-place, South Kensington, S.W.7.

SERVICE FLATS.
20, JERMYN-STREET, S.W.1.
and
3, CORK-STREET, W.1.
The comforts of an hotel and home combined. Family and bachelor service flats to be Let for long or short periods.
Excellent cuisine, lift, electric light, 'phone, constant hot water; rents, inclusive of service, from 5 to 15 guineas.—Gordon Chambers Co., Ltd., 20, Jermyn-street, S.W.1. 'Phone, Gerrard 0342.

SERVICE FLATS, Furnished and Unfurnished, near Abbey. Excellent restaurant, residents only.—87, Victoria-street, Westminster, S.W.1.

SERVICE FLATS.
(facing the Park).
Furnished or Unfurnished for any Period.
Furnished rentals reduced during the winter months.
High-class Restaurant. Children specially catered for.
Apply KENSINGTON PALACE MANSIONS,
De Vere-gardens, London, W.8.
Telephone: Kensington 3675 (six lines).

CONSTANT HOT WATER.
SOUTH KENSINGTON.—Exceptionally Attractive MAISONNETTE on First and Second Floors; three bed rooms, bath room, two reception rooms, &c.; large and bright rooms; entirely redecorated. Rent £350 per annum inclusive. No premium.—Sole Agents, KNIGHT and Co., 14, Cromwell-place, S.W.7. Western 3424.

STUDIO FLAT. RENT £250 PER ANNUM.
ST. JOHN'S WOOD.—Excellent SELF-CONTAINED FLAT; large studio, large reception room, also four rooms, kitchen, and bath room. Non-repairing Lease.—BERTRAM and Co., 10, Woodstock-street, W.1. (Mayfair 1650.) Opposite Marshall and Snelgrove.

SOUTH KENSINGTON.
SUNNY MANSION FLAT, containing four bed rooms, bath, two excellent reception rooms, kitchen, scullery, pantry, &c.; constant hot water, &c.; passenger lift. Rent £400 per annum. No premium.—Sole Agents, COLLBRAN, SWAAB and Co., 21, Sloane-street, S.W. (Sloane 4747.)

LARKHALL ESTATE, CLAPHAM. NEW FLATS.
THE LAST THREE BLOCKS are now AVAILABLE for LETTING; three-five rooms, constant hot water; Frigidaire fitments; lock-up garages; large well-planned rooms; pleasant garden surroundings. Rents, together with rates, from £2 2s. to £2 16s. per week.—Apply for illustrated booklet, Secretary, Dept. D/T, Estate Office, Albion-road, S.W.8. Telephone, Brixton 4681.

THORNEY COURT.—UNFURNISHED FLAT to be LET, containing three reception rooms, seven bed rooms, two bath rooms, &c. Rent £1,000. Can be viewed at any time.—Apply to Hall Porter, Thorney Court, Palace-gate, W.—Further particulars apply DARKIN and TALBOT-PONSONBY, 17, Victoria-street, S.W.1.

VICTORIA.—SELF-CONTAINED MAISONNETTE, third and fourth floors, in lady's quiet house; five rooms, bath room. Lease five years. Rent £145.—Write Box 03769, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

SOUTH KENSINGTON STATION.
WELL-FURNISHED UPPER PART with four bed, two reception, kitchen, and bath. Available 6 or 9 months.—Apply Estate Office, JOHN MEACOCK and Co., 9, Pelham-street, S.W.7. Kensington 5682, 8275. 6 GNS. P.W.

WESTMINSTER (best position).—An exceptionally fine CORNER MANSION FLAT to be LET, Unfurnished; five bed rooms, two reception, kitchen, bath room, &c. Rent £375 per annum. No premium. New lease.—Apply CHAS. V. STEVENS and Co., 56, Buckingham-gate, S.W.1. Vic. 4806.

WESTMINSTER (very quiet).—Excellent MANSION FLAT to be LET, Unfurnished; two bed rooms, two reception, kitchen, bath room.—Keys with CHAS. V. STEVENS and Co., 56, Buckingham-gate, S.W.1. Vic. 4806. £200 P.A.

FURNISHED SERVICE FLAT.
WHITEHALL COURT.—Two bed rooms, one reception room and bath room; beautifully furnished, now available.—Apply Estate Office, Whitehall Court, S.W.1. Telephone, Victoria 3160.

5, WESTBOURNE-TERRACE (minute Hyde Park).—Charming MAISONNETTES, newly constructed and decorated by Maple; two reception, three bed rooms; £250 to £350; open to view.—Further particulars Mrs. Steele, Brent Lodge, Finchley Way, N.3. Finchley 4779.

60, SOUTH AUDLEY-STREET.—Unfurnished SERVICE FLAT; one sitting room panelled, two bed rooms, bath, and kitchenette; central heating, continual hot water, parquet floors; lift; very light and quiet; third floor; £300 per annum, including service; £500 premium. Free any time. Twelve years' lease.

FLATS AND CHAMBERS (continued)

SERVICE FLAT, MAYFAIR. First Floor. Furnished or Unfurnished. Inclusive rental £275.—PERKS and LANNING, 37, Clarges-street, W.1.

4 GNS.—KENSINGTON.—Comfortably FURNISHED SECOND-FLOOR MANSION FLAT; three bed rooms, bath, two reception, kitchen, &c.—Agents,
DRAKE and RUCK,
39, Alfred-place, South Kensington (opposite Station).

CONSTANT HOT WATER SUPPLY.
£225.—QUEEN'S-GATE (off).—Light and airy THIRD-FLOOR MAISONNETTE; four bed rooms, two reception rooms, bath, &c. Fittings £100.—Agents,
DRAKE and RUCK,
39, Alfred-place, South Kensington (opposite Station).

£310 PER ANNUM.—LANCASTER-GATE.—A unique UPPER MAISONNETTE, commanding uninterrupted southerly views across Kensington Gardens; three bed rooms (one very large), bath room, two reception rooms (one very large), kitchen; CONSTANT HOT WATER. Reasonable premium.—STUART HEPBURN and Co., 39-41, Brompton-road, S.W.3. (Ken. 9320.)

SEASIDE AND COUNTRY

BEDFORD.—Spacious UPPER FLAT, attractively Furnished; electric light and power; telephone; constant hot water; separate tradesmen's entrance; own garden and garage; 5 guineas weekly.—Write Box A.57, The Times, E.C.4.

FOLKESTONE.—To be LET, May to Sept., newly done up FLAT, all on first floor; four bed, one sitting, one dining room, long corridor, good kitchen and offices; all modern conveniences.—Box 44, Smith's Library, Sandgate-road, Folkestone.

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REQUIRED
BY GENUINE APPLICANTS,
UNFURNISHED FLATS.

Bed.	Rec.	Rent.	Locality.
5	2	£350	WEST or S.W.1
6	3	£600	REGENT'S PARK
7	3	£750	WEST or S.W.1

Particulars to BIRD and WEBSTER, 49, Knightsbridge, S.W.1. Sloane 6245.

FURNISHED FLAT WANTED; bed, sitting, bath room, breakfast. £100-£120, convenient city; full particulars.—Write Box A.58, The Times, E.C.4.

WANTED, three-piece bachelor SERVICE FLAT, situated W.1, S.W.1. State rent and whether central heated.—Write Box 03761, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

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3 lines 6s. 9d. (minimum)

DIXON & CO.,
Railway-approach, SUTTON, Surrey.
Tele., Sutton 3097 (three lines), and at Cheam.

CHEAM, 8min. station, under one mile Banstead Downs and Golf.—Very well planned and convenient modern detached FREEHOLD RESIDENCE, "GARTH," CORNWALL-ROAD; fitted modern improvements; six bed rooms, ample storage space, good tiled bath room, lounge hall with slatted ceiling, dining room with oak panelled ingle, drawing room, loggia, complete domestic offices; good gardens, about TWO-FIFTHS of an ACRE; garage; electric light. By AUCTION 13th March (unless previously sold).

SUTTON, secluded position, well-wooded district, close to station, 5min. bus routes.—Double-fronted detached RESIDENCE, well arranged on TWO FLOORS; electric light, modern conveniences; six bed rooms, dressing room, bath room, principal and secondary staircases, three excellent reception rooms, light, complete domestic offices; detached brick garage or stabling with man's room over; well-timbered, tastefully laid-out pleasure grounds, about ONE and a QUARTER ACRE, tennis court, greenhouse. FREEHOLD £2,250.

SUTTON, best residential part, only 7min. station and shops.—Soundly constructed imposing detached FREEHOLD RESIDENCE, "WAKEFIELD," WORCESTER-ROAD, having good frontages to two roads; seven bed rooms, dressing, and box rooms, good bath room, ground-floor lavatory, three excellent reception rooms, light and complete domestic offices; excellent well-maintained GARDENS of about HALF an ACRE; conservatory; garage space. By AUCTION 13th March.
Particulars of these and other available properties may be obtained from DIXON and Co., as above.

HIGHGATE, almost adjoining "Kenwood."
EXCEPTIONALLY charming modern detached NON-BASEMENT RESIDENCE, designed in Georgian style, planned labour-saving lines, well-appointed, central heating, &c.; occupying one of the best positions, short drive Town, close all means conveyance, golf and open spaces; six bed rooms, two reception rooms, lounge hall, sun lounge; large garden; garage; £4,000.

OAKLEIGH PARK.
HANDSOME Detached pre-War built RESIDENCE, occupying most convenient position in high-class residential district, within short drive Town, close main line station, car and bus routes to Tube, golf courses and shops; good repair, well fitted; four bed rooms, two reception rooms; double garage with two rooms over; large garden; tennis lawn; CENTRAL HEATING. FREEHOLD £3,250.—STURT and TIVENDALE, Highgate, N.6.

A HOUSE five minutes from Station, 16, MANSEL-ROAD, WIMBLEDON; six beds, &c., large rooms, and garden. For SALE privately or by Auction, March 18th next, by
OGDENS OF WIMBLEDON,
Auction Offices facing the Station. 'Phone 0044.

ADDISCOMBE, facing Golf Course.—FREEHOLD £1,800; four bed, bath, three reception, kitchen, and scullery; pretty garden.—J., 53, Lucerne-road, Thornton Heath.

PUTNEY COMMON.
Facing Common and close to Roehampton Club.
AN excellent non-basement two-floor RESIDENCE, with pretty garden, five bed rooms, bathroom, two reception rooms, usual offices; electric light and gas; garage. FREEHOLD, only £2,000. Bargain.
HOUGHTONS, 3, PUTNEY-HILL,
and at Richmond and Kew Gardens.
Putney 5361 (four lines). Richmond 3141 (four lines).

PUTNEY.
(Adjoining the Polo Grounds.)
ATTRACTIVE MODERN CORNER DETACHED NON-BASEMENT RESIDENCE; six bed rooms, dressing room, bath room, three reception, compact domestic offices; all modern conveniences; large gardens; space for garage.
PRICE £2,400.
Sole Agents, WILLIAM WILLETT, Ltd., Sloane-square, S.W.1. (Sloane 8141.)

CHORLEY WOOD, HERTS.—Bargain; near station; splendid train service.—Charming little HOUSE in well-stocked, laid-out garden 70 yards by 10, rockeries, pergola; two reception, three bed, bath (hot and cold), tiled hall, kitchen, &c.; electric light, gas, company's water; built-in wardrobe, dressing table, window seat, bookcases; Freehold £1,200; £800 mortgage could remain; would sell furnished at valuation, as owner ordered abroad.—Write Box M.1540, The Times, E.C.4.

EALING.
FAVOURITE residential situation on high ground.—Attractive MODERN NON-BASEMENT RESIDENCE; six bed rooms, bath room, three reception rooms, &c.
Electric light. Central heating.
Good garden.
PRICE £1,450.
Keys with WILLIAM WILLETT, Ltd., Sloane-square, S.W.1. (Sloane 8141.)

HAMPSTEAD GARDEN SUBURB PROPERTIES.—Specially appointed Agents, COPARTS, Ltd., Golders Green, N.W.11 (opposite Tube).

KINGSTON HILL.
CLOSE TO RICHMOND PARK.
NEWLY-BUILT "TUDOR-STYLE" RESIDENCE, occupying an unrivalled situation at the summit of the Hill. The house is in a quiet cul-de-sac, standing in over ¼-acre of grounds, and contains three reception rooms, five bed rooms, two bath rooms, and excellent domestic offices.
All modern conveniences, including central heating, parquet floors, independent hot water system.
Garage for two cars.
FREEHOLD FOR SALE.
Agents:—Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1.

SURBITON (convenient station and shops).—Well-built pre-War CORNER HOUSE, non-basement; three reception, seven bed, bath, &c.; electric light and gas; nice garden; space for garage; £1,600 FREEHOLD.—HIRD, 53, Fife-road, Kingston.

THAMES DITTON.—Bargain, £1,495. No agents.—Detached FREEHOLD; four bed, two sitting, separate kitchen and scullery, bath, lavatory; central heating, electric light; space small garage; excellent condition; 10 minutes two stations and two golf; two minutes tennis, river, shops, trams, buses.—Write Box M.1539, The Times, E.C.4.

TO be LET Unfurnished, charming detached HOUSE, standing in very large well-stocked garden; garage; electric light; 39s. per week inclusive; 25 minutes Waterloo; highest references required; agreement.—Write Box G.436, The Times, E.C.4.

WIMBLEDON COMMON (near), close King's College School.—Exceedingly attractive RESIDENCE; five bed and dressing, bath room, two reception, &c.; good garden; detached garage. FREEHOLD £1,795. Specially recommended.—Sole Agents, HAWES and Co., facing Wimbledon Station. Phone, 1000.

SUBURBAN HOUSES (continued)

WIMBLEDON COMMON, delightfully wooded situation; gravel soil.—Most charming, well-planned modern RESIDENCE; panelled hall, cloak room, drawing room 21ft. by 13ft. 3in., dining room, study, five good bed, tiled bath, and offices; excellent garden; garage. FREEHOLD £2,600.—Pearson, "Meadow View," Worcester Park. Malden 0972.

WIMBLEDON PARK.—Convenient FREEHOLD HOUSE for SALE; six bed, &c.—PENMAN and Co., 104, Guilford-street. Terminus 3914.

WIMBLEDON COMMON.
Quiet and Convenient Situation.
WELL-BUILT detached RESIDENCE, standing in own grounds; 12 bed and dressing rooms, three bath rooms, three reception rooms, &c.
Oak floors throughout. Central heating and independent hot water supply. Lavatory basins in principal bed rooms.
Garage and stabling. Lodge.
TWO ACRES.
Matured grounds; tennis court and orchard.
FREEHOLD £6,500.
Sole Agents, WILLIAM WILLETT, Ltd., Sloane-square, S.W.1. (Sloane 8141.)

WIMBLEDON (high ground, short distance of Common).—Very attractive Modern Detached RESIDENCE; seven bed rooms, two bath rooms, two large reception, lounge; choice garden; Garage for two cars. FREEHOLD £4,000 or offer.—CROSS and PRIOR, 54, High-street, and 64, Hill-road, Wimbledon.

FURNISHED SUBURBAN HOUSES

MITCHAM.—FURNISHED HOUSE, five bed rooms, one dressing, three reception and study, bath, three lavatories; range and gas cooker; separate hot water boiler; gas and electric light; nice garden; quiet road, close bus, Tube, and trains; City 35 minutes; £180.—33, The Park, Mitcham.

PROPERTY INVESTMENTS

A Magnificent PROPERTY, STREATHAM, producing £500 a year absolutely net; 70 years; price £4,000; Paying over 12 per cent.—BM/WHWG, London, W.C.1.

BLOCK of SIXTEEN SERVICE FLATS, in the heart of the West End; the building is fitted passenger lift, and the flats, the total rents of which are £7,000 per annum, are well furnished; all catering is undertaken, and the receipts therefrom keep the staff. PRICE £11,500 (substantial mortgage arranged), including the complete furniture and valuable lease.—Particulars in confidence only.—WAY and WALLER, 5, Hanover-square, W.1. Mayfair 8022 (Extension 3).

FREEHOLD SHOPS and PREMISES, main road market, let full repairing lease at £360 per annum. Price £3,600.—NICHOLSONS, 1, Queen-street, E.C.

NEARLY 10 PER CENT.
FREEHOLD INVESTMENT in good central position in SOUTH KENSINGTON, consisting of BLOCK of FOUR FLATS let on repairing leases producing net income of about £577 per annum. Price, FREEHOLD, £6,000.—HOWELL, SON and BONNIN, 88A, Cromwell-road, S.W.7. (Western 5133-4.)

FINSBURY PARK, 49, Gloucester-road, 12 rooms; 85 and 109, Queen's-road, 13 rooms and 11 rooms; 83, Finsbury Park-road, nine rooms. LEASEHOLD RESIDENCES with POSSESSION. AUCTION particulars of FRED VARLEY and SON, 1, Stroud Green-road, Finsbury Park.

INVESTMENT SECURED on fine modern FREEHOLD BUSINESS PREMISES, situated in well-known and increasingly valuable trading centre. Let on one long full repairing lease to a multiple company. Security offered equivalent to that shown by ground-rents but paying 6½ per cent. Suit medium-sized fund.—Apply
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WIMBLEDON.—Block of 10 SELF-CONTAINED FLATS; net income £575. Price £5,650.—Apply DUDLEY SAMUEL and HARRISON, 29, Maddox-street, W.1.

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BEXHILL & COODEN BEACH.
Furnished and Unfurnished Houses.
STAINES and Co., 28, Devonshire-road. 'Phone 349.

BEXHILL-ON-SEA & COODEN.
FURNISHED HOUSE AGENTS, STEVENS and SONS.

CHARMING FURNISHED HOUSE, standing high; 18 miles London; labour-saving; two sitting, five bed; constant hot water; garage; garden, orchard; golf, Denham, Moor Park; 7gns weekly, including gardener.—Write Box G.454, The Times, E.C.4.

DEVON.—To be LET for month from April 24, attractive, well FURNISHED HOUSE; three sitting, six bed, bath, usual offices; telephone; gardener-chauffeur; tennis court, garage; riding, fishing; beautiful situation, adjoining Dartmoor; Tavistock six miles; maids by arrangement. Rent 7 guineas.—Write Box G.443, The Times, E.C.4.

EASTBOURNE.—Little HOUSE, light, airy; modern; two bath; six bed and dressing, billiard room; garage; three months from May.—3, Jevington-gardens.

KENT (31 miles London).—To be LET FURNISHED, six months or longer, very attractive, comfortable HOUSE; ideal situation; three reception, five bed (two with hot and cold), school room, play room, cloak room; central heating, electric light; beautiful garden, hard tennis court.—Write Box P.941, The Times, E.C.4.

KINNORDY, Kirriemuir, Angus.—To be LET, FURNISHED, preferably for a period of years, KINNORDY HOUSE, near KIRRIEMUIR, overlooking Strathmore Valley, with about 4,000 ACRES; very good low-ground shooting; the house is exceptionally well furnished, lit with electric light, and accommodates a large party.—For further particulars and photograph apply Wilkie and Dundas, Solicitors, Kirriemuir, Angus.

NEWBURY.—For particulars of all FURNISHED HOUSES available in and around NEWBURY apply to
THAKE and PAGINTON, Land Agents, Newbury.

TO BE LET FURNISHED FOR ANY PERIOD.
OXFORD (11 miles).—Fine position, high up on gravel soil, facing South, with magnificent views.—Attractive old-world HOUSE, containing lounge hall, three reception rooms, bath room, nine bed rooms; electric light, gas, co.'s water; stabling, garage; well-laid-out gardens of THREE ACRES, with tennis and other lawns, &c.
TRESIDDER and Co., 37, Albemarle-street, W.1.

SMALL, well-Furnished HOUSE, between Maidstone and Sheerness, or neighbourhood of Forest Row; eight months from March 20; light; garage; garden.—Mrs. W., Greenhall, Forest Row.

SOUTH HANTS, BEAULIEU.—To be LET, FURNISHED, Gentleman's COTTAGE RESIDENCE, on private road; lounge with cloak room, two reception rooms, six bed and dressing rooms, bath room; electric light, telephone; garage and outbuildings; cottage (with gardener who will remain); attractive Grounds of FIVE ACRES. To be Let for period up to 12 months at moderate rental.—Apply SAWBRIDGE and SON, Estate Agents, Albion-place, Southampton.

TO be LET, OLD-WORLD FARMHOUSE, beautifully FURNISHED; good fruit, vegetable gardens; dining, drawing, six bed, dressing, bath (geyser), w.c.; Co.'s gas, water, usual domestic offices; close station, main line S.R.; 3½ guineas weekly, less year.—Mrs. Duncan, Staplehurst, Kent.

TO be LET, ELIZABETHAN FARMHOUSE, Leith Hill district; three reception rooms and music room, seven bed rooms; happy peaceful home; May, June, July, August.—W., 9, The Vale, Chelsea.

GARNSTONE CASTLE, HEREFORDSHIRE.
WITH 6,500 ACRES OF SHOOTING.
TO be LET on LEASE, Furnished (or Unfurnished); contains four entertaining rooms, smoke room, 17 principal bed and dressing rooms, nine servants' rooms; central heating, electric light, good water supply; bath rooms and lavatories, servants' hall, kitchens, and other offices; kitchen and flower gardens, with lovely lawns and grounds; greenhouses, garages, stables, &c.; four cottages; deer park; shooting over 6,500 acres with well-placed coverts capable of holding a large head of game; good stock on ground and rearing done this season; hunting with two packs; two golf courses within easy reach; about 50 ACRES of land if required.—For further particulars, and to view, apply J. INGLIS, Land Agent, Drybridge, Hereford.

WEYMOUTH.—Charming, comfortable HOUSE; lovely views; three sitting, six bed rooms; garden opening beach, some months; maids stay.—Write Box M.1685, The Times, E.C.4.

COUNTRY AND SEASIDE

3 lines 6s. 9d. (minimum)

ATTRACTIVE detached MODERN HOUSE, three sitting, four bed, £130 per annum. Also charming, small, self-contained flat; five rooms (separate entry), with pretty garden; one minute station; 35s. week inclusive.—Owner, 39, Gresham-road, Staines.

ATTRACTIVE RIVERSIDE BUNGALOW RESIDENCE on a beautifully quiet reach above Henley. For SALE at low price, or to be LET Furnished at very nominal rental for 12 months; seven bed rooms. FIVE ACRES.—Recommended by SIMMONS and SONS, Henley-on-Thames (1738).

BEAUTIFUL FRENSHAM, FARNHAM.—The choice RESIDENCE, "THE OUTLOOK," for SALE by AUCTION on March 3rd, or privately in meantime; lovely perfectly secluded position on a hill; six bed, bath (hot and cold), three reception; garage two cars; one acre; central heating, electric light, gas, &c.—Sole Agent, REGINALD C. S. EVENNETT, F.A.I., Farnham; and at Haslemere and Hindhead.

(Continued on Page 30)

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30 & 31, LONG ACRE, W.C.
4,500ft. super and spacious offices.
WITH POSSESSION.
Upper part six Flats and Restaurant, producing £485 p.a.
PRICE £20,000.

ST. GEORGE'S CIRCUS.
WATERLOO-ROAD, S.E.1,
at Junction of six Main Roads,
COMMANDING
FREEHOLD PREMISES
(11,000ft. super), including Spacious Hall, Offices, &c.
FOR SALE WITH POSSESSION.
PRICE £25,000.
OR MIGHT BE LET.

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Nos. 37, 38, 40, and 41,
BASINGHALL-STREET,
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SHOPS AND OFFICES,
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£2,226 PER ANNUM.
Lease 28 years unexpired; ground-rent £400 per annum.
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6-10, WARDROBE-PLACE.
JUST OFF LUDGATE-HILL.
SHOPS & OFFICES,
mostly let.
Exclusive rental value
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Lease, 29 years. Head-rents, £870.
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A GREAT BARGAIN.

45 MINUTES PADDINGTON.
FAVOURITE DISTRICT. HIGH UP. SOUTH ASPECT. GOLF. HUNTING.

DELIGHTFUL QUEEN ANNE RESIDENCE
in excellent order throughout.

Approached by a carriage drive, and containing:—Entrance hall, gentlemen's cloak room, two-three reception, seven-eight bed, bath (second bath room easily installed), all bright rooms. Constant hot water. Company's gas and water. Electric light shortly available. Modern drainage. Telephone. Garage for two cars, large barn.

WELL-TIMBERED GARDENS AND GROUNDS, with tennis lawn, productive kitchen garden, &c.
ABOUT 3 ACRES.
OFFERED AT £2,950 FREEHOLD.
Inspected and recommended by EWART, WELLS and Co., 11, Bolton-street, Piccadilly, W.1. (Gros. 1458.)

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45 MINUTES OUT. NEAR GOLF.
RURAL POSITION, BUT NOT ISOLATED.

PICTURESQUE MODERNIZED RESIDENCE
standing well away from main road. In excellent order throughout and having accommodation on two floors only.

Pretty porch, entrance hall, three reception (one measuring 30ft. × 16ft.), six-seven bed rooms, bath room, good offices. Casement windows. Two staircases. Radiators throughout. Constant hot water; telephone. Electric light shortly available. Company's water. Well-timbered gardens and grounds, paddocks, &c., in all about

3 ACRES FREEHOLD.
AT A SACRIFICIAL PRICE.
Full details and illustrations of EWART, WELLS and Co., 11, Bolton-street, Piccadilly, W.1. (Gros. 1458.)

WILLIAM WILLETT, Ltd.

SLOANE-SQUARE, S.W.1. ('Phone: Sloane 8141.)

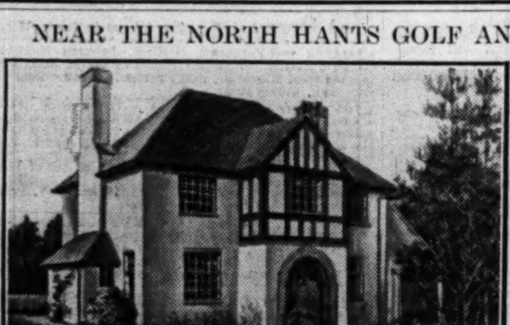
NEW L ANDS, AUGUSTUS-ROAD.

WIMBLEDON COMMON.

On high ground, gravel and sand.

WILLETT-BUILT.
A typical House on the Estate. Ready for early occupation.
Decorations to purchaser's reasonable requirements.
Large garden with trees and lawn.
SPACE FOR GARAGE.
HOUSES BUILT TO ORDER.
For particulars of above and other houses now in course of erection apply:—
WILLIAM WILLETT, Ltd.,
SLOANE-SQUARE, S.W.1.
Tele., Sloane 8141.
And at South Kensington, Hampstead, Roehampton, and Hove. Joinery Workshops, Parsons Green, S.W.

NEAR THE NORTH HANTS GOLF AND TENNIS CLUB.



FLEET, HANTS.
An attractive five-bedroomed brick-built RESIDENCE, occupying a delightfully high and secluded position. The fine large drawing room is a special feature.
Excellent decorative order.
Co.'s electric light, gas, and water. Garage.
MATURED GARDEN
with Tennis Court and Woodland.
£2,350 FREEHOLD, or by AUCTION.
ALFRED PEARSON and SON,
Auctioneers, Fleet, Hants. Tele. 118.

COUNTRY AND SEASIDE
(Continued from Page 29)

HEREFORDSHIRE

NEAR ROSS-ON-WYE.

A Perfectly-appointed and very charming old-fashioned COUNTRY RESIDENCE (part dating from 1503), in one of the finest positions in the county, with sunny aspect, and standing in about

40 ACRES.

The Residence, which is replete with all conveniences, is approached by long well-timbered drive and is conveniently arranged, and contains hall, three reception, 12 bed and dressing rooms, three bath (hot and cold), and well-arranged domestic offices; electric light, telephone, central heating.

FOUR COTTAGES

are included, as also are farmbuildings, stabling, garage, &c., and the lovely old-world grounds are a particularly delightful feature, the well-wooded meadowlands being of good rich quality.

Hunting, shooting, golf, salmon and trout fishing.

Price and full particulars from Owner's Agents, W. HUGHES and SON, Ltd., 38, College Green, Bristol, who most confidently recommend from personal inspection. (17010.)

SONNING-ON-THAMES.

ADJOINING GOLF CLUB.—Tudor Cottage Residence. Every modern convenience, tasteful, ready for occupation. Freehold.—For inspection and terms apply PADDICK, Builder, Sonning.

COUNTRY AND SEASIDE (continued)

BUCKLAND & SONS,

Auctioneers, Estate Agents, and Valuers,
WINDSOR (Tele. 48), Slough (Tele. 28).
Reading (Tele. 1890).

BERKS, in a good social and hunting district.—Gentleman's RESIDENTIAL and PROFIT FARM 57½ ACRES. Charming old house, lounge hall, three reception, seven bed and dressing rooms, bath room. Centrally heated and containing a quantity of old oak. Pleasant gardens and grounds. Garage. Farm buildings. Two pairs of modern cottages. £7,500. (Folio 8053.)

PENN.

In the Chalfont country, 50 minutes from Town.

ATTRACTIVE MODERN RESIDENCE; four-five bed rooms, bath room, two w.c.s, two reception rooms, hall and usual offices.
Main electric light and water. Modern drainage.
3½ ACRES.
Well-planned grounds; tennis court; orchard, and paddocks. (Ideal for poultry or dogs.)
FREEHOLD £3,150.
Sole Agents, WILLIAM WILLETT, Ltd., Sloane-square, S.W.1. (Sloane 8141.)

BOURNEMOUTH AGENTS,

A. V. WELCH AND CO. EST. 1893.

BOURNEMOUTH HOUSE AGENTS,

REBBECK BROS., THE SQUARE.

BRIGHTON.—Fine double-fronted non-basement RESIDENCE on high ground, South aspect, within easy distance of sea front, close to Brighton College; seven bed, tiled bath, two large reception, conservatory, kitchen, and scullery; suitable nursing home, private school, &c.; £2,000 FREEHOLD.—7, St. George's-road, Brighton.

COUNTRY AND SEASIDE (continued)

GEERING & COLYER, F.A.I.,

Auctioneers, Land Agents and Valuers.
ASHFORD, KENT (Tele. 25);
Hawkhurst, Kent (Tele. 19); and Rye, Sussex (Tele. 55).

KENT, Folkestone-Ashford, between.—Delightfully situated charming OLD-WORLD RESIDENCE with wealth of old oak beams, &c.: four bed, bath (hot and cold), two reception; telephone, electric light; large barn, outbuildings, &c.; attractive gardens and paddock 2½ ACRES. FREEHOLD £2,000. POSSESSION. Illustrated particulars on application.

SUSSEX HILLS, 65mins. Town.—MODERN FAMILY RESIDENCE; seven bed, bath, three reception, conservatory; company's water, gas, and electric light, main drainage; garage; beautifully timbered gardens, tennis lawn, 1¼ ACRE. FREEHOLD ONLY £2,200. POSSESSION. Photos.

KENT, Ashford-Tenterden, between; easy reach important market town with junction station.—POULTRY or FRUIT FARM, 13 ACRES grass; exceptionally attractive brick-built BUNGALOW RESIDENCE; company's water; outbuildings, gardens, &c. FREEHOLD £1,300. POSSESSION.

SUSSEX HILLS, between Rye and Hawkhurst.—Beautiful sunny position; attractive FREEHOLD MODERN RESIDENCE; five bed, bath, two reception, electric light; gardens and grounds; garage, outbuildings; small farmery and meadowland about 20 ACRES. £2,600. POSSESSION.

KENT, charming and convenient rural spot, close old-world village, easy reach important market town with junction station.—Unusually charming RESIDENCE (XVIth and XVIIth Century) with wealth of old oak; six bed and dressing, bath, two reception, lounge hall, &c.; company's water, modern drainage, electric light, telephone; cottage; garage; prettily timbered gardens and grounds 1½ ACRE. FREEHOLD £2,600. POSSESSION. Photos.

GEERING and COLYER, as above.

BUDLEIGH SALTERTON. — A well-equipped MODERN RESIDENCE on edge of golf links, far-reaching views; three reception, seven bed, one dressing, two bath rooms; every convenience; electric light, telephone; garage; good gardens. Leasehold, 95 years; low ground-rent £12 per annum. PRICE £6,000.—For further particulars apply PALMER'S ESTATE Office, Budleigh Salterton.

ABOUT 30 MINUTES TOWN.

BUCKS, five minutes station.—GEORGIAN MODERN LABOUR-SAVING brick RESIDENCE; two sunny reception, five bed; brick garage and outbuildings; central heating; tennis court, ¾ ACRE well-stocked garden. Surveyed.—GIFFORD and SONS, 26, North Audley-street. Mayfair 1802-3.

GENUINE BARGAIN. £2,200 FREEHOLD.

OWNER MUST SELL SOON AT FIRST FAIR OFFER.

CHARMING, secluded, yet only 30 minutes London (S.). Detached Pre-War HOUSE for IMMEDIATE SALE; two reception, four bed rooms and excellent offices; HOT AND COLD BASINS IN ALL BED ROOMS, electricity, gas; telephone, &c.; lawns, fruit trees, &c. PRICE, FREEHOLD, £2,150 and possession at once. No Agents.—Write "Owner," Box M.1447, The Times, E.C.4.

BOGNOR, FELPHAM.
PRICE REDUCED TO £1,575 FREEHOLD.

CHOICE of THREE well-built Attractive Detached RESIDENCES in an ideal position overlooking sea with private beach and sands and on a private estate; large reception room, hall, four bed rooms, bath room; large garage; water, gas, telephone.—DENSHAM and LAMBERT, Chartered Surveyors, 23A, Savile-row, W.1.

CROWBOROUGH HILLS.—Unique high and healthy position, adjoining golf links; fine replica old Sussex FARMHOUSE; three reception, seven bed, two bath; double garage; electric light, central heating; large garden room or studio; delightful grounds 1½ ACRE; £4,150 FREEHOLD.—Photos from Sole Agents, R. T. INNES, Crowborough. Tele., 46.

HAMPSHIRE COAST.

DELIGHTFUL situation on estuary of river.—Charming RESIDENCE, with about 14 ACRES; three reception, eight bed and dressing rooms, three bath rooms; electric light; garage for three. About 23 years unexpired. Rent £150 per annum. PRICE £2,000. Furniture can be purchased.—HEWITT and Co., The New Forest and District Estate Offices, Lymington, Hants.

LEASE OF A MODERNIZED FARM HOUSE FOR SALE.

DELIGHTFUL XVth CENTURY FARMHOUSE (oak beams and floors) with later additions. Lovely sheltered position; delightful grounds of 2½ ACRES. Lounge hall, three reception rooms, five bed rooms, bath room, usual offices; electric light, central heating; farm buildings; good order. Moderate price for quick sale.—Apply REGINALD C. S. EVENNETT, F.A.I., Haslemere (Tele. No. 10); also at Hindhead and Farnham.

EASTBOURNE AGENT,

EDGAR HORN. 'Phone 1801.

COLLINS & COLLINS.

GROSVENOR 2260 (2 lines)

SOMERSET.

Unrivalled position facing south, on a hill 800ft. above sea level, amidst glorious rolling country.

GENUINE TUDOR RESIDENCE
(DATING FROM 1503),
BUILT OF STONE AS A HUNTING LODGE FOR HENRY VII.

15 bed and dressing rooms, three bath rooms, hall, four reception rooms, convenient domestic offices. In perfect order.
Electric Light.
Central Heating.
Modern Sanitation.
Old Tithe Barn, Home farm buildings, bailiff's house, four cottages; the whole forming for its size a
UNIQUE SPORTING PROPERTY OF
375 ACRES.
Chiefly grassland suitable for a Pedigree Herd of Cattle or Bloodstock. Polo. Hunting. Shooting. Golf.

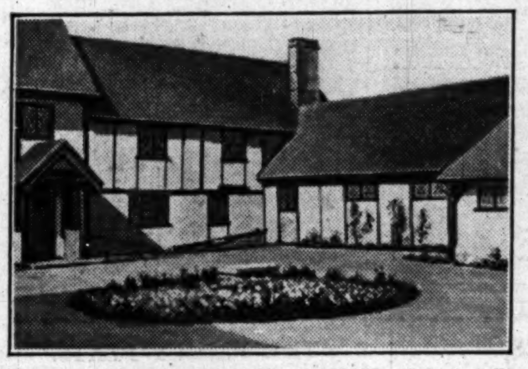
To be SOLD, FREEHOLD, with vacant possession on completion. Orders to view and particulars from Messrs. COLLINS and COLLINS, 37, South Audley-street, Grosvenor-square, London, W.1. (Folio 17741.)

A PROPERTY OF EXCEPTIONAL MERIT.

CLOSE TO WALTON HEATH,

amidst beautiful country, commanding magnificent views, near several golf courses and commons.
35 MINUTES FROM TOWN.
For SALE, this delightful old-world RESIDENCE in first-rate order throughout. Two large reception rooms, six bed rooms, bath room, offices. Company's water, gas, electric light, central heating, hot and cold water supply.
Garage for two cars. Attractive and inexpensive grounds of about three acres.
Highly recommended by Owner's Agents,
Messrs. COLLINS and COLLINS, 37, South Audley-street, Grosvenor-square, W. (18160)

CHILTERN HILLS.



25 MILES FROM LONDON.
Situate on a Southerly slope enjoying delightful views.
Easy reach of excellent Golf Courses.
For SALE
this charming old Tudor RESIDENCE. Three reception rooms, five bed rooms, two bath rooms, servants' quarters.
Electric light. Central heating.
MODERNIZED AND IN EXCELLENT ORDER.
Cottage, garage, and barns.
The grounds are well laid out and include meadows, &c., in all about
26 ACRES. (Folio 15115.)

Recommended by Messrs. COLLINS and COLLINS 37, South Audley-street, Grosvenor-square, W.1.

BETWEEN LEATHERHEAD AND GUILDFORD.

30 MINUTES SOUTH OF TOWN.
MIDST BEAUTIFUL SURROUNDINGS, COMMANDING FINE VIEWS.
Within 1¼ mile of the station, exceptional train service.

FOR SALE,
this charming
XVth CENTURY
COTTAGE RESIDENCE
in excellent order throughout.
Two reception rooms, five or six bed rooms, bath room, ample offices.
Company's water; electric will be installed; telephone.
Fine old barn, garage.
Attractive and matured grounds.
2 ACRES,
include swimming pool, &c.
Highly recommended by the Agents,
Messrs. COLLINS and COLLINS, 37, South Audley-street, Grosvenor-square, W. (18174.)

56, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

WHITEMAN & CO.

Tele.: Sloane 0138/9.

THE GIBRALTAR OF WALES.

GOLF AT HARLECH AND ABERDOVEY. RIVER AND SEA FISHING.
RICH PANORAMA OVER MOUNTAINS AND ESTUARY.

A FINE GEORGIAN RESIDENCE
sheltered from the North and luxuriously appointed.

Oak floors, central heating, steel fireplaces, lavatory basins in all bed rooms. Lounge hall, three handsome reception rooms, quaint Welsh parlour, 10 bed rooms, three bath rooms, and offices. Two Garages, Stables, Cottage.

GROUNDS OF SINGULAR CHARM.

Mountain walks, broad terraces, Japanese and Italian gardens, Prayer garden with waterfall and wishing pool, kitchen garden, and orchard.

68 ACRES. ONLY JUST AVAILABLE.
Sole Agents: WHITEMAN and Co., 56, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

BERKS.

Close to Sonning-on-Thames and Reading.

A FAITHFUL replica of a GEORGIAN MANOR HOUSE, in a retired and sunny position away from traffic.
Expensively fitted and tastefully decorated.
Electric light, central heating, Co.'s water.
Three reception rooms, loggia, 12 bed rooms, four bath rooms, &c.; two cottages; stables, garage.
PARKLIKE GROUNDS 12½ ACRES.
Hard tennis court, orchard and paddocks. Hunting. Fishing.
PRICE REDUCED, £6,750.
Inspected and recommended by WHITEMAN and Co., 56, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

GORING-ON-THAMES.

High up with Glorious Views over River and Surrounding Country.

A PLEASING MODERN RESIDENCE in secluded spot, 3 minutes from Station. Two reception rooms, balcony, four bed rooms, bath, &c. Co.'s water and gas. Wired for electric light. GARAGE.
DELIGHTFUL GARDEN ¾ ACRE.
PRICE £2,250 OR OFFER.
Owner's Agents, WHITEMAN and Co., 56, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

A TUDOR FARMHOUSE.

GOLF AT DENHAM AND GERRARDS CROSS.
In splendid position. High up, with good views.

RECENTLY modernised and faithfully restored. Oak beams, doors, and floors; leadlight casements, open fireplaces. Superbly appointed. Central heating, electric light. Oak staircase. Four reception, nine bed rooms, two bath rooms. Loggia and barn with dance floor. Cottage. Large garage.
PERFECT GARDENS.
Hard tennis court, kitchen garden, orchard, and meadow.
3½ OR 11 ACRES.
Immediate inspection advised.—WHITEMAN and Co., 56, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

FACING SOUTH. SURREY.

A Picturesque Elizabethan RESIDENCE in delightful setting, close to seven golf links. Wealth of old oak, old tiled roof and chimney stacks. Two sitting rooms, six bed rooms, bath, &c. Garage. Co.'s water. Hot water boiler. Electric light available. OLD-WORLD GARDENS, with lawns, lily and fish-pond. Fountain. Orchard. ONE ACRE.
3,000 GUINEAS.
Further two acres if desired.
WHITEMAN and Co., 56, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

COUNTRY AND SEASIDE (continued)

EASTBOURNE HOUSE AGENTS,

OAKDEN and Co., 24, CORNFIELD-ROAD.
Established 1879. Telephone 1234.

EASTBOURNE.—For SALE, Detached RESIDENCE, Meads neighbourhood; three reception rooms, nine bed rooms, boudoir, three bath rooms, excellent offices; pleasant garden and garage.
Sole Agents, OAKDEN and Co., 24, Cornfield-road, Eastbourne.

EASTBOURNE HOUSES.

KILLICK and DAVIES, THE LOCAL AGENTS.

ESHER (near), facing Common, six minutes station, 30 minutes London.—To be LET, FURNISHED, four or six months, modern labour-saving RESIDENCE; two floors; six bed rooms, box room, three reception; tennis, fruit, &c.; garage two cars. £25 per month careful tenant, or would sell freehold or let unfurnished £200 per annum.—Z.A.80, care of Deacons, Fenchurch-avenue, E.C.3.

EXCEPTIONALLY ATTRACTIVE SPORTING and RESIDENTIAL ESTATE of just under 2,000 acres for SALE. FIRST-RATE PARTRIDGE SHOOTING. Residence about 18 bed rooms, in perfect order. Fishing in small stream.—Apply to F. ELLEN and SON, Land Agents, Andover.

BERKSHIRE. NEAR GOLF.

EXCEPTIONAL SMALL RESIDENCE for SALE; three sitting rooms, six bed rooms, two bath rooms; Coy's water, electric light, gas, main drainage, 'phone, central heating; garage; delightful garden with paved walks, tennis court.—Recommended by the Sole Agents, Messrs. NICHOLAS, Reading.

1¼ ACRE. 40 MINUTES LONDON.

GLOS.—ON THE COTSWOLDS.

FOR SALE, a comfortable COTSWOLD COUNTRY RESIDENCE of stone with stone-tiled roofs, standing high, 350ft. up, with exceptionally fine views.

Four reception, full-sized billiard room, eight bed and dressing, three attics, three baths, six lavatory basins, &c.; garage, outbuildings, two cottages; delightful grounds and pasture, in all about 11½ ACRES.

Company's water, electric light, central heating, septic tank drainage.

Near church and post office, within easy reach of well-known golf links; hunting with Berkeley Hounds.

PRICE 5,000 GUINEAS.

Full particulars of BRUTON, KNOWLES and Co., Estate Agents, Gloucester. (S.240.)

FOR SALE, or to be LET. In ALTHORPE-ROAD, ST. ALBANS, well built RESIDENCE, containing 10 bed rooms, two bath rooms, three reception rooms; all modern conveniences; quiet road; separate gardener's cottage; garage for two cars; stabling for two horses if required; nearly one acre of garden.—Apply Owner, E. Dunham, 65, Victoria-street, St. Albans.

A UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY.
ENGLEFIELD GREEN, SURREY.

FOR SALE, charming COUNTRY RESIDENCE, on borders of Windsor Great Park, facing South, 270ft. above sea level; pretty well wooded grounds of TWO ACRES; eight bed, three reception, loggia, excellent offices; two garages with rooms over; electric light and main services.—Further particulars Owner's Agents, GALE, POWER and Co., Egham, Surrey, and 35, Sackville-street, Piccadilly, W.1. (Fo. 766.)

FOR ALL
HOUSES IN DEVON,
CONNOLE, RICKEARD and GREEN,
82, Queen-street, Exeter.

COUNTRY AND SEASIDE (continued)

GEORGIAN RESIDENCE, 14 miles London; fine panelled rooms; beautiful old walled gardens; wide spreading lawns; fruit and kitchen gardens; stable; garage; cottage; 10 bed, two bath, four lofty reception; electric light; constant hot water; with 4 ACRES, only £3,900.—GOODMAN and MANN, Hampton Court Station.

GENUINE Old THATCHED COTTAGE near NEWBURY; two reception rooms, four bed rooms; thatched garage; company's water, telephone; pretty garden, nearly one acre.
OFFERS INVITED.
THAKE and PAGINTON, Land Agents, Newbury.

HOVE.—Up-to-date Detached Labour-saving HOUSE with garage; two reception, four bed rooms, bath room, and kitchenette; electric light and gas; nice garden, planted with fruit trees and greenhouse; close to shops and sea. PRICE £1,560.—Write Box P.953, The Times, E.C.4.

EXECUTORS SELLING.

KENT and SUSSEX BORDERS.—Exceptionally beautiful RESIDENCE, in perfect order, with 33 ACRES, standing high, lovely views; 11 bed, three bath, four reception rooms; electric light, central heating; garage, stabling, and cottages; delightful gardens, lake, hard and grass tennis courts. Low price.—GIFFORD and SONS, 26, North Audley-street. Mayfair 1802-3.

LEATHERHEAD.—Rising ground, extensive views; attractive pre-War RESIDENCE with four good bed rooms, bath, two large reception; all services; garden, half an acre; FREEHOLD £1,350. Inspection invited.—ARNOLD and SON, Leatherhead.

NEAR COLCHESTER.—The LANGHAM OAKS ESTATE is for SALE by direction of Major-General Mullens, C.B.; a beautiful reasonably sized HOUSE with all modern improvements and 500 acres or less land.—Particulars from P. Dudding, Esq., Holbeche House, near Dudley, Worcs.

NEAR TORQUAY.—Charming COUNTRY RESIDENCE. Sheltered position. Good views. Pretty garden and paddock. 2½ Acres. Electricity and gas. Three reception rooms, six bed rooms, bath room, &c. Garage. PRICE £3,700 FREEHOLD.—Full particulars on application. Messrs. COX and SON, Estate Agents, 8, Strand, Torquay.

BEACONSFIELD.

ON a wooded hill and oak half timbered COUNTRY HOUSE in old-world gardens, with tennis lawn and orchard; seven bed, bath room, three reception, and loggia; garage.

TO BE LET OR SOLD.
FROST, Auctioneer, Beaconsfield, Bucks.

SOMERSET.

A short drive from the county town.

A DELIGHTFUL OLD RESIDENCE of early Georgian character; three large reception, 11 bed and dressing, two bath rooms; all conveniences; South aspect; 200ft. up; stabling; garage; entrance lodge; cottage; shady old grounds; orchard and paddock.
8 ACRES. £3,950 FREEHOLD.
Details of NORFOLK and PRIOR, 14, Hay-hill, Berkeley-street, W.1.

SEAFORD.—In Blatchington Village, under mile from sea, old-world RESIDENCE in flint walled garden; seven bed, bath, three reception (one 25ft. 6in. by 16ft. 9in.); garage; electric light; main drainage. Price £3,250 Freehold.—J. PATTINSON MARTIN, The Estate Offices, Seaford.

JAMES STYLES & WHITLOCK.

AT NOMINAL UPSET PRICE OF £1,500.

HAGNABY PRIORY, NEAR WOODHALL SPA, LINCS.

A very fine MODERN MANSION; six reception rooms, about 25 bed rooms, several bath rooms, excellent offices, electric light, &c.; in first-class structural repair; admirable for school or institution or private residence. Upset price £1,500 with four acres, parkland at agricultural value, also the Home Farm, accommodation lands and village property, in all nearly

500 ACRES.

By AUCTION in April next.—JAMES STYLES and WHITLOCK, 44, St. James'-place, London, S.W.1.

By Order of the Executors of F. W. P. Matthews, deceased.
OXON, FIFIELD IDBURY AND SHIPTON-UNDER-WYCHWOOD.

THE FIFIELD MANOR ESTATE,

COMPRISING THE MANOR FARM, INCLUDING THE MUCH-IMPROVED RESIDENCE, containing two reception rooms, office, eight bed rooms, two bath rooms, &c.; electric light; ample buildings and cottages, excellent pasture and arable lands, in all about 630 ACRES.

ALSO

THE GABLES, FIFIELD,

A CHARMING MODERATE-SIZED RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY.
A large proportion of the village of Fifield.
THE GLEBE FARM, SHIPTON, OF ABOUT 200 ACRES.

To be offered by AUCTION, at a date to be announced, by TAYLER and FLETCHER, of Stow-on-the-Wold, and JAMES STYLES and WHITLOCK, 44, St. James'-place, S.W.1, and Oxford.

AT LOW RESERVE.

BERKS-OXON BORDERS,

2½ miles from Culham Station, 7½ miles from Oxon, five miles from Didcot. (One hour by express to Paddington.)

BURCOTE BROOK, CLIFTON HAMPDEN.

Splendid MODERN RESIDENCE, nearly 200 feet up, gravel soil, sunny aspect. A hall and three sitting rooms, eight bed rooms, two bath rooms, servants' hall; electric light. In addition superior dwelling house, farmery, stabling and garages.

EXCELLENT MEADOW LAND with long frontage to one of the prettiest reaches of the Upper Thames.

TOTAL AREA ABOUT 36¼ ACRES.

For SALE by AUCTION, either as a whole or in convenient Lots, at the Clarendon Hotel, Oxford, at 3.30 p.m., on Tuesday, 25th March, 1930, unless sold privately.
Full particulars from the Solicitors, Messrs. Corner and Wadsworth, Hereford, and from the Auctioneers, Messrs. JAMES STYLES and WHITLOCK, 44, St. James'-place, London, S.W.1.

COTSWOLD HILLS.

Under two hours by rail from Paddington and convenient for Cirencester, Tetbury, and Kemble.
THIS LOVELY OLD STONE-BUILT AND TILED COUNTRY RESIDENCE.
400ft. above sea level, in a sheltered position amidst rural surroundings and commanding panoramic views.
The original residence was erected in 1660 and possesses a beautiful staircase of Charles II. period.
The modern additions to the old portion are strictly in keeping with its character; the domestic offices have been completely remodelled and include a servants' hall.

ACCOMMODATION: Central hall, three sitting rooms (one room being 24ft. by 18ft. and one room with panelling of Queen Anne period), 10 or 11 bed and dressing rooms, and three bath rooms. Many of the bed rooms have lavatory basins.

Electric light, central heating, telephone; stabling for hunters, double garage, cottage.

Charming grounds, orchard and meadow, in all about 10 acres (almost the whole of the other land in the immediate neighbourhood of the Residence forms part of a large Estate).

PRICE, FREEHOLD, £6,400.
Inspected and thoroughly recommended by JAMES STYLES and WHITLOCK, 44, St. James'-place, S.W.1.

ELLIS & SONS,

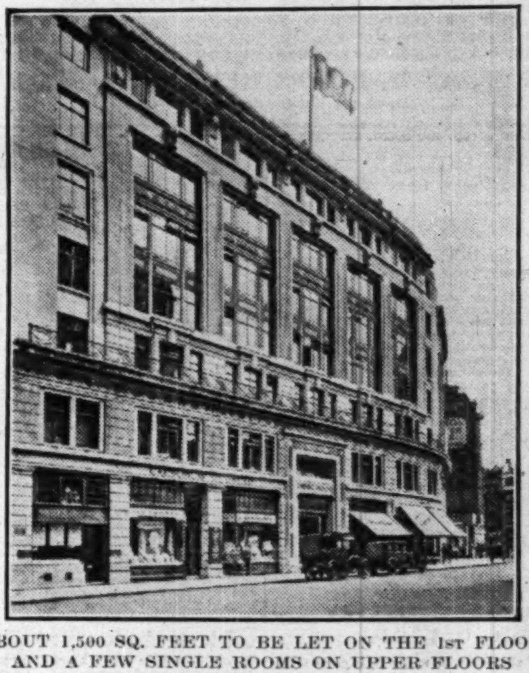
EMPIRE HOUSE, ST. MARTIN'S-LE-GRAND, E.C.1.

CITY OF LONDON.

"EMPIRE HOUSE," ST. MARTIN'S-LE-GRAND, E.C.1.

Suitable for TRUST or INSURANCE COMPANIES, MANUFACTURERS, MERCHANTS and OTHERS.

EVERY MODERN CONVENIENCE HAS BEEN INSTALLED.



FOUR PASSENGER LIFTS.
CENTRAL HEATING.
AUTOMATIC SPRINKLERS.
ARTESIAN WATER SUPPLY
LOW INSURANCE RATES.

ABOUT 1,500 SQ. FEET TO BE LET ON THE 1st FLOOR AND A FEW SINGLE ROOMS ON UPPER FLOORS AT MODERATE INCLUSIVE RENTALS.

Managing Agents:
Messrs. ELLIS and SONS, EMPIRE HOUSE, ST. MARTIN'S-LE-GRAND, E.C.1;
And at Estate House, 31, Dover-street, W.1. 'Phone, National 8720.

Those who have served the Empire abroad often picture an old English cottage in a typically English setting.

Imagine a home with the quaintness and charm of the old thatched cottage that you find only in England—but which has also the modern conveniences essential in a comfort-loving age—and you will visualize our cottages.

They are designed to harmonize with the pine and heather country in which they are built, and many Service officers, and others who have lived abroad, settle here.

An 18-hole golf course is being constructed close by, Worthing and the sea are easily accessible, although the district escapes arterial and tourist traffic.

WELLS ESTATE OFFICE (TILES & POTTERIES, LTD.),
WEST CHILTINGTON COMMON, PULBOROUGH, SUSSEX.
Nearest Station—Pulborough. 'Phone: Storrington 59.

COUNTRY AND SEASIDE (continued)

SEAFORD.—Artistic detached RESIDENCE near links in open position; four bed, bath, two reception, one with oak beams; garage; garden. FREEHOLD £1,600.—J. PATTINSON MARTIN, The Estate Offices, Seaford.

SMALL HOUSE, outskirts GUILDFORD, close Merrow Links; seven bed, three reception, two baths; hot and cold in rooms, radiators; tele. £180 Unfurnished or Sale.—Mrs. Wilkinson, Brown Eaves, Guildford.

SUSSEX HOUSES.

ROSS and DENNIS, UCKFIELD and EASTBOURNE.

KENT WOOD. Select Residential District.

TILEHURST, BERKS.

Paddington 40 minutes. Two minutes Station.

Houses well and solidly built to latest and most approved labour-saving designs with Freehold sites, on HIGH and RISING GROUND.
Gardens laid out with flower beds and tennis courts.
ALL SERVICES.
Prices £850, £925, £1,130, £1,225, £1,500, £1,750.
T. KENT WOOD ESTATES, Ltd., Oxford-road, Tilehurst. 'Phone, Tilehurst 157.

TO be LET, within four miles MANCHESTER, RESIDENCE containing four reception, six bed rooms, box rooms, servants' bed rooms, billiard room, two bath rooms, kitchen, and good domestic offices; wine cellar, garage, greenhouse, &c.; in grounds having total area 2a. 2r. 3p.; adjoins golf course.—For rent and particulars apply A. J. BRICKWELL, Surveyor, L.N.E.R., 12, Paton-street, Manchester.

TO be LET, SIDCUP.—Detached double-fronted RESIDENCE; eight bed, three reception, kitchen, bath; electric light, gas; good garden. £130 per annum on lease.—Write Box 03766, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

COUNTRY AND SEASIDE (continued)

WILTSHIRE, PURTON.—To be LET, Unfurnished HOUSE; five bed, three reception, bath; paddock; hunting three packs.—Apply Hart, Auctioneer, Swindon.

SUFFOLK.

WOODBRIDGE, 1½ mile out of town.—COUNTRY RESIDENCE in delightful surroundings; large hall, three reception, seven bed, two bath rooms, &c.; modern conveniences; TWO COTTAGES; garage, stabling, and outhouses; charming gardens, two paddocks, spinney, in all about NINE ACRES; further parkland adjoining can be had.—Particulars and photographs of ROBT. BOND and SONS, Ipswich.

WHY NOT BUILD

a HOUSE to meet your exact requirements in the district of your choice? Our complete and exclusive building service operates in all districts.—Write for brochure "A," with plans and prize-winning designs.
Universal Housing Co., Ltd., Rickmansworth.

£1,275 FREEHOLD, near BRIGHTON (off coast road).—Substantially built, double-fronted, detached BUNGALOW; large reception room, three bed rooms, bath room; telephone; two garages, on level ground 872x160ft.; lawns (one suitable for tennis court), vegetable garden; excellent soil. Vacant possession.—Apply Owner-occupier, H. Pearson, "Maris," Fairlight-avenue, Telscombe Cliffs, near Brighton.

£2,375 FREEHOLD.—HARTLEY WINTNEY, HANTS (one hour Waterloo).—Attractive MODERN RESIDENCE in this favourite locality; seven bed rooms, bath room (hot and cold), three reception rooms, good offices, with maids' room; gas and water, main drainage; very nicely laid-out garden with tennis court, &c. Ready to walk into. Garage.—ALFRED PEARSON and SON, Fleet, Hants. Tele. 118.

TELEPHONES: GERRARD 3716 AND 3717. ESTABLISHED 1794.

PUTTICK & SIMPSON

WILL HOLD THE FOLLOWING SALES BY AUCTION, AT THEIR REYNOLDS GALLERIES,
47, LEICESTER-SQUARE, LONDON, W.C.2.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 20th.

OLD ENGLISH SILVER, including a pair of William and Mary candlesticks, 1693, George I. and II. plain mugs, tea-caddies and castors, a tankard and cover by Richard Beale, 1734, presented to Rachel Fenton by the colliers of a Yorkshire mine in 1738, a set of fine sauce boats by Ayme Videau, 1748, George III. silver, comprising pair of salvers, by E. Coker, 1760, muffineers, tea and coffee services, and urns, cake and sugar baskets, sets of table candlesticks, salt cellars, mustard pots, a plain oval tea tray, by R. Breading, Dublin, 1803, early table silver, &c., OLD SHEFFIELD PLATE, including sets of entrée dishes, candelabra, wine coolers, tea services, fine oval and circular tea trays, epergnes, and other decorative pieces.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 20th.
(at about 3 p.m.)

COINS and MEDALS, comprising a selection of gold, silver, and bronze.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 20th.

OLD ITALIAN and other VIOLINS, VIOLAS, VIOLONCELLOS and BOWS, &c.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 21st.

The Property of J. G. ELLIOT, Esq., of Woodcroft, Sheffield, &c.

A collection of OLD ENGLISH PORCELAIN, comprising a pair of important Chelsea figures of a pedlar and his wife, holding baskets, others of Roubillac type, from the R. M. Wood and G. L. Bevan collections, also choice figures of Bow, Chelsea-Derby, and Lowestoft, old Derby figures of old Mansion House dwarfs, a set of three fine Longton Hall vases, painted with figures, an old Worcester tea-pot painted with birds on dark blue and gold ground, with the red anchor mark of Chelsea, other specimens of the Dr. Wall period, a pair of Chelsea vases painted with seaports on pink ground, examples of Bristol, a Lowestoft tea service, Hochst figures of fine quality, a Frankenthal cabinet, &c. OLD ENGLISH FURNITURE, comprising William and Mary and Queen Anne walnut cabinets, tables, chests, and stools, Chippendale mahogany card and other tables, sets of chairs and a small winged bookcase, Hepplewhite chairs and stools, Sheraton tables and a small serpentine sideboard, a Georgian mahogany dining table on tripods, a musical bracket clock, also old Italian chairs with needlework and velvet seats, and a panel of Old Flemish TAPESTRY woven with petits personnages.

FORTHCOMING SALES.

An Important COLLECTION of POSTAGE STAMPS - FEBRUARY 25th, 26th, and 27th.
PICTURES by OLD MASTERS, MODERN PICTURES and DRAWINGS .... FEBRUARY 26th.
OLD CHINESE PORCELAIN and POTTERY, OBJECTS OF ART, ANTIQUE TEXTILES and LACE FEBRUARY 28th.
OLD ENGRAVINGS and COLOUR PRINTS, MODERN ETCHINGS, &c. .... FEBRUARY 28th.
OLD ITALIAN VIOLINS and other MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS .... MARCH 6th.
OLD ENGLISH FURNITURE, PORCELAIN, GLASS, EASTERN CARPETS and RUGS...... MARCH 7th.
POSTAGE STAMPS, the property of the late J. PILLISCHER, Esq. .... MARCH 11th and 12th.
BOOKS and MANUSCRIPTS .. MARCH 12th and 13th.
FINE MODERN ETCHINGS, OLD ENGRAVINGS, and DRAWINGS .... MARCH 14th.

(The sales may be viewed and will take place at 1.10 p.m. each day.)

PHILLIPS, SON & NEALE,

AUCTIONEERS AND VALUERS,

BEG TO ANNOUNCE THE FOLLOWING SALES BY AUCTION,
EACH SALE COMMENCING AT ONE O'CLOCK AT THEIR GREAT ROOMS UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 18.

ANTIQUE AND MODERN SILVER,

SHEFFIELD AND OTHER PLATED WARE. Also JEWELLERY and FURS. Being the property of a GENTLEMAN, and from various other sources.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 19.

THE CONTENTS OF A RESIDENCE,

being the property of the late MRS. WEEDON GROSSMITH, and removed from Messrs. Cowtan and Sons' Depository. Also other properties removed from Messrs. Ebbutt's depository, &c., including an Old English SIDEBOARD, a Queen Anne TALLBOY, a set of Georgian CHAIRS, Sheraton TABLES, SILK CURTAINS, PORCELAIN and BRIC-A-BRAC.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 20.

DECORATIVE AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

being the property of a GENTLEMAN, and removed from Messrs. A. G. Dixon's depository. Also the property of a LADY, and removed from Hyde Park Terrace, W. Also 11 PANELS of MODERN FRENCH TAPESTRY, to be sold by direction of The British Red Cross Society.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 21.

OLD ENGLISH FURNITURE,

being the property of a GENTLEMAN, removed from a residence at Bexhill-on-Sea. Also a property from Messrs. Taylor's depository, and other properties, including a Sheraton SIDEBOARD, and sets of CHAIRS, Mahogany BUREAU and BOOKCASES, antique sofa and card TABLES, a Tambour WRITING DESK, Oriental CARPETS and Rugs, LINEN, BOOKS, &c.

The above may be viewed two days preceding and catalogues may be had.

BY DIRECTION OF THE OWNER IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE SALE OF THE LEASE.

In conjunction with Messrs. HUGHES and NORTON.
MONDAY, FEBRUARY 24, ON THE PREMISES:

47, GREENCROFT-GARDENS, WEST HAMPSTEAD.

THE VALUABLE

FURNITURE OF THE RESIDENCE,

comprising THE APPOINTMENTS OF THE RECEPTION ROOMS AND BED ROOMS PRINCIPALLY DESIGNED IN DECORATED SATINWOOD IN THE SHERATON, HEPPLEWHITE AND ADAM STYLES, including a FINE DRAWING-ROOM GRAND PIANOFORTE by Blüthner, A Louis XV. Marqueterie BED-ROOM SUITE, and other French Furniture; Sèvres and Dresden PORCELAIN; Cut Glass CANDELABRA; Chinese CARPETS and RUGS; Silk CURTAINS; A BILLIARD TABLE BY THURSTON and Co. A "SERVEL" Electric REFRIGERATOR.

May be viewed Friday (10 to 5) and Saturday (10 to 4) prior to the Sale. Catalogues may be had of Messrs. HUGHES and NORTON, Estate Agents, 1, Canfield-gardens, N.W., and of the Auctioneers.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 28, AT 2 O'CLOCK.

FINE WINES

removed from various sources. Including CHAMPAGNES, SHERRIES, PORTS, CLARETS, BURGUNDIES, HOCKS, MOSELLES, SAUTERNES, also FINE LIQUEUR BRANDY and HAVANNAH CIGARS.

IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE DISPOSAL OF THE LEASE.
MONDAY, MARCH 10.
66, PORTLAND-PLACE, W.
THE VALUABLE

CONTENTS OF THE MANSION,

TO BE SOLD ON THE PREMISES.

73, NEW BOND-STREET, W.1.
MAYFAIR 0170-1.

FACTORIES

3 lines 6s. 9d. (minimum)

VALUATIONS OF FACTORIES, PLANT and MACHINERY, &c.

LEOPOLD FARMER & SONS,

Factory Specialists, Auctioneers and Surveyors,
46, GRESHAM-STREET, BANK, E.C.2.

9, BARNSBURY-PARK, ISLINGTON.—FREEHOLD GROUND-FLOOR FACTORY, area 11,500ft.; Chimney shaft, garage and house, &c. AUCTION SALE 5th March.

KINGS CROSS (close to).—MODERN L.C.C. FACTORY to be LET or SOLD; 50,000ft., or will divide in area from 5,000ft.

MODERN, DAYLIGHT, GROUND-FLOOR FACTORY to be LET, WESTERN SUBURBS; 15ft. high to eaves. Steam heating, electricity, gas and water. Floor area 13,000 sq. ft. Railway siding and other advantages. Rent £800.

ISLINGTON.—Newly erected FREEHOLD FACTORY, area 12,800ft.; electric lift; two entrances. All L.C.C. requirements.

For available factories in all districts, apply LEOPOLD FARMER and SONS, as above.

AT KING'S CROSS.—Modern exceptionally light FACTORY, 2,000 feet, ready immediate occupation; others very much larger; all modern factories; ready shortly.—Apply "H.," 135, Caledonian-road, N.1.

FACTORY, close to Stratford High-street, Crispin's Wharf, Marsh Gate-lane, to be LET on LEASE. May be viewed.

IF THE GOODS ARE TO BE MARKETED THEN

BRISTOL

IS THE PLACE FOR YOUR FACTORY.
THERE IS A POPULATION OF 30,000,000 WITHIN 150 MILES.

Every modern dock facility for export overseas.

READY-BUILT FACTORIES.

Apply, BRISTOL DEVELOPMENT BOARD, 1, Bristol Bridge, Bristol.

READY FOR YOUR FACTORY.

SITES up to 15 ACRES in a fully planned manufacturing centre. Half an hour from King's Cross, adjoining L. and N.E.R. main line and L.M.S. connexion, five minutes Great North Road, seven minutes Barnet by-pass. Cheap power, houses for workers.—Apply Estate Office, Welwyn Garden City. Welwyn Garden 248.

SAVE TRANSPORT COSTS

BY MANUFACTURING AT BRISTOL.

The most modern dock facilities, with every modern means of transport.

Sites and factories to suit all manufacturing processes.

Send postcard for particulars to the Secretary, BRISTOL DEVELOPMENT BOARD, 1, Bristol Bridge, Bristol.

BUILDING LAND AND SITES

3 lines 6s. 9d. (minimum)

WANTED

A PARCEL of LAND REQUIRED to 400 ACRES within 20 miles Marble Arch for Estate Development.—Principals write fully R. G. Davies, Solicitor, 388, City-road, E.C.1.

SHOOTING AND FISHING

3 lines 6s. 9d. (minimum)

SURREY, near DORKING.—SHOOTING to be LET for this season over 1,330 Acres, including 216 Acres of woodland.

Apply Messrs. HUMBERT and FLINT, Land Agents, 11, Serle-street, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.2.

SALES BY AUCTION

4 lines 9s. (minimum)

Re Colour Snapshots (1928), Ltd., in Liquidation.
COLINDALE-AVENUE, COLINDALE, N.W.9.
To Photographers, Manufacturers, and Others.

JOHN SULLEY & SONS

(John Sulley, F.A.I.) are instructed by the Liquidator to SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION, on the Premises, as above, on Tuesday, 4th March, at 11 o'clock prompt, nearly new PHOTOGRAPHIC APPARATUS, consisting of:—87 FIXED FOCUS ENLARGERS (Houghton Butcher), 10 "Aldis-Ensign" enlargers, mercury vapour, 800 washing tanks, print trimmers, porcelain dishes, plate trays, six slate developing and washing tanks, 10ft. by 3ft. 6in. by 7½in., 200 Wratten light filters, six ultra-daylight lamps, dark-room lamps, earthenware developing tanks, 10 20-gallon jars, teak troughs, 22 7ft. water-heated copper tables, endless-band print conveyors, drying cupboards, three gas-heated dry mounters, studio camera and stand (Marion), combination No. 1, complete studio lighting equipment, "Marion" and "Ensign," "Thornton-Pickard" reflex cameras, four new "Ensign" professional printers, rotary washers, microscope (Wetzler), chemists' scales, 10cwt. platform scales, three tons hypo (Johnson), seven demijohns formaldehyde 40 per cent., 6cwt. soda carb. cryst., 7cwt. soda sulphite, 2cwt. Azol, &c., seven 4ft. 6in. oak pedestal desks, six oak armchairs, oak standard chairs, 150 B.W. chairs, nearly new "Elliott-Fisher" invoicing machine, "Elliott" addressing machine, Shannon filing cabinets, oak tables, "art metal" tables, racks and cupboards, "Demountable" typewriters, "National" time recorder, two Thermostatic "Ideal" Britannia boilers (Hope), pyrostatic control, hot-water radiators, 2½ tons central-heating oil, and numerous other items.

On view day prior (10 to 4), or by appointment, and morning of Sale.

Catalogues on the premises, or of the Liquidator, Colour Snapshots (1928), Ltd., 71, Queen-street, E.C.4; and of the Auctioneers, 46, Cannon-street, E.C.4.

No. 18, PRINCES-GATE

and

No. 18, ENNISMORE-MEWS,

which were to have been offered by Auction on Thursday, February 20th, have been

SOLD BY PRIVATE TREATY

by Messrs.

CHESTERTON & SONS,

66, Sloane-street, S.W.; and at 116, Kensington High-street, W.8; and 79, Queen-street, E.C.

SALES BY AUCTION (continued)

By Order of the Owner.

HOVE.

FOR OCCUPATION OR INVESTMENT.

JENNER and DELL

will SELL by AUCTION (unless previously Sold Privately),
at THE OLD SHIP HOTEL, BRIGHTON,
on THURSDAY, MARCH 6th, 1930,
at Three o'clock precisely,
The Commodious Semi-detached FREEHOLD RESIDENCE.

25, ALBANY-VILLAS

(WITH VACANT POSSESSION),

situate on the East side of the Road, midway between the Sea Front and Church-road. Very conveniently arranged, and containing:—

SEVEN BED ROOMS, TWO BATH ROOMS, THREE GROUND-FLOOR RECEPTION ROOMS, with LOUNGE HALL and SERVING ROOM, also convenient DOMESTIC OFFICES.

The ATTRACTIVE REAR GARDEN is well laid out with Greenhouse, Lawns, Beds, and Crazy Paths, and has a FRONTAGE OF 40 FEET TO FOURTH-AVENUE, and if this extensive Garden be not desired, it would form a VALUABLE BUILDING SITE.

Electric Light and Power, Dinner Lift, Electric Bells, and Central Heating.

Particulars and Conditions of Sale may be obtained of Messrs. BUDD, BRODIE and HART, Solicitors, 33, BEDFORD-ROW, LONDON, W.C.1; and, together with Orders to View, at Messrs. JENNER and DELL'S AUCTION and ESTATE AGENCY OFFICES, 22, REGENCY-SQUARE, BRIGHTON, and 54, CHURCH-ROAD, HOVE.

By Direction of the Owner.

HOVE.

On High Ground. In a Residential Area.

JENNER and DELL

will SELL by AUCTION (unless previously Sold Privately),
at THE OLD SHIP HOTEL, BRIGHTON,
on THURSDAY, MARCH 6th, 1930,
at Three o'clock precisely,
The particularly desirable
DETACHED FREEHOLD RESIDENCE.

109, THE DRIVE

(WITH POSSESSION).

Double-fronted, non-basement, with Carriage Sweep Approach, on the West side of this well-known thoroughfare, a few yards from Old Shoreham-road, with its Bus Service to the centre of Brighton, and near to Hove Railway Station and Public Parks.

EIGHT BED ROOMS, DRESSING ROOM, BATH ROOM, THREE DELIGHTFUL GROUND-FLOOR RECEPTION ROOMS, GOOD OFFICES with PARLOURMAID'S PANTRY.

There is an UNUSUALLY LARGE GARDEN, measuring about 44ft. wide by 114ft. long, attractively laid out in Lawns, Flower Beds, Pergolas, Rock Garden, SPAN ROOF CONSERVATORY and Potting Shed, &c. Electric Light. In good decorative repair.

Particulars and conditions of sale may be obtained of Messrs. BORLASE and JOHNSON, Solicitors, 64, Ship-street, Brighton; and at Messrs. JENNER and DELL'S AUCTION and ESTATE AGENCY OFFICES, 22, REGENCY-SQUARE, BRIGHTON, and 54, CHURCH-ROAD, HOVE.

By Order of the Public Trustee.

HOVE.

In a particularly desirable situation, facing South and East, in a good residential district.

JENNER and DELL

will SELL by AUCTION
at THE OLD SHIP HOTEL, BRIGHTON,
on THURSDAY, MARCH 6th, 1930,
at Three o'clock precisely,
the Valuable

FREEHOLD BUILDING SITE

at the South-West corner of Pembroke-gardens in

NEW CHURCH-ROAD.

An UNUSUALLY FINE PLOT, within a few minutes' walk of the sea front and Western Lawns, and within easy access of the local railway station.

It has a FRONTAGE to NEW CHURCH-ROAD of 182ft., with a return DEPTH of 160ft. to PEMBROKE-GARDENS, and forms an ADMIRABLE SITE for a DETACHED HOUSE and grounds, or could be developed with smaller houses if wished.

POSSESSION ON COMPLETION OF THE PURCHASE.

Particulars and conditions of sale may be obtained of Messrs. HOWARD GATES and RIDGE, Solicitors, 4, Norton-road, Hove, and at Messrs. JENNER and DELL'S AUCTION and ESTATE AGENCY OFFICES, 22, REGENCY-SQUARE, BRIGHTON, and 54, CHURCH-ROAD, HOVE.

G. R.

ALDERSHOT.

Messrs. HORNE and Co.,
will SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION at
THE FIELD STORES, REDAN HILL,
ALDERSHOT, HANTS.
(A few minutes' walk from Aldershot Station),
On TUESDAY, MARCH 4th, 1930, at 11.30 a.m.
By Order of the Secretary of State for War,

BLANKETS, GROUND-SHEETS, TENTS and TENTAGE, HARNESS and SADDLERY, LEATHER EQUIPMENT, and SURPLUS STORES.

Covers,	Wheels, wagons,
Packs and Haversacks,	Paint and Oil,
Straps,	Nails,
Web and other Equipment,	Furniture,
Iron, cast, wrought, and Steel,	Utensils,
Horseshoes,	Tools, Machines,
Metals,	Canvas and Indiarubber.

And numerous other effects.

May be viewed from 9 a.m. to 12, and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. on Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday, February 25th, 27th, and 28th, and Monday, March 3rd, and on the morning of the sale.

ADMISSION by CATALOGUE ONLY, which may be obtained from the Deputy Assistant Director of Ordnance Services, Field Stores, Aldershot, Hants; or from Messrs. Horne and Co., Auctioneers, Surveyors, Valuers and Estate Agents, 74, Coleman-street, E.C.2. Telephone: Metropolitan 8138.

WIMBLEDON COMMON.

WITH POSSESSION

Messrs. HORNE and Co.

are instructed to SELL by AUCTION, at the Mart, 155, Queen Victoria-street, E.C.4, on Wednesday, March 19th, 1930, at 2.30, unless previously disposed of, the

FREEHOLD DETACHED RESIDENCE,
No. 12, BURGHLEY-ROAD, WIMBLEDON,

standing in large garden and containing three reception and five bed rooms, bath room, and usual offices.

Particulars of Messrs. Francis, Miller, and Steele, Solicitors, 6, Finsbury-square, E.C.2, and of the Auctioneers, 74, Coleman-street, E.C.2.

CHRISTIE, MANSON & WOODS

Respectfully give notice that they will hold the following SALES by AUCTION

AT THEIR GREAT ROOMS, 8, KING STREET, ST. JAMES'S, S.W.1.

COMMENCING EACH DAY AT ONE O'CLOCK PRECISELY.

TO-DAY—TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 18

A small Collection of CHINESE PORCELAIN, the property of W. A. BANKIER, Esq.; also Oriental Porcelain, Eastern Rugs and Carpets, Embroideries and other Objects of Art and Decorative Furniture from various sources.

ON THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 20.

OLD ENGLISH FURNITURE, the property of Mrs. ALFRED NOYES, and removed from Lulworth Castle in consequence of the fire; a Sheraton Marqueterie commode and other decorative furniture, the property of the late G. ONSLOW DEANE, Esq.; Old English and French Furniture, from various sources, fine old Brussels Tapestries, the property of EDWARD HERMON, Esq., deceased; old Flemish Tapestries, the property of SIR GERALD CHADWYCK-HEALEY, BART.; and other old Flemish and Gobelins Tapestries, from various sources.

ON VIEW.

Illustrated Catalogues may be had.

ON FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 21.

The Collection of AERONAUTICAL and SPORTING PICTURES, the property of the late SIR A. MORTIMER SINGER, K.B.E.; also an unusually fine Picture, by Ben Marshall, representing Sam Day on "Priam," winner of the Derby, 1830, with a background view of the Race Course at Epsom on Derby Day, the property of CECIL BROWN, Esq.; two fine works by George Morland of "The Labourer's Luncheon" and "Outside the Bull's Head"; and other Sporting Pictures and works by old Masters, from various sources.

ON VIEW.

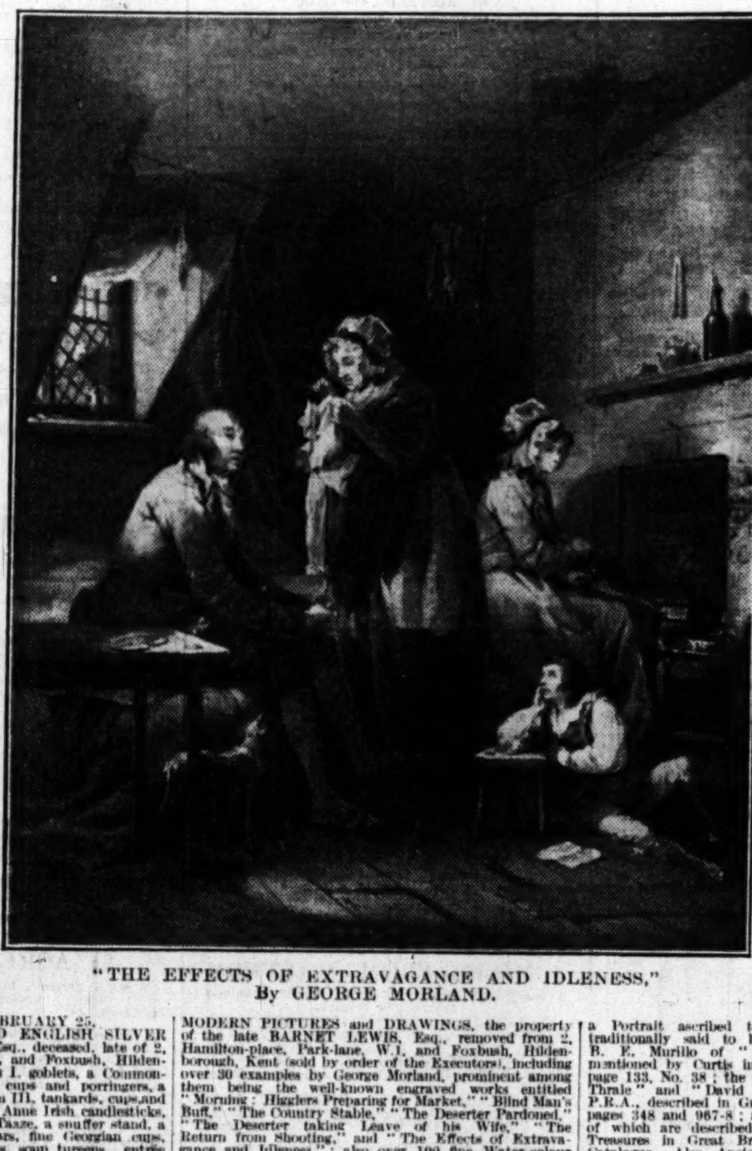
Illustrated Catalogues may be had.

ON MONDAY, FEBRUARY 24.

EARLY ENGLISH ENGRAVINGS, the property of the Rt. Hon. LORD CHESHAM, removed from Latimer House, Bucks; the property of BARNET LEWIS, Esq., deceased, late of 2, Hamilton-place, Park-lane, W.1, and Foxbush, Hildenborough, Kent (sold by order of the Executors); also Sporting Prints, the property of SIR HUMPHREY DE TRAFFORD, Bart., and Mezzotints, Original Etchings, and Colour Prints, from other sources, including examples by W. Barnard, F. Bartolozzi, R.A., L. M. Bonnet, W. Dickinson, Valentine Green, A.R.A., Sir F. Seymour Haden, Charles Hunt, J. Janinet, James McBey, Ch. Meryon, W. Nutter, R. G. Reeve, J. R. Smith, T. Sutherland, Charles Turner, A.R.A., G. Vendramini, W. Ward, A.R.A., T. Watson, J. M. Whistler, Sydney E. Wilson, D. Wolstenholme, Anders L. Zorn, and others.

May be viewed on the THURSDAY and FRIDAY preceding.

SALE: FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1930.



"THE EFFECTS OF EXTRAVAGANCE AND IDLENESS,"
By GEORGE MORLAND.

ON TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 25.

The COLLECTION of OLD ENGLISH SILVER formed by BARNET LEWIS, Esq., deceased, late of 2, Hamilton-place, Park-lane, W.1, and Foxbush, Hildenborough, Kent, including Charles I. goblets, a Commonwealth Posset-pot, Charles II. cups and porringers, a Charles II. York tankard, William III. tankards, cups and candlesticks, a set of four Queen Anne Irish candlesticks, other Queen Anne candlesticks, Tazze, a snuffer stand, a coffee pot and trencher saltcellars, fine Georgian cups, candlesticks, salvers, breadbaskets, soup tureens, entrée dishes, ice-pails, saltcellars, tea and coffee pots, tea kettles and services of table plate; also old German, Dutch and other foreign silver.

May be viewed on the FRIDAY and MONDAY preceding.

Illustrated Catalogues may be had.

On WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 26, and following day.

The CHOICE COLLECTION of OLD FRENCH FURNITURE and OBJECTS of ART, formed by BARNET LEWIS, Esq., deceased, late of 2, Hamilton-place, Park-lane, W.1, and Foxbush, Hildenborough, Kent, including many fine Cabinets and Tables of the periods of Louis XV. and Louis XVI., a suite of Louis XVI. Furniture covered with fine Beauvais Tapestry, other Tapestry Chairs, Settees and Fire Screens, old French Clocks, Candelabra and Wall-lights, fine Chinese enamelled Porcelain, a sculptured marble figure of "Flora" by Clodion, old French Bronzes and other objects of art, a finely carved Italian 16th Century Walnut Cassone and Table, and Persian Rugs and Carpets.

May be viewed TWO DAYS preceding.

Illustrated Catalogues may be had.

On FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 28, and MONDAY, MARCH 3.

The IMPORTANT COLLECTION of ANCIENT and MODERN PICTURES and DRAWINGS, the property of the late BARNET LEWIS, Esq., removed from 2, Hamilton-place, Park-lane, W.1, and Foxbush, Hildenborough, Kent (sold by order of the Executors), including over 30 examples by George Morland, prominent among them being the well-known engraved works entitled "Morning: Higglers Preparing for Market," "Blind Man's Buff," "The Country Stable," "The Deserter Pardoned," "The Deserter taking Leave of his Wife," "The Return from Shooting," and "The Effects of Extravagance and Idleness"; also over 100 fine Water-colour Drawings by Birket Foster depicting charming incidents of country life and town views; 11 Drawings by J. M. W. Turner, R.A., including "Buckfastleigh Abbey," "Chatham from Fort Pitt," "Bonneville, Savoy," and "St. Germain-en-Laye"; an early work by Thomas Gainsborough, R.A., of "A View on the River Orwell," a fine "Bouquet of Flowers," by Jan Van Huysum, No. 36 in Smith's Catalogue Raisonné; attractive Portraits by Sir Thomas Lawrence, P.R.A., of "Mrs. Francis Wood" and "Lady Elizabeth Whitbread," seven Pictures by Patrick Nasmyth, among them being "Leigh Woods," formerly in the collection of Lord Northwick, for whom it was painted; the set of four Engraved Works by J. Northcott, R.A., of "Diligence and Dissipation," "Lydia," by the Rev. W. W. Peters, R.A., a Portrait of "Thomas Wildman, Esq." of Turnham Green Hall, by George Romney, and other fine works by or attributed to Lord Leighton, P.R.A., Sir J. E. Millais, P.R.A., Sir Joshua Reynolds, P.R.A., Sir L. Alma-Tadema, R.A., W. Collins, R.A., J. Constable, R.A., T. S. Cooper, R.A., A. Kauffman, R.A., B. W. Leader, R.A., J. F. Lewis, R.A., R. P. Bonington, David Cox, Copley Fielding, F. Guardi, L. de Heere, William Hunt, J. Linnell, Senr., Mabuse, W. Van Mieris, G. Netscher, James Stark, E. Verboeckhoven.

May be viewed THREE DAYS preceding.

Catalogues, containing 22 illustrations, price 1s.

On WEDNESDAY, MARCH 5.
At Lansdowne House, Berkeley-square, London, W.1.

The CELEBRATED COLLECTION of ANCIENT MARBLES, the property of the MOST HONOURABLE the MARQUESS of LANSDOWNE, M.V.O., D.S.O., being the collection formed by his ancestor the second Earl of Shelburne, first Marquis of Lansdowne between the years 1765 and 1805. A large number of the Marbles were excavated in the neighbourhood of Rome by Gavin Hamilton during the last quarter of the 18th Century, and these include many important examples of Greek and Greco-Roman sculpture. The Marbles are fully described by Prof. Michaelis in "Ancient Marbles in Great Britain, 1882," by Count Clarac in "Musée de Sculpture, 1841," and are referred to in all the standard works on the subject.

May be viewed TWO DAYS preceding.

Catalogues containing 38 illustrations, price 2s. 6d., sold for the benefit of The National Art-Collections' Fund.

On THURSDAY, MARCH 6.
At Lansdowne House, Berkeley-square, London, W.1.

The Remaining DECORATIVE FURNITURE and HOUSEHOLD EFFECTS, the property of the MOST HON. the MARQUESS of LANSDOWNE, M.V.O., D.S.O., including Chippendale Mahogany Bookcases, a Louis XV. Library Table, Clocks, Wall-lights and other decorative objects, &c., large Porphyry Candelabra, a large English Empire Carpet, and old English Furniture chiefly of the Empire period.

May be viewed TWO DAYS preceding.

On FRIDAY, MARCH 7.

ANCIENT and MODERN PICTURES, the property of the MOST HON. the MARQUESS of LANSDOWNE, M.V.O., D.S.O., removed from Lansdowne House, Berkeley-square, W.1, including a portrait by T. Gainsborough, R.A., of "David Middleton, Esq.," Surgeon-General to the Army and Surgeon to George III; a Portrait ascribed to Giorgione of "A Sculptor," traditionally said to be Sansovino"; a Picture, by B. E. Murillo of "The Immaculate Conception," mentioned by Curtis in his "Velasquez and Murillo," page 133, No. 38; the well-known Portraits of "Henry Thrale" and "David Garrick," by Sir J. Reynolds, P.R.A., described in Graves' and Cronin's "Reynolds," pages 348 and 967-8; and other choice Pictures, many of which are described by Dr. Waagen in his "Art Treasures in Great Britain" and in Mrs. Jameson's Catalogue. Also Ancient and Modern Pictures, the property of the late GERARD CRAIG SELLAR, Esq., and removed from Ardtornish, Morvern, Argyllshire (sold by order of the Executors), and from other sources, including works by or attributed to:—Sir T. Lawrence, P.R.A., N. Dance, R.A., W. Etty, R.A., J. Jackson, R.A., Sir Edwin Landseer, R.A., J. Opie, R.A., Clarkson Stanfield, R.A., J. M. W. Turner, R.A., R. Wilson, R.A.,

Ferdinand Bol	J. B. Van Loo	N. Poussin
L. Carracci	M. J. Van Mierevelt	Il Tintoretto
J. G. Eckhardt	G. Morland	Titian
J. Highmore	B. E. Murillo	Sir A. Vandyck
M. d'Hondecoeter	G. P. Pannini	Velasquez

May be viewed THREE DAYS preceding.

Illustrated Catalogues may be had.

HURCOMBS, PICCADILLY, W.1.

"The Times" report of February 8th reads:—

"A record price of £3,250 was paid yesterday at Hurcomb's, Calder House, Piccadilly, for a very rare Chelsea group of shepherd and shepherdess, with sheep and dogs, seated beneath a floral bower, on gilt scroll base, 16in. high. It bears the gold anchor mark and the letter R, which indicates the Anglo-French modeller Louis Roubiliac, the work dating from about 1763-65.

"The group is based on the engraving of Boucher's picture known as "Le Mouton Favori"; there is one example of the group in the Victoria and Albert Museum and two in private collections. Bidding yesterday started at £1,000, and at the above-named price it fell to Mr. Axford, with Mr. Albert Amor as the underbidder. One of the highest prices hitherto paid for a Chelsea group by the same modeller was 1,750 guineas, paid by Mr. Amor at Christie's on May 4, 1911."

That was only one of many such notices which appeared in the Press throughout the Kingdom.

In my usual Tuesday announcement I wrote:—

"Readers of my advertisements have often said that the copy is educational, more particularly the information concerning the famous Huguenot silversmith Paul Lamerie, and the marks to be found on old silver of his make. The maker or modeller of the china group which was sold for £3,250 on Friday last was Roubiliac, a famous sculptor born at Lyons, 1695. He, too, like Lamerie, but a generation later, left France to escape religious persecution, lived in St. Martin's-lane, died of overwork, and was buried at St. Martin-in-the-Fields, 11/1/1762. Many examples of his work abound in Westminster Abbey—one of Handel and the Duke of Argyle, which established his fame; Sir Isaac Newton, in Trinity College, Cambridge; bust of himself, in the National Gallery; another of David Garrick elsewhere; Shakespeare and Cromwell, in the British Museum. Tradition says that he was connected with the Chelsea Factory, and many of the pieces from there are attributed to him as the modeller and bear the "R" impressed in the paste and the gold anchor. Sprimont, the proprietor of the Chelsea Factory, was a godfather to a daughter of Roubiliac. My description of the Lot in the catalogue, "Shepherd and Shepherdess," differs from another group (almost identical) which is to be seen in the Schreiber Collection at the Victoria and Albert Museum. That is called "The Music Lesson." A well-known Viscount possesses another like it, and without a doubt there are more examples of his work hidden away, the owners never dreaming of their great value. It is curious how prices rise and fall."

In last Thursday's issue the following appeared under "Points from Letters":—

"I had hoped that the legend that the Chelsea R pieces were modelled by Louis François Roubiliac was dead; but since it has reappeared in your columns, you will perhaps allow me to repeat that the sculptor died on January 11, 1762, so that a group after Boucher, dating from 1763-5, can have nothing to do with him. The theory that R on these Chelsea pieces means Roubiliac has no authority earlier than 1885, and its inherent absurdity, together with the sculptor's known connexion with Nicolas Sprimont, is fully discussed in Chapter VII. of the recent "Life."—Mrs. ARUNDELL ESDAILE, 50, Lansdowne-road, W.11."

Although authorities differ, I make no comment.

A Pictorial Weekly Newspaper, which I understand has the largest circulation of any daily or weekly, adorned the front page with a very large photograph supplied by me and yet omitted to say where it was sold. It is not quite ten years since I took out my first licence, but I have had many red-letter days in my short career as an auctioneer.

From Friday the 7th to the 14th inst. I have held five Auction Sales, having sold 1,539 Lots (I never enumerate bought-in goods as sold). I believe I am the only auctioneer holding sales 48 weeks out of every 52. On Friday last I sold a Georgian two-handled cup and cover for £5 7s. per oz., a total of over £400. Twelve George II. spoons £7 12s. per oz., or £133. A Diamond Necklace £600, which formed a portion of a property collected near Sherborne on Thursday, the 6th inst. The necklace had been lying in the bank for over 30 years.

On Saturday the 15th I was near Southampton and collected similar property which had been in the bank since 1886—44 years! All the articles were wrapped up in copies of *The Times* of that year. How absurd to let unused silver and jewellery lie idle when it could be sold for a good price and the proceeds invested to secure a permanent income.

Below is a varied list of the principal lots sold:—

Lot.	Description.	Price Realized.		
		£	s.	d.
104.	"Fox Hunting"	42	0	0
106.	"Dutch Interior"	65	0	0
115.	"Portrait of a Lady"	165	0	0
122.	"Poultry and other birds"	175	0	0
125.	"Portrait of a Lady"	94	0	0
128.	"Portrait of A. Sidney"	36	0	0
149.	"Fox Hunting"	21	0	0
169.	"A Woody Landscape"	35	0	0
184.	"Dutch Church Interior"	155	0	0
124.	"Portrait of a Cardinal"	26	0	0
126.	"Portrait of Princess Elizabeth"	17	0	0
127.	"Portrait of the Prince of Wales"	17	0	0
130.	"Portrait of James I.	19	0	0
132.	"Portrait of Prince Maurice of Saxony"	17	0	0
133.	"Portrait of J. Milton"	13	0	0
201.	"Portrait of a Boy"	20	0	0
199.	"Portrait of a Gentleman"	15	0	0
213.	"Head of a Man"	15	10	0
7.	Empire mahogany table	125	0	0
35.	Pair of Chippendale chairs	165	0	0
54.	Antique Tallboy	58	0	0
70.	12 Hepplewhite chairs	150	0	0
90.	Adam wall mirror	48	0	0
255.	Two stools	132	0	0
183.	Pair of Hepplewhite chairs	48	0	0
184.	Pair of Queen Anne chairs	125	0	0
195.	Oblong Chippendale stool	135	0	0
188.	Pair of Satinwood card tables	34	0	0
191.	Grandfather clock by D. Quare	32	0	0
195.	Chippendale stool	135	0	0
201.	Walnut stool	33	0	0
202.	10 Hepplewhite chairs	42	0	0
207.	Chippendale bureau bookcase	34	0	0
226.	Walnut bureau	24	0	0
249.	Four mahogany chairs	40	0	0
3.	Pair of Duelling pistols	20	0	0
5.	Pair of Italian Cornucopia	18	0	0
11.	Chinese tea and coffee ware	24	0	0
12.	Old English dessert service	26	0	0
67.	Chelsea group	3,250	0	0
113.	Pair of Chinese paintings on glass	370	0	0
137.	Swansea tea and coffee ware	25	0	0
146.	Two Chelsea figures	46	0	0
179.	Queen Anne needlework panel	115	0	0
46.	Pair of convex mirrors	40	0	0
74.	17th-century oak wall mirror	12	0	0
146.	An angle cabinet	11	10	0
165.	Georgian bracket clock	16	0	0
187.	Mahogany hanging bookshelf	13	0	0
65.	Dr. Syntax and Shoberl's Word in Miniature (46)	20	0	0
4.	Six Hepplewhite chairs	20	0	0
6.	A ditto enamelled settee	125	0	0
8.	A ditto armchair	42	0	0
9.	A ditto	28	0	0
10.	Queen Anne card table	21	0	0
20.	Secretaire bookcase	19	0	0
22.	Chippendale easy chair	43	0	0
31.	A ditto card table	22	10	0
34.	A Queen Anne kneehole desk	41	0	0
35.	Pair of Chippendale dining chairs	165	0	0
39.	Convex mirror	19	0	0
40.	Satinwood nest of tables	14	0	0
41.	Eight Spanish chairs	48	0	0
47.	Pair of Adam torchères	37	0	0
49.	Eight Georgian chairs	28	0	0
50.	Five painted chairs	19	0	0
51.	Sheraton mahogany work table	16	0	0
54.	William and Mary tallboy chest	58	0	0
70.	12 Hepplewhite chairs	150	0	0
73.	Chippendale settee	26	0	0
75.	Queen Anne cabinet	46	0	0
76.	William and Mary grandfather clock	34	0	0
79.	Four Charles II. chairs	28	0	0
89.	Buhl cabinet	21	0	0
90.	Adam wall mirror	48	0	0
97.	Chippendale ditto	26	0	0
98.	Serpentine chest	20	0	0
99.	Bow front sideboard	25	0	0
255.	Hepplewhite stool	62	0	0
256.	Chippendale ditto	70	0	0
258.	A ditto wine table	24	0	0
148.	Mahogany work table	30	0	0
155.	Oak bureau	33	0	0
183.	Pair of Hepplewhite armchairs	48	0	0
184.	Pair of Queen Anne dining chairs	125	0	0
186.	Mahogany Bureau bookcase	62	0	0
109.	—A George I. 2-handled Cup and cover	415	19	3
190.	A set of six Georgian meat dishes	220	7	0
119.	A Georgian Gilt Dessert Service	144	0	0
103.	12 George II. rat-tail dessert spoons	133	5	0
74.	A George III. two-handled tray	102	3	0
107.	A Pair of George I., 1724, Irish Patens	86	5	0
233.	A Pair of Georgian oval meat dishes	67	14	0
206.	A Commonwealth, 1656, Plain Beaker	67	0	0
205.	A Pair of George II. Plain Sauce Boats	62	9	0
242.	A George Teapot, Stand, and Coffee Pot	56	5	0
108.	A George II. oval centrepiece	50	12	6
380.	An antique diamond necklace	600	0	0
381.	An emerald and diamond brooch	222	0	0
485.	A 3-stone diamond ring	187	10	0
382.	An emerald half-hoop ring	106	0	0
393.	A diamond half-hoop bracelet	90	0	0
384.	A diamond half-hoop ring	82	0	0
385.	A Cabochon emerald and diamond brooch	79	0	0
386.	A single black pearl ring	76	0	0
403.	An antique French watch in case	72	10	0
383.	A pearl and diamond flexible bracelet	70	0	0
424.	A pair of 4-stone diamond earrings	57	10	0
472.	A single stone diamond ring	50	10	0
356.	A gold oval box	63	0	0
74.	A George III. 2-handled tray	102	18	0
119.	" " gilt dessert service	139	0	0
123.	A set of four Sheffield Wine Coolers	49	10	0
205.	A pair George sauce boats	62	9	3
213.	A tea and coffee set	46	16	0
220.	Three George III. caddies	42	10	0
359.	A gold box	38	0	0
374.	Three enamel watches	20	10	0
411.	A diamond and platinum pendant	41	5	0
455.	A diamond butterfly brooch	37	5	0
472.	A diamond ring	50	10	0
478.	" " "	38	2	6
	TOTAL	£11,758	5	6

ON FRIDAY NEXT, FEB. 21,

I shall sell jewels and silver (both sales running concurrently). Also:—Franconian tapestry panel, Brussels, Mary Queen of Scots toilet mirror, Stuart needlework dressing cases, Jacobean needlework curtain, Chinese embroideries, ivories, cut glass, Oriental, Continental, Old English china, miniatures, bronzes, bracket clocks, autograph letters.

Among the autographs will be two from General Gordon to Li Hung Chang, and another which reads as follows:—

"The Woolsack, Rosebank, Cape Town, Jan. 24, 1905. Dear Sir: Many thanks for your letter of the 23rd with your speech to the boys at Portsmouth, which I read with great interest. It's awful uphill work trying to make folk understand the danger that they joyfully work in, but I suppose some day somehow or other the persistent 'jawing' will bear fruit—I hope before it is too late. Very sincerely yours, Rudyard Kipling."

The letter includes the envelope addressed and delivered as per postmark Feb. 11, 05 to Capt. I. Geddes, Hemswell, Lowgay-road, Southsea, Hants, England. This was handed to me for sale by a son of a gentleman who made a speech advocating compulsory military service.

My persistent "jawing," if I may be allowed to use the expression of that day, has placed me in the position I hold to-day.

By the time this appears in *The Times*, and on the breakfast table to-day, I shall be 50 miles north of London on a tour of 500 miles to make 30 calls.

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TO-DAY, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 18th, and following day.

Valuable PRINTED BOOKS, AUTOGRAPH LETTERS, HISTORICAL DOCUMENTS, LITERARY MANUSCRIPTS, comprising the Property of Miss TALBOT, of Sir JOHN GATTI, of W. H. WOODWARD, Esq., of Capt. F. R. BARTON, of A. FRASER TAYLOR, Esq., and of the Rt. Honble. the EARL of LYTTON, P.C. Also Important DRAWINGS BY AUBREY BEARDSLEY, from the Collection of The Hon. Evan Morgan, the Property of A. L. ASSHETON, Esq.

Illustrated catalogues (10 plates), 5s.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 18th.

An extensive and valuable COLLECTION of COINS (INCLUDING A FINE SERIES OF CHARLES I.), the Property of a deceased Collector.

Illustrated catalogues (four plates), 1s.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 19th.

VALUABLE DRAWINGS by OLD MASTERS of the ITALIAN, DUTCH, and FRENCH SCHOOLS, including the Property of the Most Honble. the MARQUIS of CHOLMONDELEY, 12, Kensington Palace-gardens, W.8, and of a Nobleman and from several private Collections, including a fine series of drawings by G. B. Tiepolo, from the Wendland Collection, and Works by or attributed to Paul Bril, B. Gozzoli, J. van Goyen, Claude Lorrain, N. Poussin, Rembrandt van Rhyn, Guido Reni, W. van de Velde.

Also DRAWINGS of the ENGLISH SCHOOL, in chalk and water-colour, by or attributed to J. S. Cotman, David Cox, J. Downman, A.R.A., H. Edridge, A.R.A., T. Gainsborough, Daniel Gardner, Ozias Humphry, C. A. Hunt, Oct. Oakley, John Russell, &c.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 20th.

JAPANESE LACQUER, METAL WORK, &c., from the Collection of the late Dr. J. Lilburne, R.N., formerly on loan at the Victoria and Albert Museum, the Property of a Lady; CLOISONNE ENAMEL; HARDSTONES; INDIAN TEXTILES; ORIENTAL CARPETS and RUGS, &c.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 21st.

The fine Collection of OLD ENGLISH DRINKING GLASSES, comprising the Property of H. C. LEVIS and of Mrs. DEVITT. OLD ENGLISH FURNITURE, including the Property of L. GRAHAME JONES, Esq.

Illustrated Catalogues (two plates), 1s.

Sales on view at least TWO DAYS prior.
Catalogues may be had.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 24th, and three following days.

PRINTED BOOKS and MANUSCRIPTS, including English and French Literature; Standard Editions and First Editions of Byron, Dickens, Austin Dobson, Dodgson, Kipling, Ruskin, Sir Walter Scott, Swinburne's Laus Veneris, 1866, Trollope, Wilde, &c., and of modern authors; Nonesuch Press Publications; Bibliographical and Historical Works; Americana; Travel and Topography; XVIII. Century Literature; Books on Art; a collection of Shakespeareana; Works on Medicine; early printed books; Sporting and other books, with coloured plates, including the Property of MISS SUSAN LUSHINGTON, Kingsley, Borden, Hants, and of AIR VICE-MARSHAL C. A. H. LONGCROFT, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., 6, Connaught-square, W.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 25th.

OLD MASTER ENGRAVINGS, the Property of HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF RICHMOND AND GORDON, Goodwood, Chichester, comprising a fine series of works by Rembrandt van Rhyn, including The Windmill, Old Man with a Divided Fur Cap, fine early impression of the first state, Rembrandt's Mother Seated at a Table, the rare second state, and many other impressions. MODERN ETCHINGS and DRAWINGS, including Los Toros, Madrid, 1855, and Los Proverbios, Madrid, 1864, by F. Goya, the two sets bound together; a rare and complete set of the Etchings of Glasgow, by Muirhead Bone, 1899, Tewkesbury Abbey, by Sir D. Y. Cameron, R.A., and works by G. L. Brockhurst, A.R.A., Augustus E. John, R.A., James McBey, C. Meryon, J. A. McN. Whistler, Anders L. Zorn, &c., comprising the property of SENOR DR. FAUSTO MORELL, Palma de Mallorca, Spain, of F. B. DANIELS, Esq., 44, Middlefield-crescent, Aberdeen, of COL. T. A. ROSS, O.B.E., of the Hon. EVAN MORGAN, and of the late J. GRAEME THOMSON, Esq., Shipton Court, Shipton-under-Wychwood; Modern Mezzotints, by Norman Hirst, after T. Gainsborough, J. Hoppner, Sir T. Lawrence, Sir J. Reynolds, and G. Romney; Drawings in pen and pencil, by Muirhead Bone.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 27th.

ENGLISH PORCELAIN, &c., comprising a very fine Chelsea boar's head tureen with cover and stand, the property of the Hon. HUGH GODLEY; early Derby, Bow, Worcester, Swansea and Plymouth candlesticks, figures, mugs, &c., including the property of W. SANDERS FISKE, Esq., and of the Hon. EVAN MORGAN. A collection of CHINESE PORCELAIN, with famille verte and famille rose decoration, the property of the late B. B. COHAM FLEMING, Esq. (sold by order of the executors); also Persian, Caucasian, Chinese CARPETS and RUGS from various sources and private collections.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 28th.

ITALIAN MAJOLICA, including Dishes and Tazzas of Castel Durante, Faenza, and Urbino ware, Hispano-Moresque and Rhodian dishes, the Property of W. H. WOODWARD, Esq.; NEEDLEWORK, &c., including Charles I. and II. Stumpwork, Beadwork, and Petit-Point, the Property of Mrs. FLORENCE CLEMENTS and of GEORGE MOOR, Esq.; Stuart, Queen Anne and Louis XV. straw-work and Needlework caskets, the Property of W. SANDERS FISKE, Esq.; fine OLD ENGLISH and FRENCH FURNITURE; a Louis XV. Harpsichord, the Travelling Organ of James II., and a Queen Anne Walnut Chamber Organ, the Property of a Collector; an Elizabethan Tester Bedstead with Needlework Hangings, William and Mary and Queen Anne Walnut mirrors, Chests and Arm Chairs, the Property of the late B. B. COHAM FLEMING, Esq., sold by order of the executors; a Louis XV. suite signed by Nogaret of Lyons, the Property of a Collector; TAPESTRY, comprising Aubusson and Soho Panels, removed from Rushden Hall, Northamptonshire; and a fine set of Four Dutch Panels in the style of Alex. Baert, the Property of C. LEES MILNE, Esq., &c.

MONDAY, MARCH 3rd.

PRINTED BOOKS and MANUSCRIPTS, chiefly of the XVII. and XVIII. Centuries, selected from the LIBRARY of LULWORTH CASTLE, removed in consequence of the fire, the Property of Mrs. ALFRED NOYES, comprising Historical Works and Books of Travel; Americana; English literature, First Editions of Pope, Swift, Dryden, &c., and a Presentation Copy of Davenant's Gondibert, 1651; Music; Heraldic Manuscripts; an hitherto unrecorded Book of Hours for the English Use, printed at Rouen in 1520; a perfect copy of The Chastysing of Goddes Children, Wynkyn de Worde, c. 1492; and some fine Early XVII. Century Flower Paintings on vellum, &c.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 5th.

PICTURES and DRAWINGS.

THURSDAY, MARCH 6th.

BATTERSEA ENAMELS and FURNITURE, including the Property of the late B. B. COHAM-FLEMING, Esq.; KNIVES and FORKS, the Property of W. SANDERS FISKE, Esq.; BYGONES, MUSICAL BOXES, Statuettes in Bronze and Marble, &c.

FRIDAY, MARCH 7th.

POTTERY and PORCELAIN; OLD ENGLISH FURNITURE, &c.

Printed lists of prices and buyers' names may be purchased after each sale—particulars on application. No priced catalogues are issued.

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SOLD.

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A Fine HOUSE in this exceptional position, facing the Park and backing on to beautiful gardens.
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This fine modernized FREEHOLD RESIDENCE occupying an excellent position.
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A Picturesque MODERN RESIDENCE, with garage and delightfully matured gardens.
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SOLD.

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SOLD.

3, ENNISMORE-GARDENS, S.W.
A very fine TOWN HOUSE facing South and directly opening to large ornamental Gardens.
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SOLD.

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A charming cottage-style RESIDENCE with garage and well established gardens.
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SOLD.

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An Attractive Stone-built RESIDENCE, with stabling, garage, and nicely laid out grounds.
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An exceedingly Choice, Modern FREEHOLD RESIDENCE on the Wentworth Estate, with garage, chauffeur's quarters, and lovely gardens with orchard and paddock, in all about 6 Acres.
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THE FINE OLD HOUSE,
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Well-proportioned suite of reception rooms.
Eight bed rooms, two baths.
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An exceptional opportunity of acquiring a good family House at a greatly reduced price.
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PERFECTLY LOVELY GARDENS.

A really delightful example of everything a modern house should be.
A place of real distinction and charm, ready to walk into.
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On high ground, South aspect, lovely views.
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Approached by a drive. Lodges for gardener and chauffeur. Three other cottages, stabling, garage, useful outbuildings, small farmery.
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Carriage Approach with Lodge Entrance.
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Flagged terrace, large lawn for tennis herbaceous border, fish pond, rose garden, kitchen garden, orchard, in all about
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Absolute seclusion. 500ft. up. Healthy locality.
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AND NOT PREVIOUSLY IN THE MARKET FOR NEARLY 40 YEARS.
For Sale, a residential property of great charm, occupying a perfectly secluded situation, yet very accessible for important rail service, &c.
The delightful old house stands pleasantly on a knoll with a pretty view over the miniature Park to the Forest, and contains about a dozen bed and dressing rooms, two bath rooms, fine oak panelled and galleried lounge, four reception rooms, and very complete offices.
Electric light; central heating; Co.'s water, &c.
GARAGES, STABLING, MODEL FARMERY, COTTAGE AND TWO LODGES.
Beautifully timbered MATURED GROUNDS with double tennis court, rockery with pool, walled garden, PADDOCKS and a PRETTY PARK with ornamental water, the whole over
60 ACRES.
Very strongly recommended from personal inspection by
HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1. (H.42464.)

ON THE HEIGHTS ABOVE

HASLEMERE.
IN A PICKED POSITION,
ENTIRELY SECLUDED,
only ½ a mile from Station.
For SALE, a modern HOUSE of unusual character and charm, in splendid order, with a very fine large studio or music room, about 30ft. by 18ft., with open timbered roof and minstrels gallery, also lounge hall, cloak-room, dining room, drawing room and large loggia. Maids' room and offices.
Central heating. Electric light, gas and water.
Garage for two cars. Cottage.
Beautifully matured gardens with fine trees,
ABOUT 2 ACRES.
Inspected and strongly recommended.
HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1. (S.41807.)

AUCTION SALES AT THE ST. JAMES' ESTATE ROOMS, S.W.1.

ON THE FRINGE OF PINE AND HEATHER COUNTRY.

NEAR ST. GEORGE'S HILL.
A mile from the Station, in a quiet position.
AN EXCEEDINGLY ATTRACTIVE FREEHOLD FAMILY RESIDENCE,
"BURCOTE,"
ELLESMERE-ROAD, WEYBRIDGE.
Approached by a winding carriage drive, and containing lounge hall 24ft. by 19ft., four reception rooms, two staircases, nine bed rooms, three bath rooms, complete offices.
Company's electric light, gas, water, telephone main drainage. Constant hot water.
Cottage: detached dance or billiards room
Large garage: heated greenhouses.
Beautiful pleasure grounds, with natural woodland, hard and grass tennis courts, in all about
3½ ACRES.
To be SOLD by AUCTION, on TUESDAY 25th March (unless previously sold).
Solicitors: Messrs. Charles Rogers, Sons, and Abbott, 13, Victoria-street, S.W.1.
Particulars from the Auctioneers,
HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1.

SURREY.
ADJOINING PURLEY BEECHES.
Healthy position. Dry soil. Seven minutes station.
ARTISTIC FREEHOLD RESIDENCE,
"REDNAL," SANDERSTEAD,
with carriage drive approach, and containing—
Lounge hall, three reception rooms, seven bed rooms, bath room and offices.
Companies' electric light, gas, and water. Main drainage, constant hot water, telephone.
Two garages, garden room, and other outbuildings.
Charming gardens with tennis lawn, in all over
1¼ ACRES.
To be SOLD by AUCTION on TUESDAY, 25th MARCH (unless previously sold).
Solicitors: Messrs. Charles Humphries and Co., 36, Basinghall-street, E.C.
Particulars of the Auctioneers,
HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1.

HANTS COAST.
CLOSE TO THE SEA, GOLF LINKS AND NEW FOREST.
The Very Attractive and Compact FREEHOLD RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY,
"SAULFLAND," HIGHCLIFF,
NEAR CHRISTCHURCH.
HIGH AND QUIET POSITION.
SOUTH ASPECT. EXTENSIVE VIEWS.
The MODERN GEORGIAN HOUSE is approached by a carriage drive, and contains lounge hall, billiard room, drawing and dining rooms, 11 bed and dressing rooms, two bath rooms, and compact offices.
Company's water. Piped for central heating.
Acetylene gas. Double garage. Cottage for gardener.
The GARDENS and GROUNDS include broad gravelled walk, large lawn for several sets of tennis, rose and herbaceous borders, kitchen garden, orchard and grassland, in all over
26 ACRES.
WITH VACANT POSSESSION.
To be SOLD by AUCTION on TUESDAY 6th MAY (unless previously sold).
Solicitors: Messrs. Trower, Still and Keeling, 5, New-square, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.
Particulars from the Auctioneers,
HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1

HIGHLY IMPORTANT

FREEHOLD INVESTMENT PROPERTIES
FOR SALE BY AUCTION, MARCH 11th, 1930
(UNLESS PREVIOUSLY SOLD), COMPRISING:
A GUARANTEED NET RENTAL OF £2,062 PER ANNUM,
SECURED UPON THE HIGHLY IMPORTANT
FREEHOLD.—CROWN WHARF—LOTS ROAD, CHELSEA.
LET ON A FULL REPAIRING AND INSURING LEASE WITHOUT BREAK FOR 17½ YEARS AT THE ABOVE-NAMED RENTAL. THE LEASE IS FULLY GUARANTEED BY A WELL-KNOWN BANKING HOUSE, THUS PROVIDING AN OPPORTUNITY FOR ACQUIRING A
HIGH CLASS NON-FLUCTUATING SECURITY.

THE EXCEEDINGLY WELL-PLACED
FREEHOLD BLOCK OF MANSION FLATS
KNOWN AS
STIRLING MANSIONS, HAMPSTEAD,
TOGETHER WITH THE ADJOINING MAISONNETTES, NOS. 5 & 10, CANFIELD-GARDENS, N.W.
Let to old standing tenants and producing a total
GROSS INCOME OF £2,068 PER ANNUM, AND FORMING
A SECURE AND STEADILY IMPROVING INVESTMENT.

THE HIGHLY IMPORTANT
FREEHOLD BUSINESS PREMISES,
15, WATLING STREET, CITY OF LONDON.
A WELL-BUILT PROPERTY, IN THE CENTRE OF THE TEXTILE TRADE, COMPRISING CAPITAL SHOWROOMS ON GROUND AND THREE UPPER FLOORS, WITH GOOD BASEMENT STORAGE. LET UNTIL CHRISTMAS, 1930, ON OLD LEASES AND AT PRESENT PRODUCING £910 P.A. AND OFFERED WITH
VACANT POSSESSION AT CHRISTMAS NEXT
OR REVERSION TO THE RACK RENTAL OF £1,500 PER ANNUM

THE COMPACT BLOCK OF
FREEHOLD WEEKLY HOUSES AND FACTORIES,
COMPRISING 11 DWELLING HOUSES, A FREEHOLD GROUND-RENT OF £7 PER ANNUM, WITH REVERSION IN 13 YEARS, AND TWO FACTORY BUILDINGS LET ON REPAIRING LEASES AND KNOWN AS
4-26 (even), JAMES STREET, CAMDEN TOWN.
PRODUCING TOTAL GROSS RENTALS OF £1,163 PER ANNUM
SOLICITORS: MESSRS. T. J. ROBINSON and SON, 37, LINCOLN'S INN FIELDS, W.C.2.

THE HIGHLY IMPORTANT
UNRESTRICTED FREEHOLD INVESTMENT
ARISING FROM
20, HERTFORD STREET, PARK LANE, W.
COMPRISING EIGHT WELL-ARRANGED RESIDENTIAL FLATS, PRODUCING A GROSS INCOME OF
£2,560 PER ANNUM
SOLICITORS: MESSRS. KENNETH E. BARTLETT, ELLIOTT and CO., 83, CANNON-STREET.

AT LOW RESERVE TO ENSURE SALE.

RURAL ESSEX.
40 MILES FROM TOWN.
The Attractive Freehold Residential Property.
"QUEENBOROUGH," BRAINTREE.
Important position on the outskirts of the old town, with fine views.
IMPOSING HOUSE, approached by carriage drive and containing noble hall, three fine reception rooms, winter garden, two staircases, nine bed and dressing rooms, two bath rooms, usual offices—
All on two floors.
ELECTRIC LIGHT. CENTRAL HEATING.
Stabling. Garage. Glasshouses.
WELL-ESTABLISHED GARDENS and grounds, including terraces, tennis and other lawns, herbaceous garden, kitchen garden, orchard and paddock, in all
OVER 26 ACRES.
VACANT POSSESSION
To be SOLD by AUCTION, on TUESDAY, 25th MARCH (unless previously Sold).
Solicitors: Messrs. Leonard Gray and Co., 73, Duke-street, Chelmsford.
Particulars from the Auctioneers,
HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1.

By Order of the Executor.

PYRFORD, SURREY.
ADJOINING AND OVERLOOKING WEST BYFLEET GOLF COURSE.
1¼ mile Byfleet Station.
Sandy sub-soil. S. Aspect.
A well-appointed Freehold Family Residence.
"LANGSMEAD,"
BLACKDOWN-AVENUE.
In a quiet and secluded position.
Long carriage drive approach, and containing:—Fine lounge hall, three reception rooms, billiards or dance room, oak principal staircase, 12 bed and dressing rooms, three baths, complete offices.
Companies' Electric Light and Water.
Central Heating. Main Drainage. Telephone.
Two garages, stabling, and outbuildings.
BEAUTIFUL GARDENS, adorned by conifers and flowering shrubs, with croquet and tennis lawns, in all nearly
2¼ ACRES.
To be SOLD by AUCTION on Tuesday, 8th April (unless previously sold).
Solicitors:—Messrs. Capel, Cure and Ball, 2, Southampton-street, Bloomsbury-square, W.C.1.
Particulars from the Auctioneers,
HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1.

In the glorious Country around

LEITH HILL.
A LITTLE OVER 30 MILES FROM TOWN.
The Very Attractive
Freehold Residential Property,
"VANN HOUSE," OCKLEY.
In a perfectly rural position, 250ft. up, commanding fine views.
The accommodation includes on only two floors roomy hall, three receptions, offices, two staircases, nine bed and dressing rooms, and bath room.
Company's water. Partial central heating. Own electric light.
Stabling. Garage.
Heated glasshouse. Cottage.
The gardens and grounds are well established and include tennis lawn, kitchen garden, paddocks and parkland, in all about
25½ ACRES.
Vacant Possession.
To be SOLD by AUCTION on Tuesday, 29th April (unless previously sold).
Solicitors:—Messrs. Bird and Bird, 5, Gray's Inn-square, W.C.2.
Particulars from the Auctioneers,
HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1.

CLAPHAM JUNCTION
ADJOINING THE STATION.
FINE BUILDING SITE,
AREA—32,000 SQ. FT.
Suitable for
CINEMA, MOTOR COACH STATION,
GARAGE, MARKET, &c.
Also
1-6, Empire Buildings, Station Approach, an important block of shops, &c., producing gross rentals of £1,270 per annum. Part freehold. The remainder held under one lease having 79 years unexpired at the ground-rent of £725 per annum.
For SALE by AUCTION, in conjunction with EDWIN EVANS and SONS, on TUESDAY, 11th MARCH, 1930 (unless previously Sold).
Solicitors:—Messrs. H. W. PERKINS and Co., Clarebell House, 5 and 6, Cork-street, W.1.
Particulars from the Auctioneers,
HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1, or
EDWIN EVANS and SONS, 8, St. John's-hill and 253, Lavender-hill, S.W.11.

ONE OF THE CHOICEST PROPERTIES IN THE HOME COUNTIES.

BEAUTIFUL DISTRICT OF HINDHEAD.
Just over 40 miles by road from Town, and within easy reach of two splendid Golf Courses.
The Extremely Attractive and Compact FREEHOLD RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY,
"KEFFOLDS," HASLEMERE.
In wonderful position, about 750ft. up. Facing South. Lovely views.

The artistic house contains fine lounge hall, four reception rooms, billiard room, boudoir, 15 bed and dressing rooms, two bath rooms, and offices.
Electric light. Central heating. Luggage lift.
Stabling and garages.
Entrance lodge.
TWO COTTAGES.
EXQUISITE TERRACED GARDENS, wood and grassland, in all about
26½ ACRES.
WITH VACANT POSSESSION.
To be SOLD by AUCTION on TUESDAY, 6th MAY (unless previously Sold).
Solicitors:—Messrs. Alfred Bright and Sons, 15, George-street, Mansion House, E.C.4.
Particulars from the Auctioneers HAMPTON and SONS, 20 St. James'-square, S.W.1.

A House which solves the servant problem.

HERTS, NEAR BOXMOOR.
Under one hour from Town.
Healthy and rural situation, 518ft. up.
"HILL TOP," BOVINGDON.
Artistic FREEHOLD RESIDENCE with carriage approach, containing on only two floors: Conservatory, entrance hall, two reception rooms, three beds, bath, and convenient offices.
Good repair. Attractive fitments. Oak floorings. Company's electric light, gas, and water. Telephone. Modern drainage.
Large garage with bed room over.
Greenhouse and carpenter's shop.
CHARMING GARDENS, in all nearly 2 ACRES.
To be SOLD by AUCTION on TUESDAY, 25th MARCH (unless previously sold).
Solicitors:—Messrs. Graham, Son, and Drewry, 11, Hanover-street, London, W.1.
Particulars from the Auctioneers,
HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1.

In the glorious country

BETWEEN DORKING AND GUILDFORD.
Two miles from Gomshall and five miles from Dorking Stations.
The exceedingly choice Freehold Residential Property,
"FROLBURY MANOR,"
In wonderful position facing S.W., and commanding extensive views.
The sumptuously-appointed RESIDENCE is approached by a long carriage-drive and contains fine lounge hall with gallery, drawing and dining rooms, billiards or dance room, complete offices, two staircases, 14 bed rooms, five bath rooms.
Company's water. Central heating. Electric light.
STABLING. GARAGES.
Farm buildings. Chauffeur's flat.
Beautiful gardens, park, meadow and woodlands, in all over
81 ACRES.
With Vacant Possession.
To be Sold by Auction on Tuesday, 29th April (unless previously sold).
Solicitors:—Messrs. Trower, Still, and Keeling, 5, New-square, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.2.
Particulars from the Auctioneers,
HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1.

By Order of the Receiver.

THE VALUABLE FREEHOLD LICENSED PROPERTY
known as
THE NEWLANDS CORNER HOTEL,
NEAR GUILDFORD, SURREY,
containing three fine public rooms, ball room, 40 bed rooms, tennis and racquet courts; garage; grounds of 18 acres, conducting an extensive business, and having the
COMPLETE ARRANGEMENTS OF A HIGH-CLASS HOTEL,
together with the
VALUABLE FURNISHINGS AND GOODWILL.
Also
NEWLANDS CORNER TEA GARDENS, including Newlands House, Three cottages, bungalow, and 11¾ ACRES of beautiful grounds. Held on lease for about 17 years unexpired at the rental of £522 per annum, and forming a valuable asset to the Hotel Business.
FOR SALE BY AUCTION AS A GOING CONCERN.
On Tuesday next, February 25th (unless previously sold), as a whole or in two lots.
Receiver:—George Cobley, Esq., F.C.A., 27, Southampton-street, Strand, W.C.2.
Solicitors:—Messrs. H. C. Morris, Woolsey, Morris and Kennedy, 2, Walbrook, E.C.4.
Particulars of the Auctioneers.
HAMPTON and SONS, 20, ST. JAMES'-SQUARE, S.W.1.

BETWEEN FARNBOROUGH & READING
In pretty country, over 200ft. up. Delightful Views.
"YATELEY HILL,"
A CONVENIENTLY PLANNED FREEHOLD COUNTRY RESIDENCE.

approached by drive, and containing halls, two or three reception rooms, business room, conservatories, five principal and two secondary bed rooms three baths, and ample offices
Company's gas and water. Electric light available. Telephone. Independent hot water.
Stabling, garage, chauffeur's rooms, two cottages, heated greenhouse, farmery, poultry house, &c.
WELL-TIMBERED GROUNDS and paddocks, including water-cress beds, in all 9½ acres. Also nearly 8¾ acres of land suitable for building or poultry farming, and a detached four acres of building land, with 1,200ft. road frontage.
VACANT POSSESSION ON COMPLETION.
To be SOLD by AUCTION on TUESDAY, 8th APRIL, in one or three Lots (unless previously sold).

Solicitors:—Messrs. Lethbridge, Money and Prior, 25, Abingdon-street, London, S.W.
Particulars from the Auctioneers:—HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1

TOWN HOUSES

FACING SOUTH.

PORTMAN ESTATE.
A FASCINATING GEORGIAN HOUSE,
compact and run with a small staff.
IN EXQUISITE ORDER THROUGHOUT.
Three panelled reception, seven bed rooms, two bath rooms, excellent offices.
The atmosphere of its period, which is such a feature of this exceptional house, has been enhanced by discriminate modernization and decorations.
LEASE 24 YEARS.
PRICE 6,000GNS.
Inspected and strongly recommended by
HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1.

Double-fronted Residence just out of

PORTMAN-SQUARE.
South aspect. Principal rooms at back.
Lounge, two-three reception, five-six bed rooms.
Two bath rooms, good offices.
Ready for immediate occupation.
£6,000 FOR DIRECT LEASE.
This is a property of unusual character and charm and is strongly recommended by the Agents.
HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1.

REASONABLE PRICE. LONG LEASE.

A LOVELY HOUSE
JUST OUT OF
BELGRAVE-SQUARE.
Facing West. Beautifully light throughout.
Four reception, 11 bed, three bath, usual offices.
Newly decorated and in excellent order throughout.
Inspected and recommended by
HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1.

ATTRACTIVE CREEPER-CLAD HOUSE.

CHELSEA.
For SALE, a very choice wide-fronted MODERN HOUSE of a most attractive character.
Charming little paved garden.
Lounge hall, and three reception rooms on ground floor, eight bed and dressing rooms, and two bath rooms on the two upper floors, splendid offices.
A beautifully light and really desirable Residence.
PRICE, £7,500.
Personally inspected and strongly recommended.
HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1.

WILTON-CRESCENT.
(JUST OUT OF.)
VERY ATTRACTIVE SMALL HOUSE in good order, containing five bed rooms, bath room, three reception rooms, and usual offices.
Lease about four years. Rent only £100.
PRICE FOR LEASE, £700.
Inspected and highly recommended by
HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1.

IN A FAVOURITE SQUARE.

SOUTH OF THE PARK.
An exceptional HOUSE, in spotless order, and a tenant can take possession without any expenditure.
Eight bed rooms, three bath rooms, three reception, offices including man's bed room.
GARAGE AND ROOMS OVER.
RENT £500. MODERATE PREMIUM
Inspected and recommended by the SOLE AGENTS,
HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1.

AN ARCHITECT'S HOME.

SOUTH KENSINGTON.
FOR SALE, FREEHOLD.
An exceptionally attractive and altogether UNIQUE HOUSE, with VERY ATTRACTIVE GARDEN.
Seven bed rooms, tiled bath room, oak panelled dining room with beamed ceiling, delightful drawing room, library, and splendid domestic offices.
In Beautiful Order throughout.
With modern conveniences; extremely bright and cheerful.
FREEHOLD £5,750.
Strongly recommended by the Agents,
HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1.

ST. JOHN'S WOOD.
FREEHOLD.
EXCEPTIONAL RESIDENCE,
Replete with every modern convenience.
Six-eight bed rooms, three bath rooms, three reception rooms, &c. Garage. Garden with space for tennis.
Apply HAMPTON and SONS, The Clock Tower, 49, Heath-street, Hampstead, N.W.3.

47, REDINGTON-ROAD, HAMPSTEAD HEATH.
DETACHED NON-BASEMENT RESIDENCE.
Super efficient system of central heating.
LARGE GARAGE. CHARMING GARDEN.
Eight bed rooms, three bath rooms, four reception rooms, offices, including maids' sitting room.
Constant hot water. Lavatory basins in bed rooms. Secondary staircase.
FREEHOLD.
Vacant possession on completion.
To be SOLD, by Auction, at the St. James' Estate Rooms, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1, on TUESDAY, March 25, at 2.30 p.m. (unless previously sold).
Solicitors: Messrs. Gilbert Robertson and Co., Post Office Chambers, Bute Docks, Cardiff.
Sole Agents and Auctioneers, HAMPTON and SONS, The Clock Tower, 49, Heath-street, Hampstead, and 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1.

HAMPSTEAD HEATH AND KENWOOD.

"BARONS COURT,"
THE BISHOPS AVENUE.
IMPOSING NON-BASEMENT RESIDENCE,
standing in approximately
2½ ACRES of WELL-TIMBERED GROUNDS.
HARD TENNIS COURT.
SPACIOUS GARAGE PREMISES.
To be offered by AUCTION in APRIL next.
HAMPTON and SONS, The Clock Tower, 49 Heath-street, Hampstead, N.W.3, and 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1.

Telephone 7500 Regent (Private Branch Exchange)

ST. JAMES' ESTATE ROOMS

Telegrams: "Selanlet, Piccy, London."

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The Times

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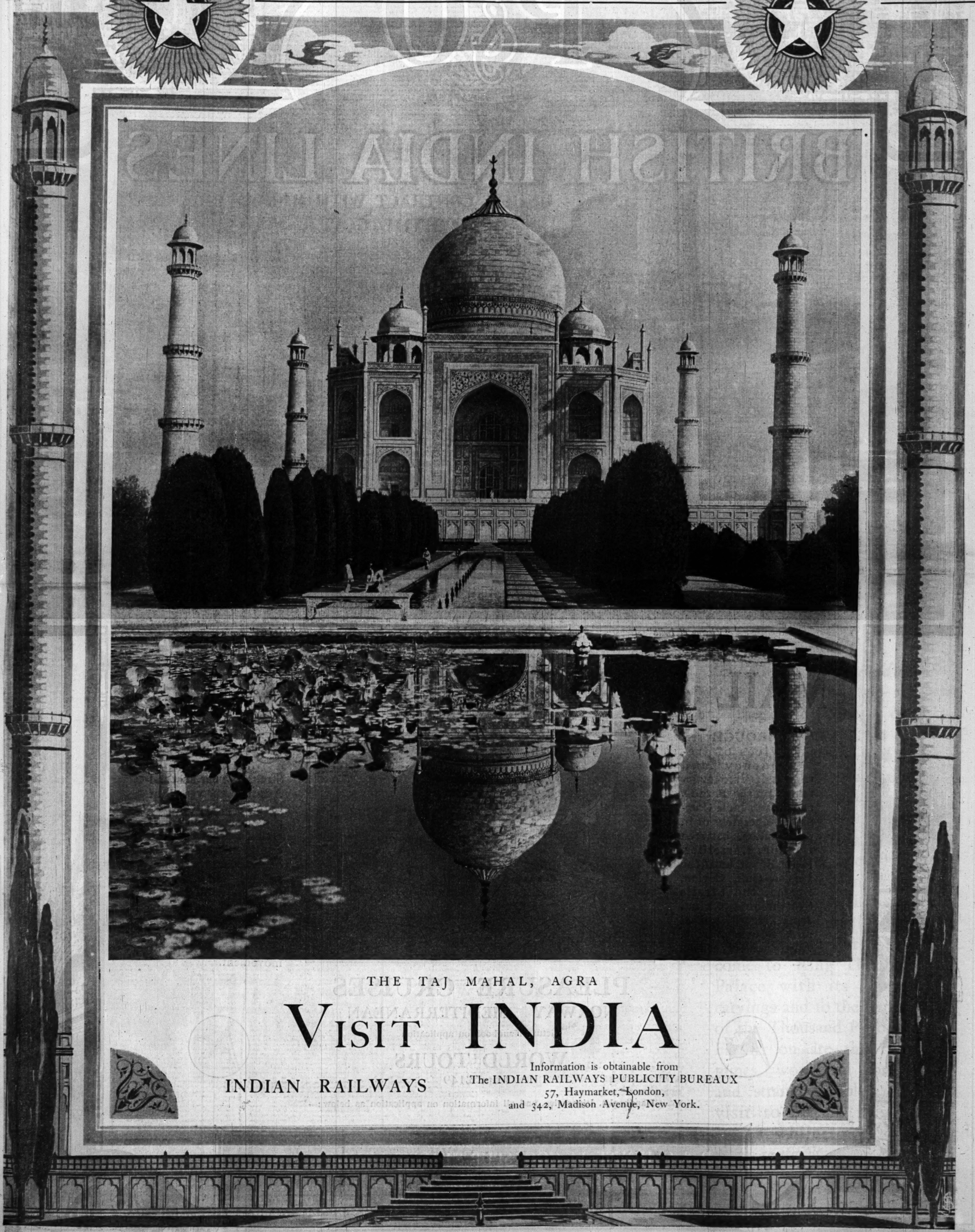
LONDON, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1930

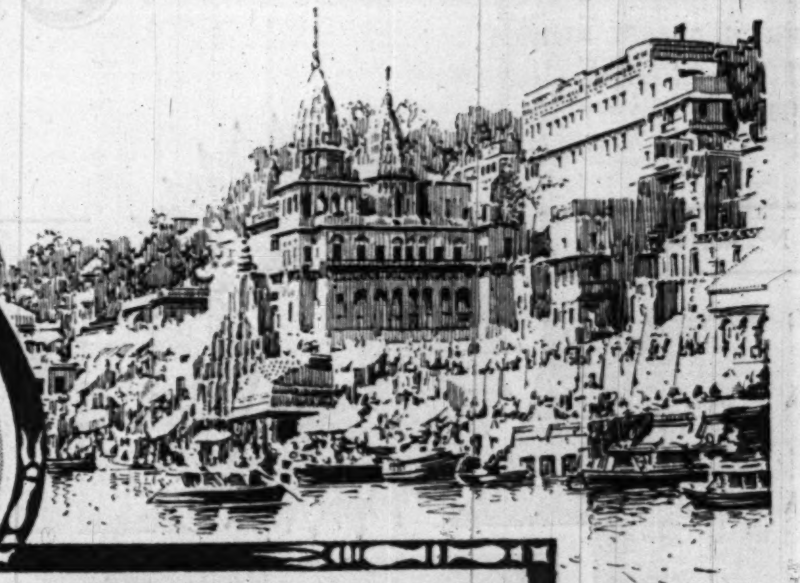


THE TAJ MAHAL, AGRA

VISIT INDIA

INDIAN RAILWAYS

Information is obtainable from
The INDIAN RAILWAYS PUBLICITY BUREAUX
57, Haymarket, London,
and 342, Madison Avenue, New York.

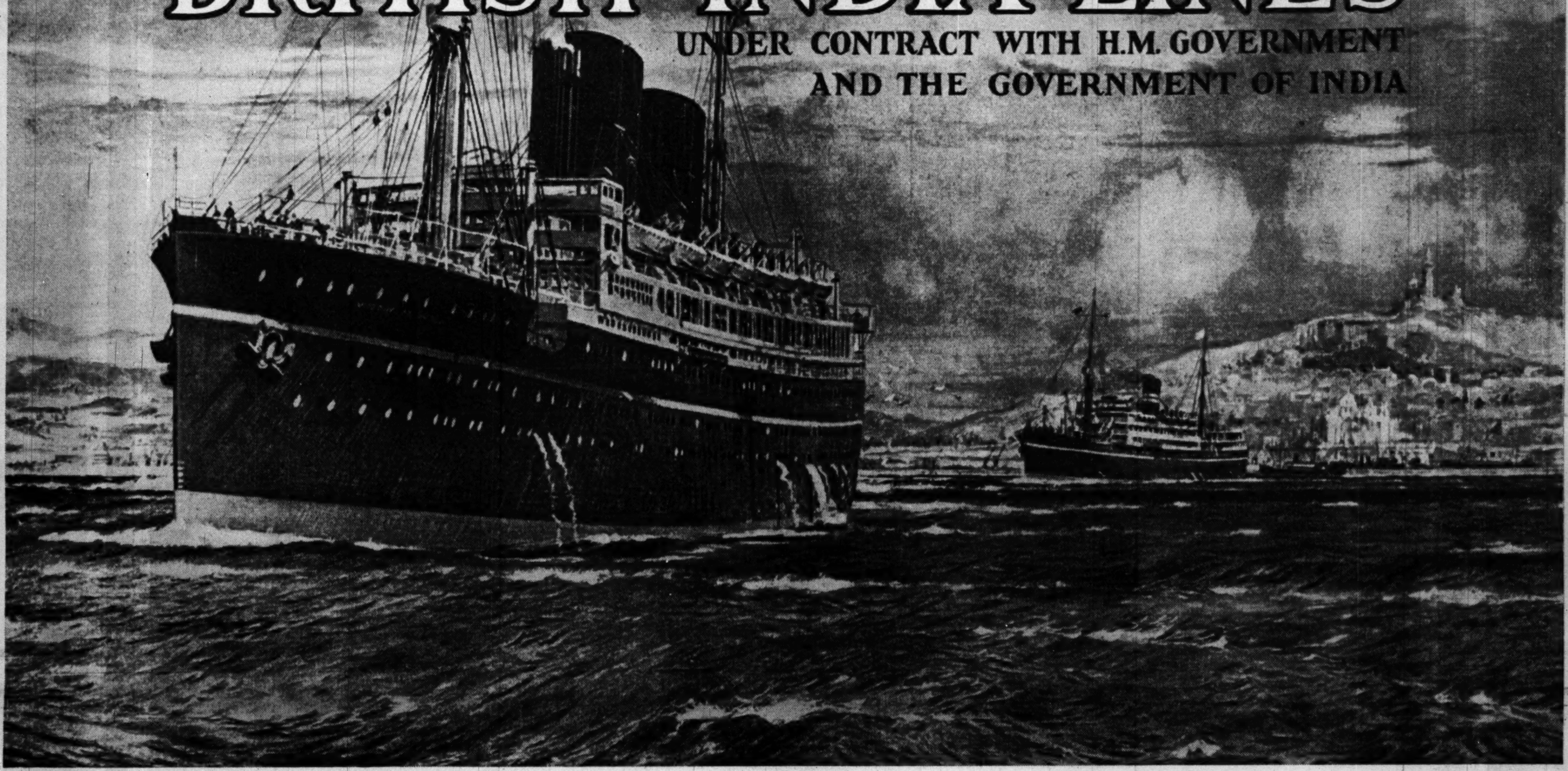


P&O

and

BRITISH INDIA LINES

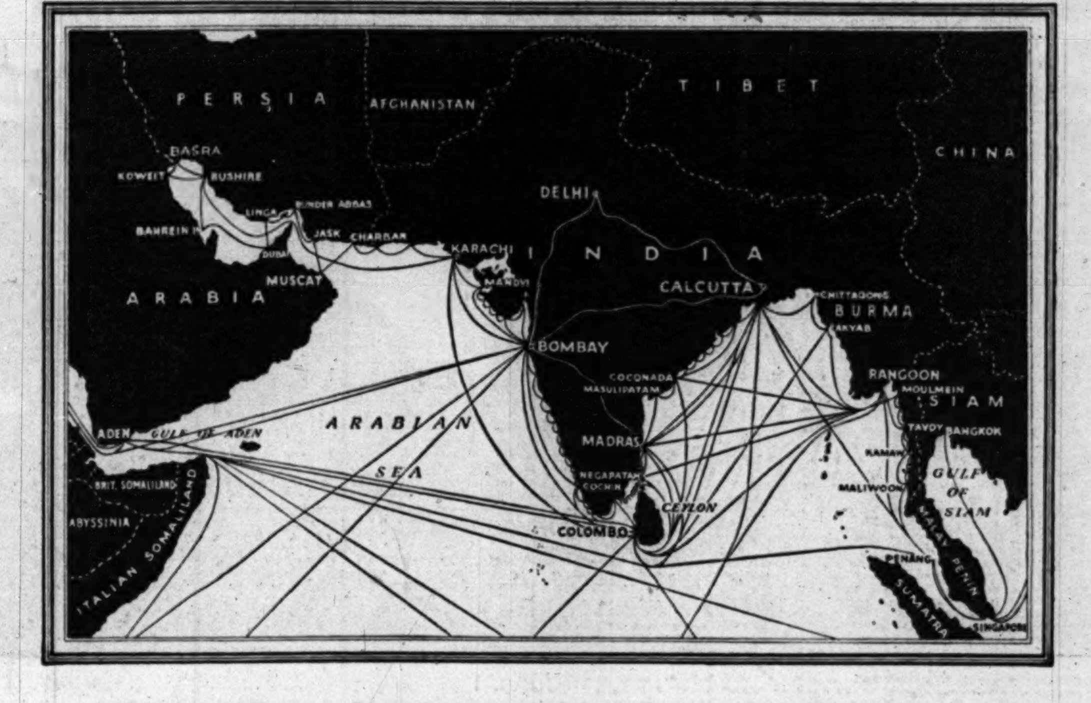
UNDER CONTRACT WITH H.M. GOVERNMENT
AND THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA



"*Viceroy of India*" MARSEILLES "*Modasa*"

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICES

THROUGH services of frequency and regularity are maintained by the P. & O. and British India Companies, separately or in combination, between London, Marseilles, Malta, Egypt, India, the Persian Gulf, Ceylon, Burma, the Straits Settlements, China, Japan, Mauritius, East and South Africa, Australia, New Zealand, etc.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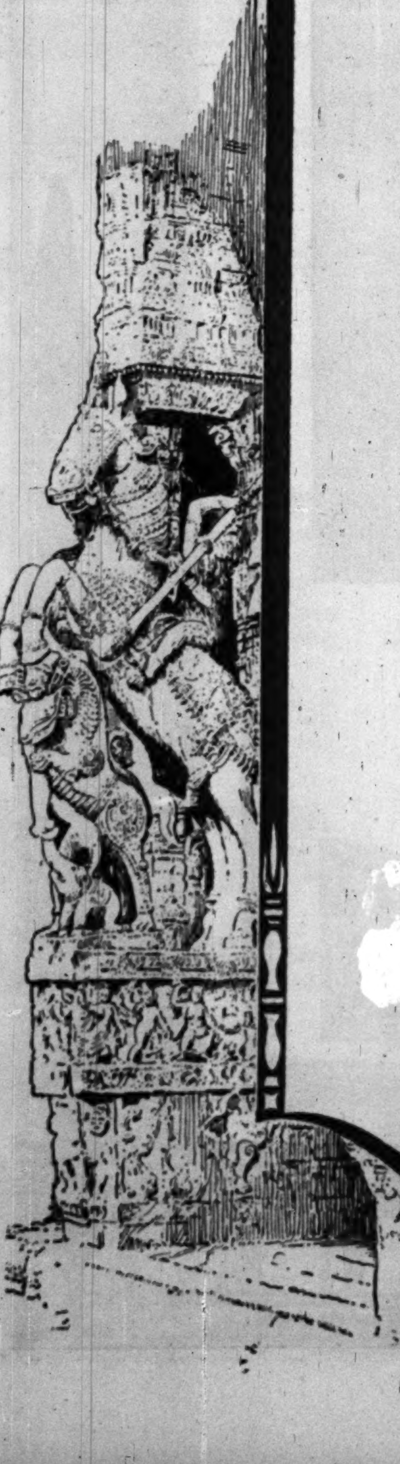
ARABIA
DELHI
KARACHI
INDIA
MANDVI
CALCUTTA
CHITTAGONG
BURMA
AKYAB
BOMBAY
COCONADA
MASULIPATAM
RANGOON
MOULMEIN
SIAM
TAVOY
BANGKOK
ADEN
GULF OF ADEN
ARABIAN SEA
MADRAS
NEGAPATAM
COCHIN
CEYLON
COLOMBO
BRIT. SOMALILAND
ABYSSINIA
ITALIAN SOMALILAND
MALIWOON
GULF OF SIAM
MALAY PENIN
PENANG
SUMATRA
SINGAPORE

ON the Coasts of Persia, India, East Africa, Burma, the Straits, the Far East and Australia, the vessels of the British India Company ensure communication between all the capital and minor ports of the Eastern Hemisphere—services of value and convenience to shippers of cargo, by which services also passengers are assured of uncommon facility of movement.



PLEASURE CRUISES

NORWAY MEDITERRANEAN

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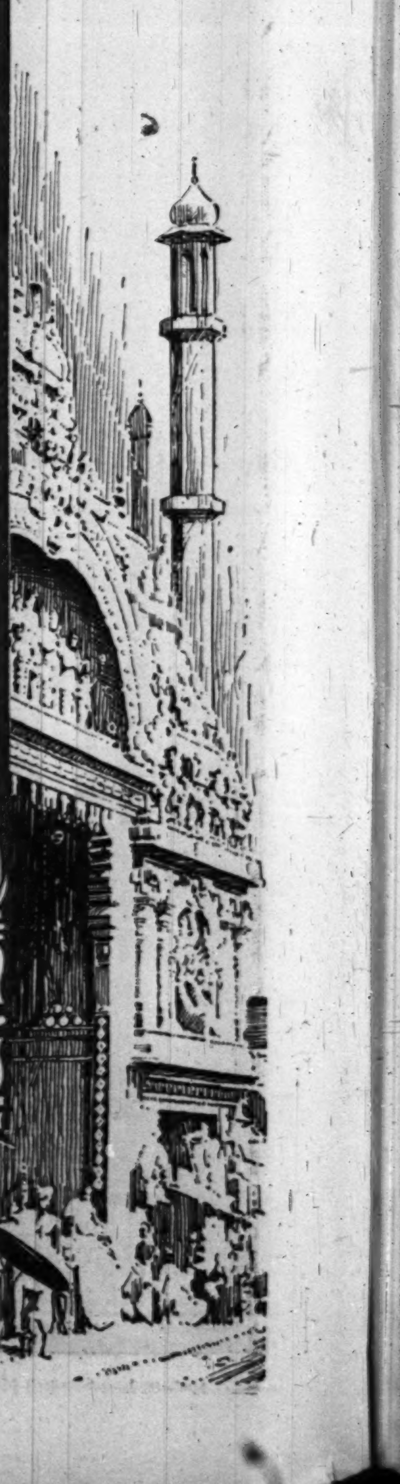
WORLD TOURS

from £149

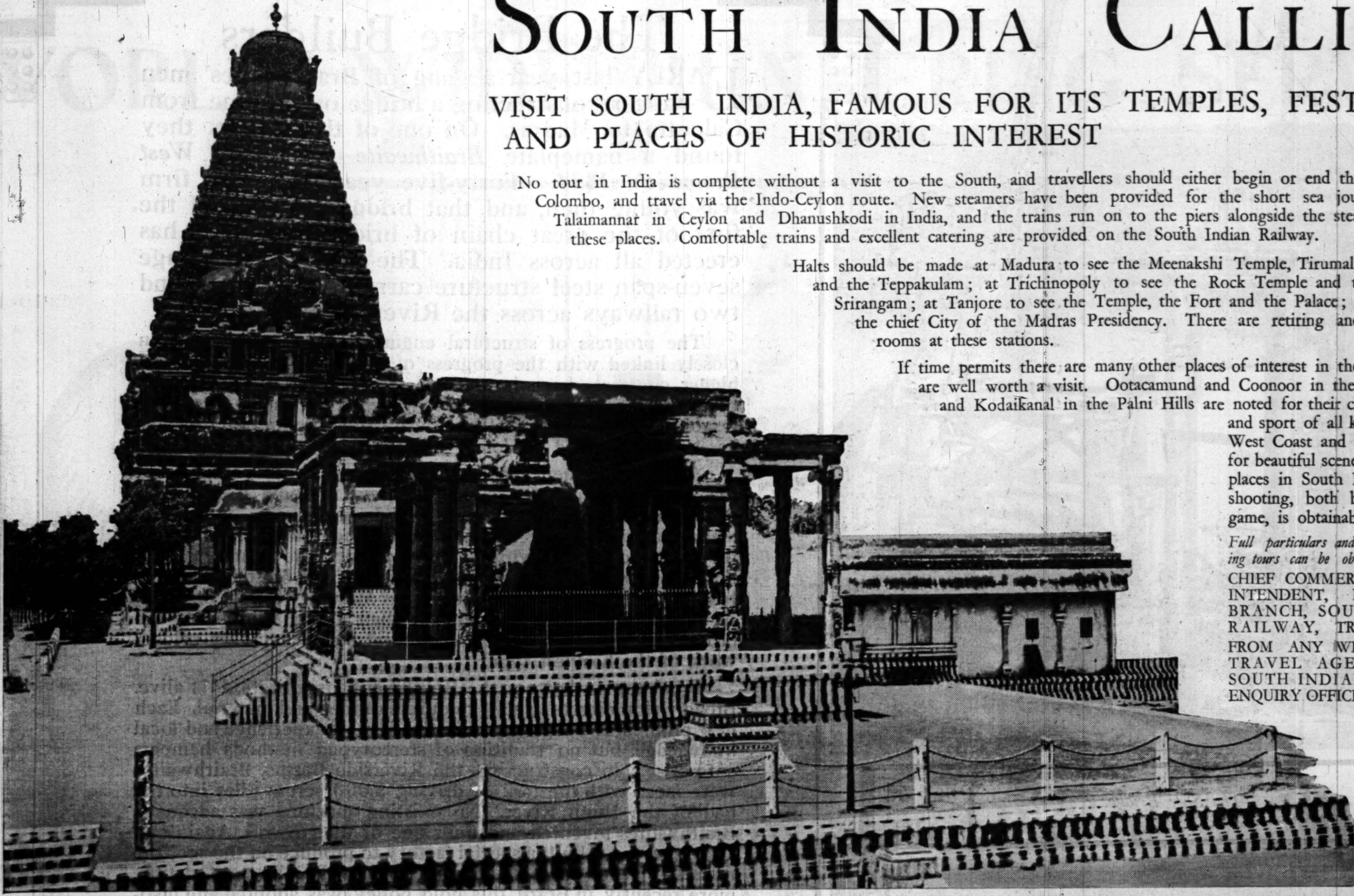
Handbooks, Itineraries, and all information on application as below:—

Passenger Office (F. H. Grosvenor, Manager)
P. & O. HOUSE, 14, COCKSPUR STREET, LONDON, S.W.1.
Telephone: REGENT 6960.
City Booking Office: 130, Leadenhall Street, London, E.C.3.
Telephones: *(Passage)* Avenue 5514. *(Freight and General Business)* City 1111 (10 Lines).
Agents in INDIA, CEYLON, CHINA, & JAPAN: MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.



SOUTH INDIA CALLING

VISIT SOUTH INDIA, FAMOUS FOR ITS TEMPLES, FESTIVALS, AND PLACES OF HISTORIC INTEREST



No tour in India is complete without a visit to the South, and travellers should either begin or end their journey at Colombo, and travel via the Indo-Ceylon route. New steamers have been provided for the short sea journey between Talaimannar in Ceylon and Dhanushkodi in India, and the trains run on to the piers alongside the steamers at both these places. Comfortable trains and excellent catering are provided on the South Indian Railway.

Halts should be made at Madura to see the Meenakshi Temple, Tirumal Naic's Palace, and the Teppakulam; at Trichinopoly to see the Rock Temple and the Temple at Srirangam; at Tanjore to see the Temple, the Fort and the Palace; and at Madras the chief City of the Madras Presidency. There are retiring and refreshment rooms at these stations.

If time permits there are many other places of interest in the plains which are well worth a visit. Ootacamund and Coonoor in the Nilgiri Hills, and Kodaikanal in the Palni Hills are noted for their climate, scenery and sport of all kinds; and the West Coast and its backwaters for beautiful scenery. In many places in South India excellent shooting, both big and small game, is obtainable.

Full particulars and booklets regarding tours can be obtained from the CHIEF COMMERCIAL SUPERINTENDENT, PUBLICITY BRANCH, SOUTH INDIAN RAILWAY, TRICHINOPOLY, FROM ANY WELL KNOWN TRAVEL AGENCY, or the SOUTH INDIAN RAILWAY ENQUIRY OFFICE, THE JETTY, COLOMBO.

VISIT BURMA

The Courtyard of the Shwe Dagon Pagoda, Rangoon

A Land of pagodas, and of laughter, for the Burmese are probably one of the happiest races in the world. You will find all the comforts of civilization in Rangoon, the home of the famous Shwe Dagon Pagoda, and as you wander farther afield "on the road to Mandalay" you will pass through scenery unlike that in other parts of the world and come to King Thebaw's Palace with its quaint carvings and to the temple of the Thousand Pagodas. Farther on are the ruby mines, wonderful forests and strange peoples. A visit to Burma is well worth while; you will never regret it.

Full information can be obtained from the Traffic Manager, BURMA RAILWAYS, RANGOON, *or from the Managers,* INDIAN RAILWAY PUBLICITY BUREAUX, 57, HAYMARKET, LONDON, *and* 342, MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK.

The Bridge Builders

EARLY last year a gang of Braithwaites' men were reconstructing a bridge on the line from Calcutta to Madras. On one of the girders they found a nameplate ***Braithwaite and Kirk, West Bromwich, 1884.*** Forty-five years ago—the firm was young then, and that bridge was one of the first of the great chain of bridges which it has erected all across India. The latest is the huge seven-span steel structure carrying two roads and two railways across the River Hugli.

The progress of structural engineering in India has been closely linked with the progress of Braithwaites. Bigger and bigger contracts have been entrusted to them. Year by year their organization has been strengthened to meet increasing responsibilities. Since the War Braithwaites' production capacity has been multiplied fivefold.

Apart from their far-flung activities in other countries of the world Braithwaites to-day maintain in India itself a staff of men unmatched in experience of India's needs; they command material resources which enable them to carry through the largest contracts without going outside the country. The first two bridges ever entirely designed and built in India of Indian steel were made at Braithwaites' Mulund works at Bombay. At Calcutta they have equipped their Clive Works for the production of every kind of structural steel, including bridgework of the heaviest type.

From top to bottom the Braithwaite organization is alive. Broad vision directs its vast resources of men and material. Each new problem is boldly faced in the light of experience and local knowledge, but no tradition of stereotyped methods hampers enterprise. In constructing the Riverside Berths, Braithwaites were faced with the task of driving 5,000 screw piles into the bed of the Hugli River. No existing machine was adequate. Braithwaites invented and built one of their own. Again and again they have built a special factory to produce on the spot the material needed for a single contract. At Bombay, at Calcutta, more recently in Brazil, this bold policy was adopted and justified itself.

India has been the scene of Braithwaites most striking development, but to-day the ramifications of the firm are world-wide. Governments, cities, great commercial corporations in a dozen countries pin their faith to Braithwaites for structural steel. Bridges, piers, girders, pipe lines, tanks, cranes by Braithwaites are part of the mechanism of industry in every continent. British engineering leads the world, and Braithwaites lead British engineering.

Some of Braithwaites' Works in India

THE SHER BRIDGE on the G.I.P. Railway is built of 76 feet plate girders, carried 70 feet above water level on cylinders screwed 50 feet into the river bed by Braithwaites' Electric Capstan.

THE TANSA PIPE LINE carries Bombay's water supply 55 miles in twin tubes of 6 feet diameter. 90,000 tons of steel plates were sent out flat, then rolled and riveted on the spot into 50 feet lengths.

THE NERBUDDA BRIDGE replaces the structure washed away in 1926. To shorten the interruption of traffic as much as possible it was designed by Braithwaites' Indian organization and made entirely of Indian steel.

THE KANGRA VALLEY ARCH BRIDGE.—The largest arch bridge in India made from Indian steel at Braithwaites' Mulund Works.

A Few Recent Contracts in Other Countries

PIPE LINE IN SÃO PAULO, BRAZIL.—Braithwaites sent out 20,000 tons of plates from their works at Newport. A special factory covering 6 acres was erected on the spot in which the plates were rolled, riveted and caulked.

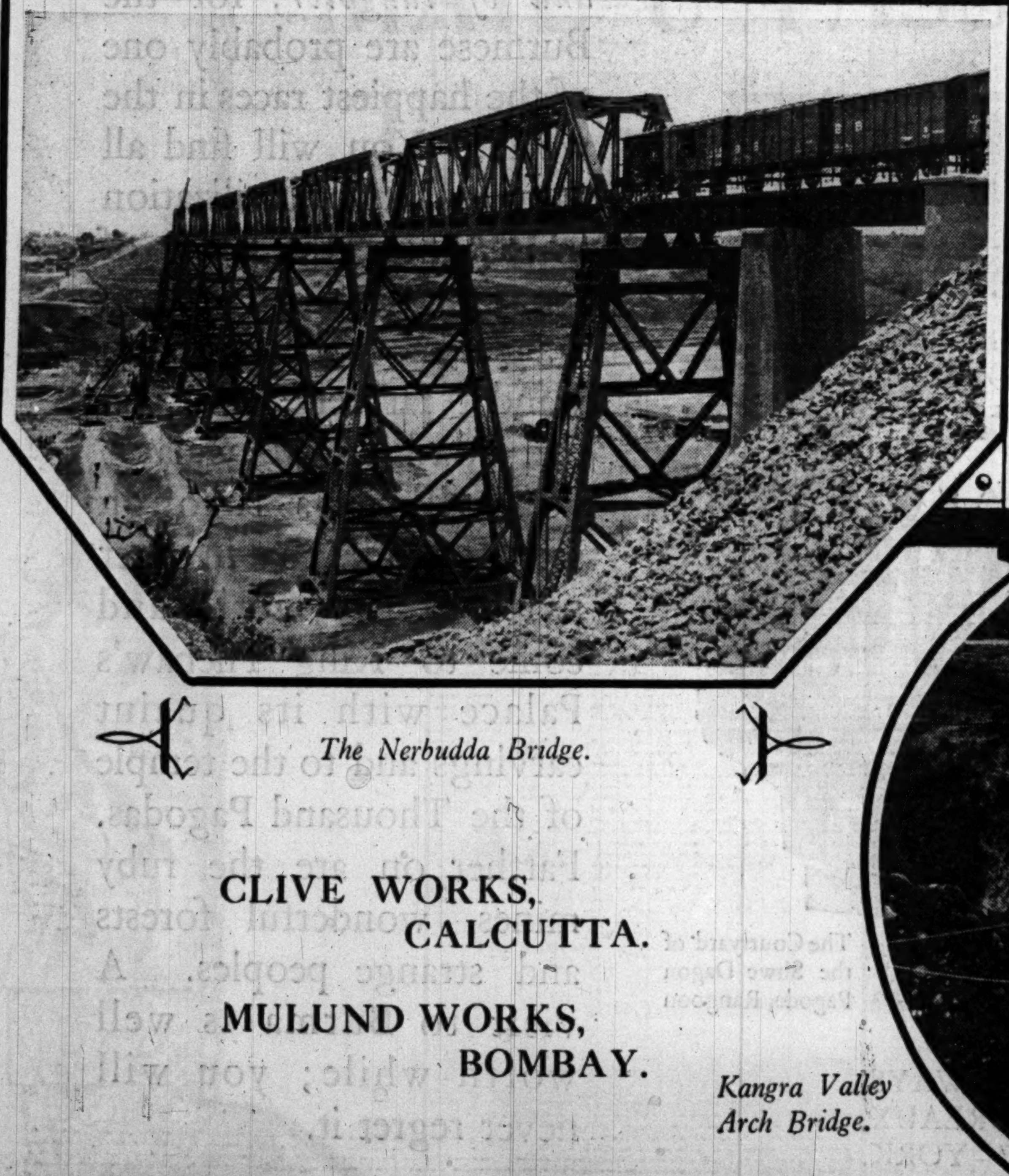
PORT WORKS AT BEIRA, PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA.—In 1926 Braithwaites were entrusted with the construction of screw pile jetties against which ocean going steamers could berth in deep water. By the use of Braithwaites' Patent Electric Capstan two wharves were brought into use in 26 months from beginning work.

MINE INSTALLATION IN QUEENSLAND.—All the constructional steelwork at the Mount Isa Silver and Lead Mine is being made and erected by Braithwaites, including elevators, transporters, machine shops and smelting works.

BRAITHWAITE & CO.,
Engineers, Ltd.,
STRUCTURAL ENGINEERS,
BROADWAY BUILDINGS, WESTMINSTER,
LONDON, S.W.1.
WEST BROMWICH. *Telephone:* Victoria 8573. NEWPORT, MON.

The Sher Bridge.

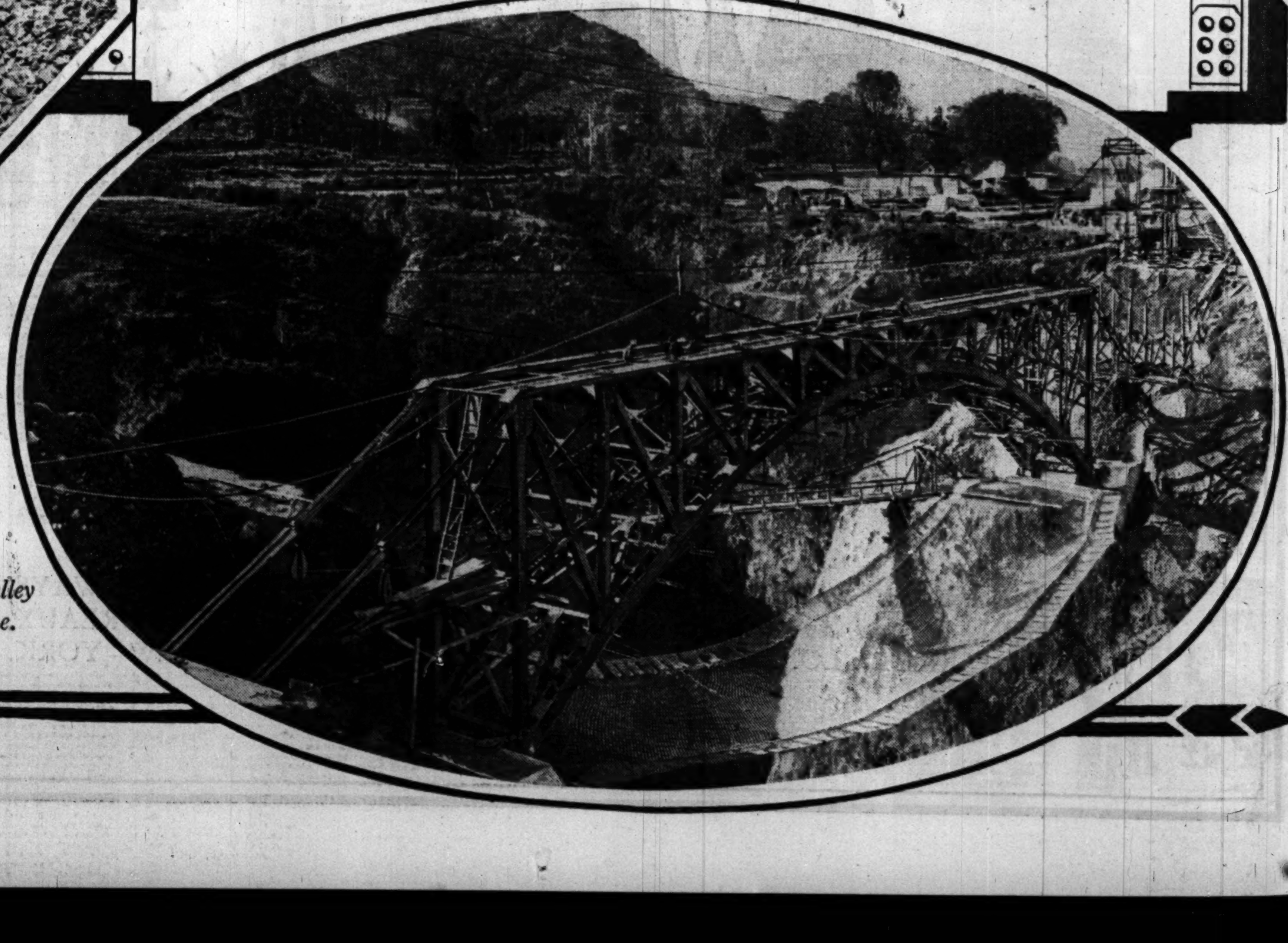
Tansa Pipe Line.



The Nerbudda Bridge.

**CLIVE WORKS,
CALCUTTA.**

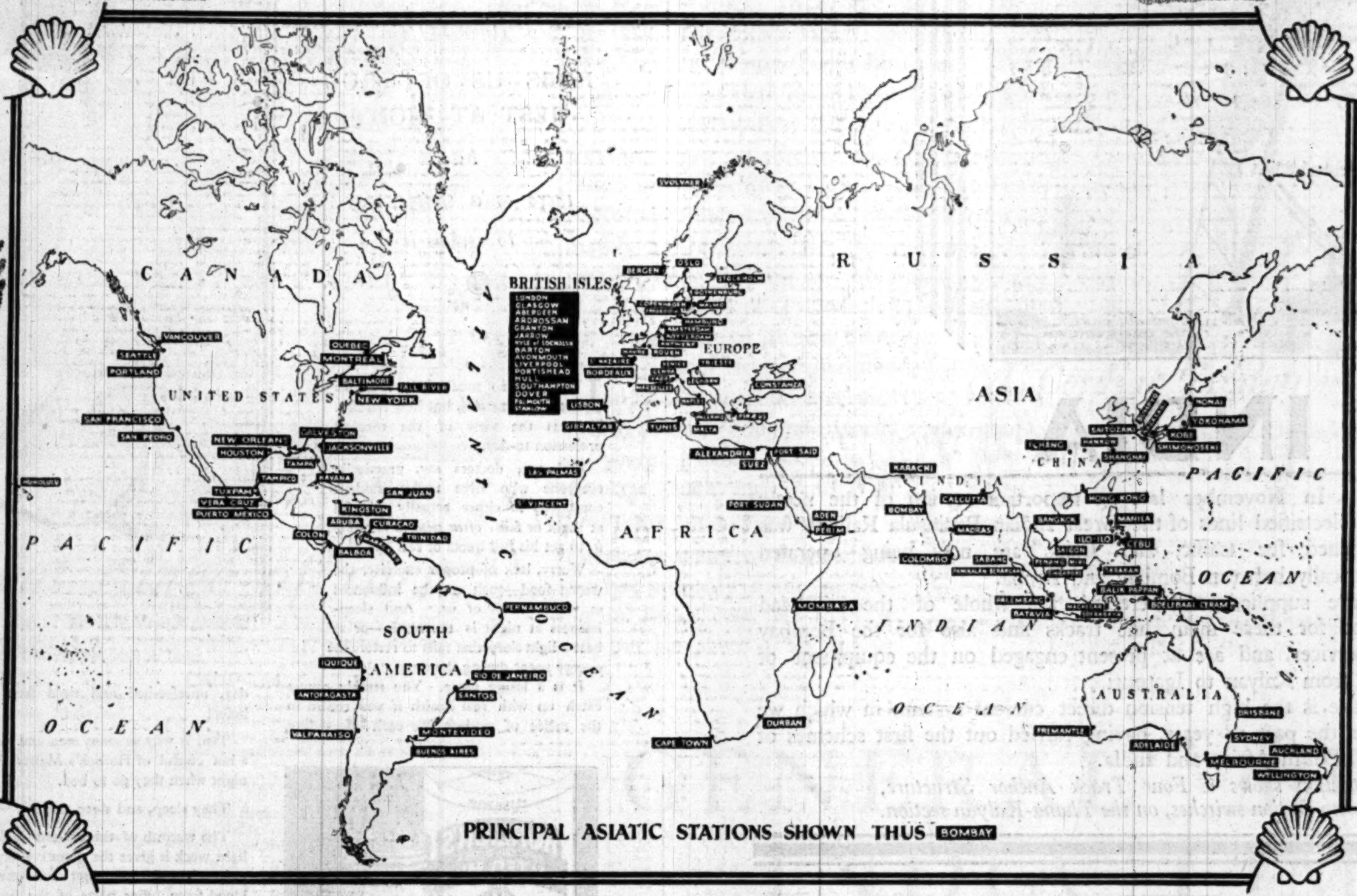
**MULUND WORKS,
BOMBAY.**



*Kangra Valley
Arch Bridge.*

OIL FUEL

WORLD WIDE BUNKERING SERVICE


C A N A D A
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KYLE of LOCHALSH
BARTON
AVONMOUTH
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PORT SUDAN
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MACASSAR
BALIK PAPPAN
TARAKAN
BOELEBAAI CERAM
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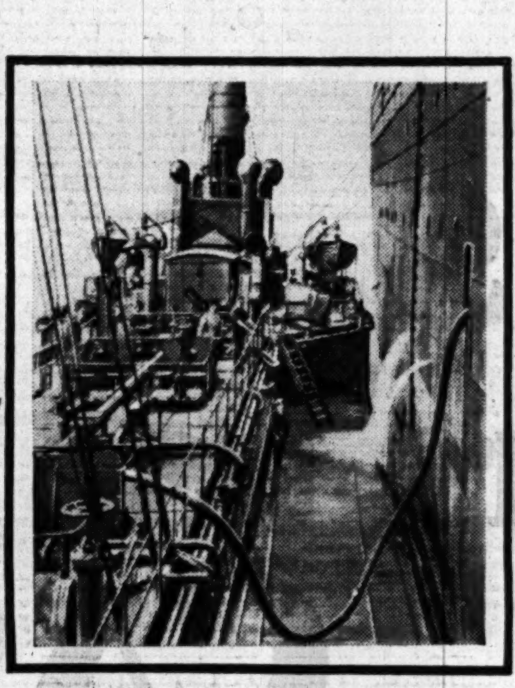
PRINCIPAL ASIATIC STATIONS SHOWN THUS BOMBAY

COMPLETELY EQUIPPED STATIONS AT ALL IMPORTANT PORTS IN THE WORLD INCLUDING

INDIA

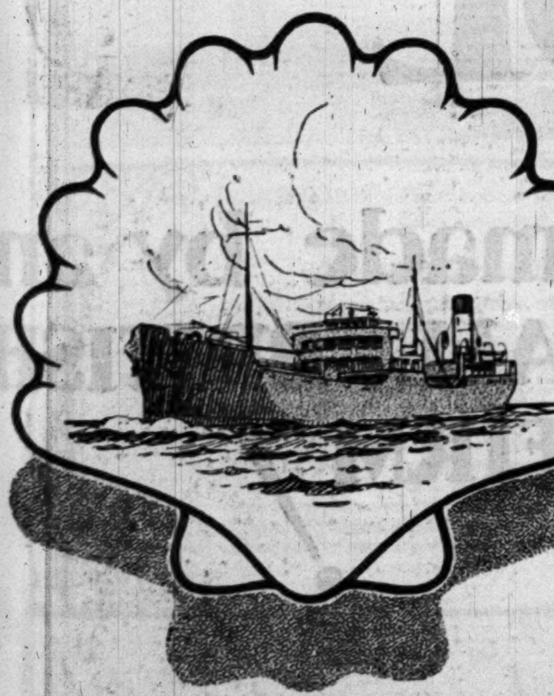
Some advantages of OIL v. COAL FIRED VESSELS.

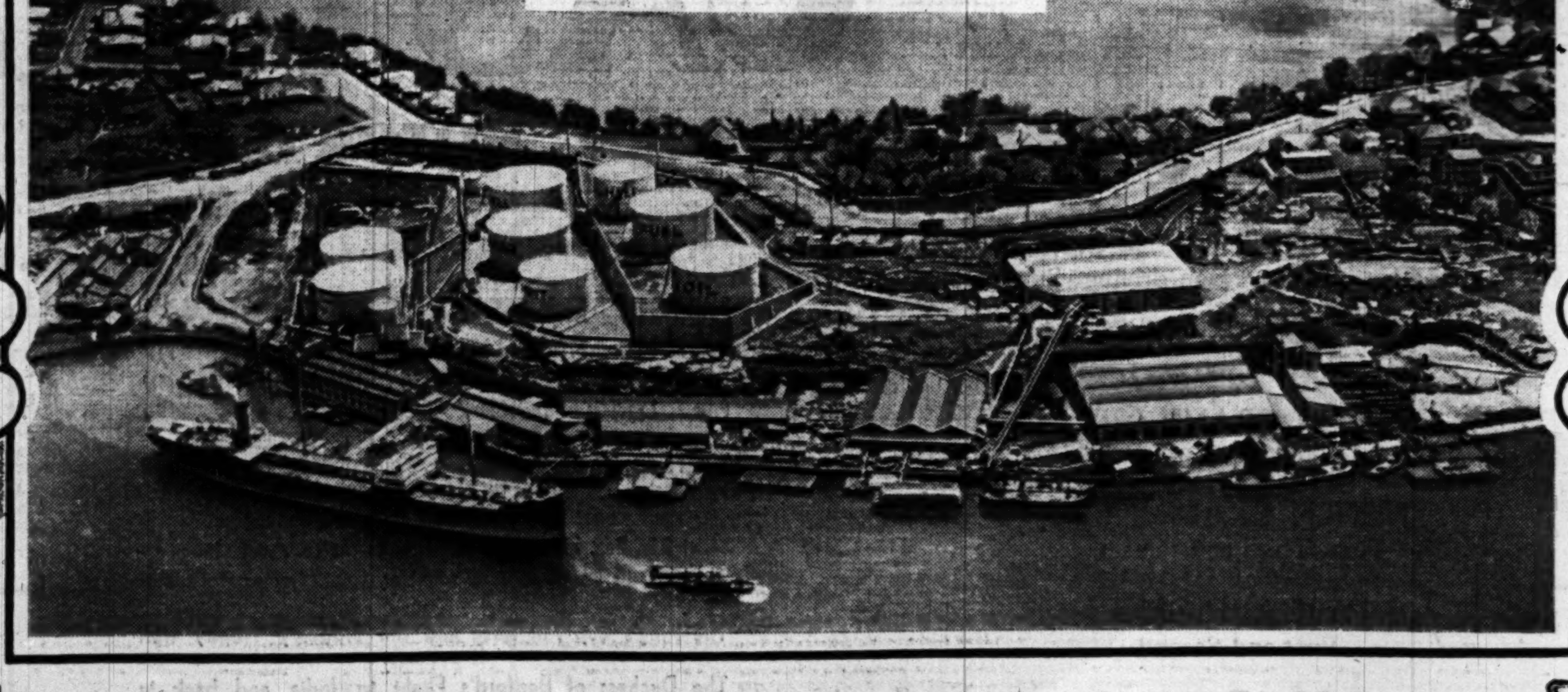
1. Reduced wage bill.
2. Less storage space for Fuel.
3. No smoke, soot or ashes.
4. No deterioration of Fuel.
5. Reduced Fuel handling charges.

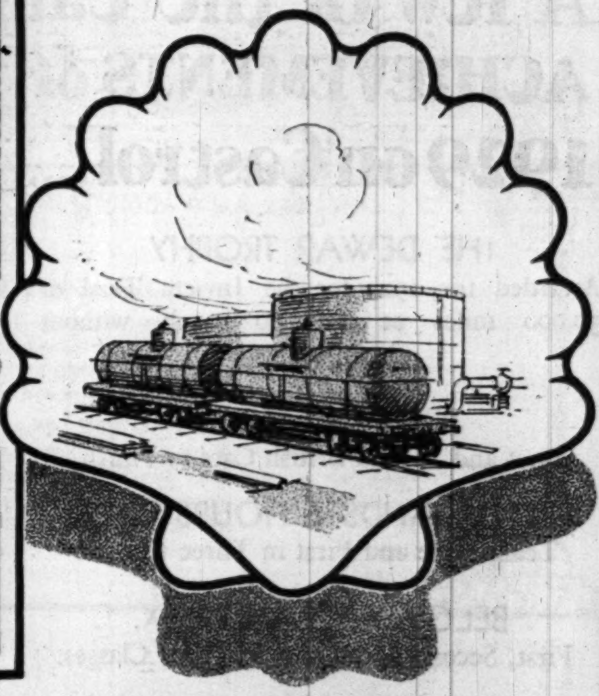


Some advantages of MOTOR v. COAL FIRED VESSELS.

1. Reduced wage bill.
2. Low oil consumption.
3. Wide radius of action enabling cheapest bunkering.
4. Immediate starting, therefore minimum stand-by charges in port.
5. Increased cargo space.







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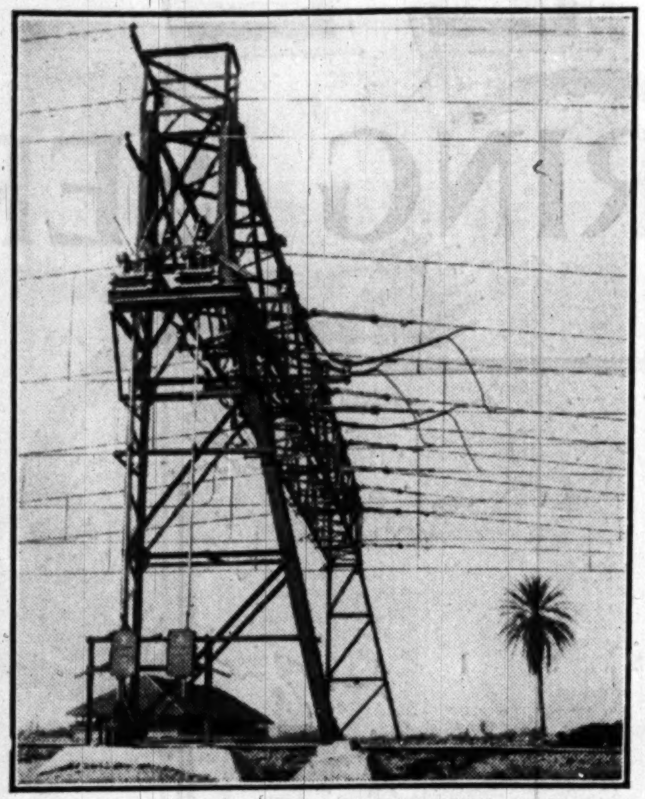
TELEGRAMS "AUREOOL LONDON" TELEPHONE AVENUE 6820.

FURNACE OIL

DIESEL OIL

GAS OIL

Railway Electrification



IN INDIA

In November last an important section of the newly electrified lines of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway was opened for traffic, and trains are now being operated electrically between Bombay and Poona.

We have supplied and erected the whole of the overhead equipment for these main line tracks and also for the Bombay suburban services, and are at present engaged on the equipment of the main line from Kalyan to Igatpuri.

The system in use is the high tension direct current system, in which we have specialised for the past 18 years, having carried out the first schemes of the kind in Australia, South Africa and India.

The illustration shows a Four Track Anchor Structure, equipped with section switches, on the Thana-Kalyan section.

BRITISH INSULATED CABLES LTD
CABLE MAKERS AND ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS
PRESCOT, Lancs.
ENGLAND.
London Office: Surrey House, Embankment, W.C.2.

"DEEP SLEEP

more important than LONG *sleep,"* doctors say

⁂

MODERN LIVING
they say
ROBS US OF TRUE
REST AT NIGHT
but
there is a simple way
to ensure it

⁂

Such sound sleep alone banishes fatigue.

IT is not so much how *long* we sleep that matters, but how *soundly*. This is the view of the medical profession to-day.

And yet, doctors say, practically everyone who lives under modern conditions is either actually wakeful at night or fails, *often without knowing it*, to get his full quota of real rest.

Worry, lack of proper exercise, the wrong food—such are the influences at work on all of us. And sleeplessness at night is the result—or at best a light sleep that fails to restore the energy spent during the day.

It is a losing game. You simply *cannot* catch up with real health if you return to the mêlée of modern life each succeeding day, unrefreshed and tired from the day before.

That is why so many men and women take a hot cupful of Horlick's Malted Milk every night when they go to bed.

They sleep, and sleep *soundly*.

The warmth of the malted milk and the light work it gives the digestive organs to do—just enough and not too much—draw blood from other parts of the body and so quiet the jumpy nerves. The mind, so busy with worries and speculations, becomes composed, tense nerves relax, and the whole body sinks into a deep, deep sleep.

Preparing you for the coming day

Meanwhile, the rich nutriment of Horlick's—for Horlick's is a perfectly balanced food—is almost effortlessly assimilated, and stores up strength in the body for the coming day. Nothing you can take as a night-cap is so easily digested as Horlick's; it has none of the hard-to-digest proteids to be found in other food drinks, and the secret process of its manufacture "pre-digests" it almost entirely. It is this unique digestibility and its splendidly nourishing qualities that give Horlick's its wonderful power of promoting deep sleep.

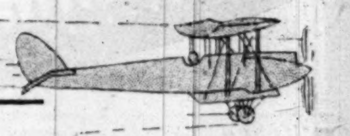
Such profound energy-restoring slumber is what nature intended us to have. And Horlick's makes it possible!

Horlick's is sold everywhere in sealed glass bottles in four sizes. Also the special mixer.

NO CANE SUGAR
HORLICK'S
THE ORIGINAL
MALTED MILK
INFANTS, INVALIDS, AGED AND TRAVELLERS
NO COOKING OR MILK REQUIRED
HORLICK'S MALTED MILK CO.
SLOUGH, BUCKS, ENGLAND
Horlick's
Malted Milk

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK

BY APPOINTMENT TO HIS MAJESTY THE KING



the WORLD'S Record makers use WAKEFIELD CASTROL

MOTOR OIL

A few of the car ACHIEVEMENTS of 1929 on Castrol....

THE DEWAR TROPHY
Awarded for 1929 for the Invicta Trial of 30,000 miles at over 60 m.p.h. without decarbonising.

R.A.C. ULSTER T.T.
First and Second British Cars to Finish.

BROOKLANDS 6 HOURS RACE.
Team Prize and First in Three Classes.

BELGIAN GRAND PRIX.
First, Second and Third in Three Classes.

WORLD'S LAND SPEED RECORD.
231.36 m.p.h. by Major Sir Henry Segrave, driving the "Golden Arrow."

BROOKLANDS LAP RECORD.
134.24 m.p.h. by Mr. Kaye Don, driving a Sunbeam.

BROOKLANDS 500 MILES RACE.
1,100 c.c. and 1,500 c.c. Classes.

DUBLIN GRAND PRIX.
Team Prize and First in Two Classes.

FRENCH GRAND PRIX.
First, Third and Fourth.

TARGA FLORIO.
First and Second.

5 KILOS AT 216 M.P.H.
Capt. Malcolm Campbell driving the "Blue Bird" at Verneuk.

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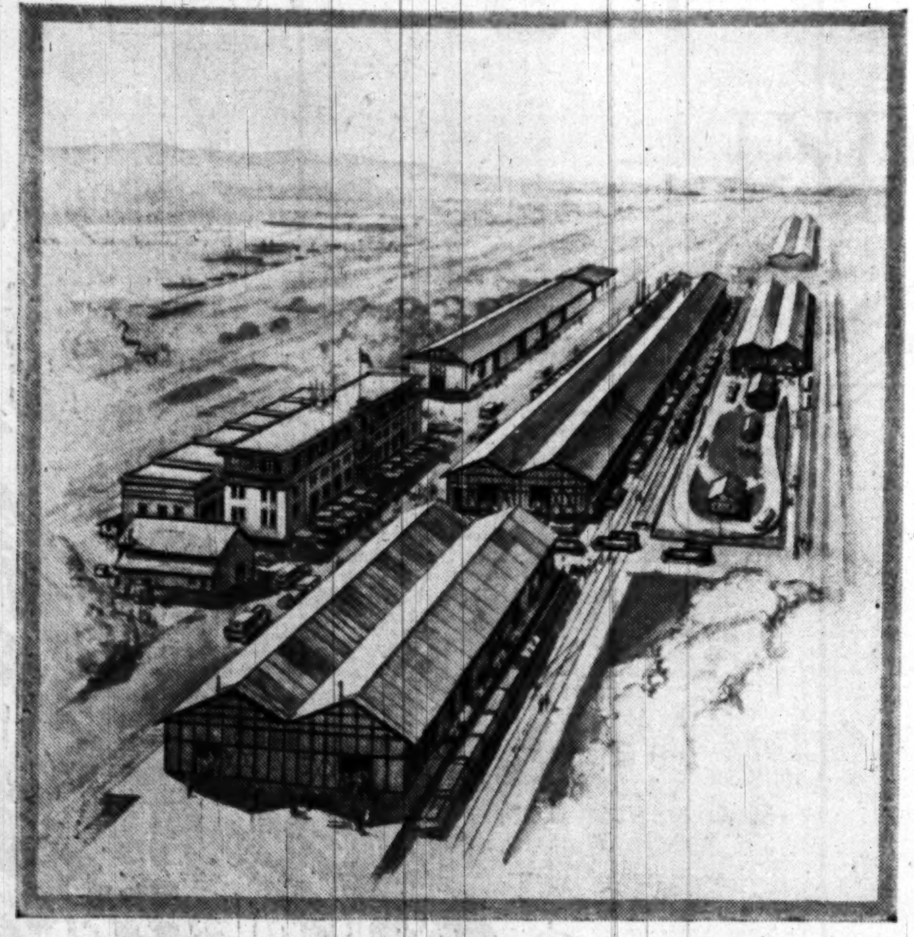
HISTORIC FLIGHTS ON CASTROL INCLUDE
FIRST ATLANTIC FLIGHT BY AEROPLANE, 1919
FIRST ATLANTIC FLIGHT BY AIRSHIP, 1919
FIRST DIRECT FLIGHT ACROSS S. ATLANTIC, 1926
First Direct Flight to Australia.
The Flights of Survey to India, Australia, and round Africa by Sir Alan Cobham.
First Direct Flight Cairo to the Cape.
Mr. Bert Hinckler's 15½-day Flight to Australia.
The 35,000 Miles World Flight by Capt. Costes and Lieut. Le Brix.
The King's Cup Air Race and the Siddeley Trophy won five times.
The Duchess of Bedford's Flight to India and back in 7½ days.
The Flight of the world's largest Flying Ship, the 6,000 h.p. 12-engined Dornier-Wal, with 169 passengers.
The World Flights of the Marquis de Pinedo.
The Air Altitude Record (12,739 metres by Herr Neuenhofen, May, 1929.)

.... made by an ALL BRITISH FIRM!

Follow the advice of the experts, and of 239 Motor Manufacturers who recommend you to use this famous lubricant.

"Building cars in India for India"

brings new economy in motoring and aids India's prosperity



A BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF GENERAL MOTORS ASSEMBLY PLANT, TEST TRACK AND OFFICES, BOMBAY, OCCUPYING A FLOOR SPACE OF 341,300 SQUARE FEET.

IN December, 1928, the first Indian motor car assembly plant was opened in Bombay by General Motors India Limited. Within twelve months of that date more than 12,000 cars and trucks had been distributed throughout India, Burma and Ceylon, most of them assembled, warranted and tested in the Bombay Plant. The number of General Motors products now in use in this territory is approximately 25% of the total. This success has been made possible only by local assembly and by the setting up of a great work of 470 dealers and sub-dealers who are being trained in the Plant Service School to offer qualified repair and maintenance service and to provide adequate stocks of spare parts. This in a country such as India is absolutely indispensable.

There are many ways in which this has not only made motoring in India cost less than it did, but has acted as an aid to prosperity. No longer does the motorist have to forgo the use of his car for months through lack of some spare part. He is sure of constantly available service, sure also of a good price for his car when he wishes to sell it, for the increasing popularity of motoring in India is enabling thousands to buy used cars at reasonable prices, which a few years ago was impossible. Moreover, motoring is increasing real estate values, helping both railways and agriculturists by the easy transport of goods from the villages to the larger towns, and encouraging individual enterprise in a thousand forms.

Whether you desire the stylish Buick, the aristocratic Vauxhall, Cadillac or La Salle, or whether you are interested in a lower-priced car or in commercial transportation, General Motors provides a car for every purse and purpose, each the wisest investment in its price-class.

A Cordial Invitation

VISITORS to Bombay are cordially invited to pay a visit to the Bombay Plant of General Motors India Limited. Here they will see a modern car assembly factory operating on Western lines yet staffed by Hindus, Mohamedans, Pathans, and Sikhs, working expertly in the assembling and testing of General Motors cars and trucks with a thoroughness which would do credit to any factory in the world.

All applications should be made to the
Advertising Division, GENERAL MOTORS INDIA LIMITED,
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A great range of cars

AMONG the wide range of General Motors products is a car or truck to suit every motoring or transport need, the following list giving prospective owners by far the most extensive choice available in India.

CHEVROLET

The Six at the cost of a Four. More than 7,000 Chevrolets sold in India, Burma and Ceylon since March, 1929.

PONTIAC

The low-priced Six of real luxury. The world sales of Pontiac exceed 500,000.

OAKLAND

The big Six of distinguished appearance. Oakland cars are found in no fewer than 104 countries.

BUICK

Easily the most popular luxury car in the East. Powered with the famous Buick valve-in-head engine.

MARQUETTE

Built by Buick—smaller but with the same characteristics which have established Buick reputation everywhere.

OLDSMOBILE

The first car to come to India and first in its class to-day. "The fine car of low price," sturdy, fast and with amazing endurance.

CADILLAC & LA SALLE

The highest expression of elegance in motoring, the possession of a Cadillac is a symbol of discrimination. La Salle, companion car to Cadillac, is smaller but shares all Cadillac's prestige.

VAUXHALL

The English aristocrat among fine cars. Built at Luton, Bedfordshire—now made even better through General Motors great manufacturing resources.

G.M.C. TRUCKS

For heavier haulage. General Motors finest truck products powered by Buick and Pontiac engines and fully guaranteed.

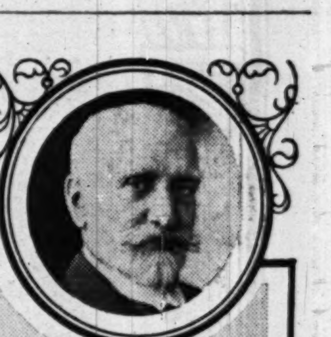
CHEVROLET TRUCKS

Outselling all other trucks in India, Burma and Ceylon. Its greater power makes it faster and stronger, makes possible more loads per day, more profit per load.

GENERAL MOTORS
INDIA LIMITED
BOMBAY

TATA ENTERPRISES

JAMSETJI NUSSERWANJI TATA
(Founder)



SIR DORABJI TATA
(Present Chairman)

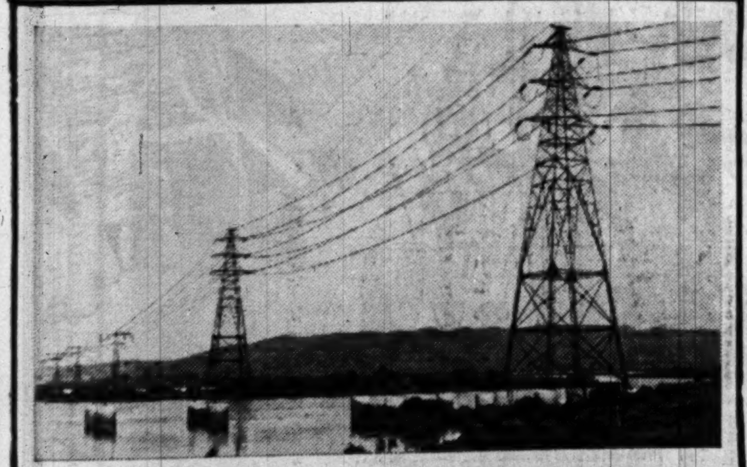
THE TATA IRON AND STEEL WORKS AT JAMSHEDPUR

Built at a cost of over £14,000,000, these works have a capacity of about 800,000 tons of pig iron per annum and over 500,000 tons of finished steel. Among the principal articles manufactured by the Company are pig iron sand and machine cast, ferro-manganese, rails, plates and sheets, corrugated and galvanized sheets, sections, beams, channels, angles and bars, agricultural implements, sulphate of ammonia and sulphuric acid.

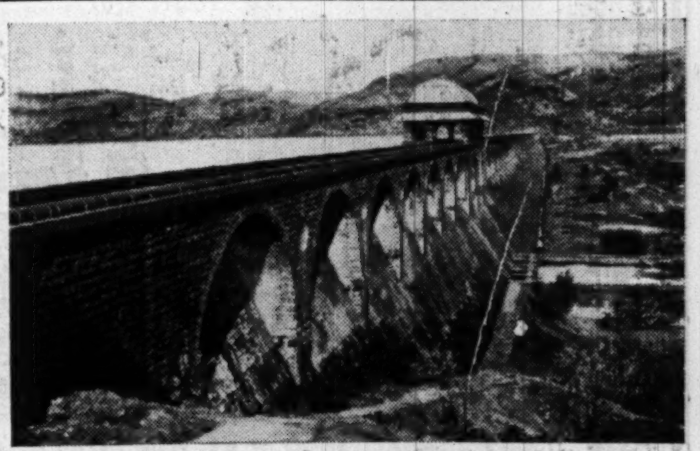
Jamshedpur, built by the Company round their works, is the model in India of a well planned and laid out town. The works employ nearly 40,000, the collieries and the ore-fields employing another 16,000. The Company owns 25 square miles of land for its works and town, and over 50 miles of 5ft. 6in. rail track. The entire municipal needs of the town are looked after by the Company.

TATA SONS, LIMITED.

FEW chapters in the industrial history of India can be written in which the varied activities of this great Indian firm will not loom large. Probably no other single firm has broken virgin soil with such daring and originality and become associated with enterprises of such magnitude and diversity as the Tata House. The pioneers in the manufacture of Steel on Western lines, in inaugurating a large system of Hydro-electric projects, in developing and modernizing the Indian textile industry, this remarkable house has contributed largely to link up the industrial history of the past with the progress of the future of India. It has originated or is associated with many other undertakings such as Collieries, Cement and Oil Companies, Building and Construction Companies, Insurance and Trading Companies, etc. It has under its control a combined capital estimated at £50,000,000, and is the means of providing employment to nearly [illegible]0,000 people, for whom it has instituted Welfare Work schemes such as few Industrial Houses have in any part of the world. The genius that inspired and initiated these vast enterprises was India's greatest industrialist—the late Mr. J. N. Tata. His patriotism, his far-sighted vision, and his indomitable courage have alone made it possible to lay the foundations of the renaissance of Indian industry on a national scale, and to infuse a new spirit of enterprise among his countrymen for the development of the country's natural resources and of its economic advancement and prosperity. It was left to his sons and associates to build upon these foundations, and the result of their efforts is manifest in the magnificence of the structure that has arisen under the aegis of this firm and its present Chairman—Sir Dorabji Tata.



TRANSMISSION LINE: Special Towers Panvel Back Creek Crossing



WHALWHAN DAM, showing Ducts

THE TAJ MAHAL HOTEL

AN imposing structure overlooking the Harbour, the Taj Mahal Hotel stands out as a conspicuous feature at the gateway of India. It was erected to provide the City of Bombay with a building worthy of its importance and visitors to India with the amenities of an up-to-date and luxurious hotel. The building occupies a site of 10,000 square yards and has 30 suites of private apartments and 350 double and single rooms. The block value of this undertaking with its Annexe—Green's Hotel and Restaurant—may be estimated at over £550,000.

HYDRO-ELECTRIC COMPANIES

THIS system comprises three main sister Companies with an aggregate capital of over £11,000,000, and is planned to generate about 240,000 k.v.a. The Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Co., Ltd., and the Andhra Valley Power Supply Co., Ltd., supply motive power, from a distance of nearly 70 miles, for the lighting of the City of Bombay and provides energy to over 80 Cotton and other Mills, and also to the Tramways and the electrified Railway lines in Bombay and its suburban extensions. The Tata Power Co., Ltd., the largest of the Group, which has just reached the final stages of construction, is intended chiefly to supply the increasing demand for power and to provide for further railway electrification. The heavy rainfall over the Western Ghats is conserved by a number of Dams, the largest of which—150 feet high, 4,000 feet long, with 21,000,000 cubic feet of masonry—impounds a lake covering an area of 16 square miles.

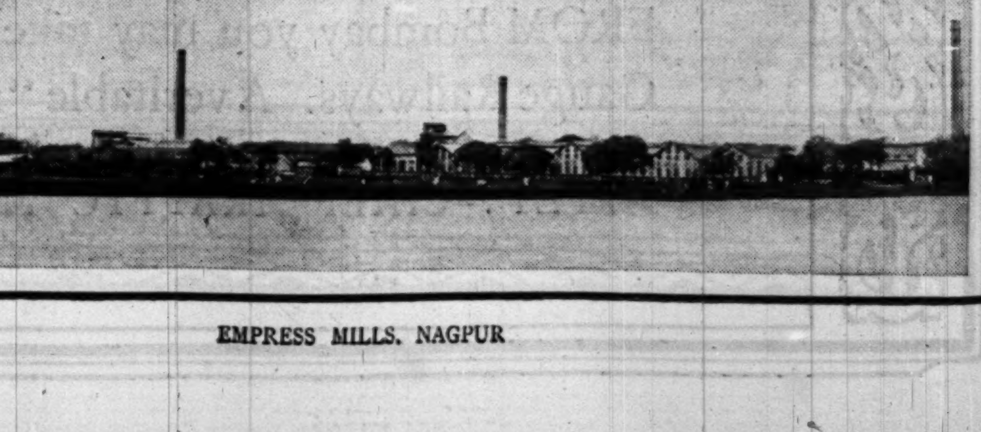
THE
TAJ MAHAL HOTEL
BOMBAY

COTTON MILLS

THE enterprise of the Tata House is conspicuous in developing the Cotton industry, and is represented by a Group of Cotton Mills, which is one of the largest and most successful in India, and which would lose nothing by comparison with the best that Lancashire can show.

The Empress Mills, the Svadeshi Mills, the Ahmedabad Advance Mills, the Tata Mills have nearly 300,000 spindles and 7,500 looms between them, with dyeing and bleaching plants equipped with installation on the most modern lines. The total assets of these Mills, controlled by Messrs. Tata Sons, approach a figure of £7,500,000.

SVADESHI MILLS, COORLA



EMPRESS MILLS, NAGPUR

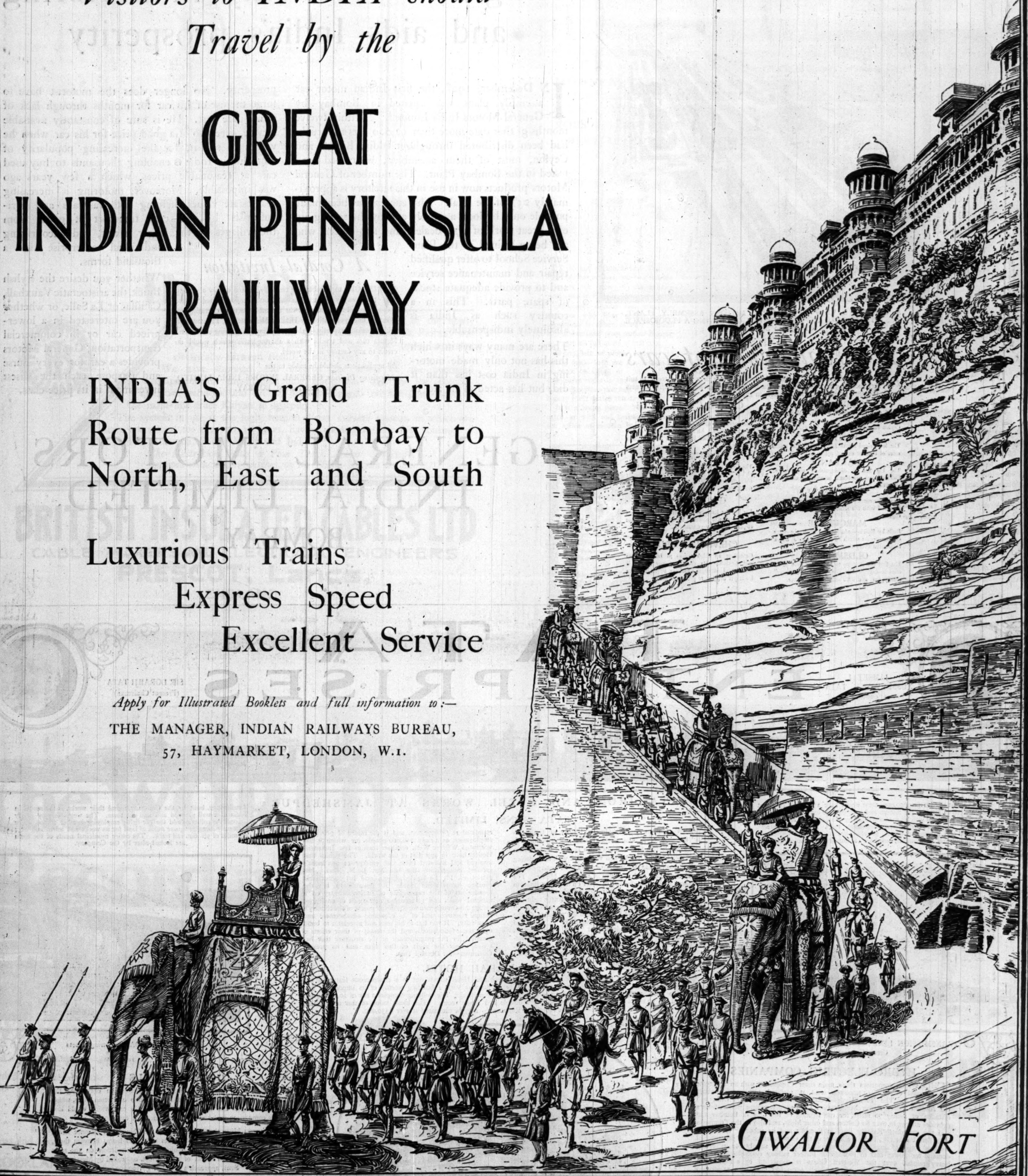
Visitors to INDIA should
Travel by the

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY

INDIA'S Grand Trunk
Route from Bombay to
North, East and South

Luxurious Trains
Express Speed
Excellent Service

Apply for Illustrated Booklets and full information to:—
THE MANAGER, INDIAN RAILWAYS BUREAU,
57, HAYMARKET, LONDON, W.1.

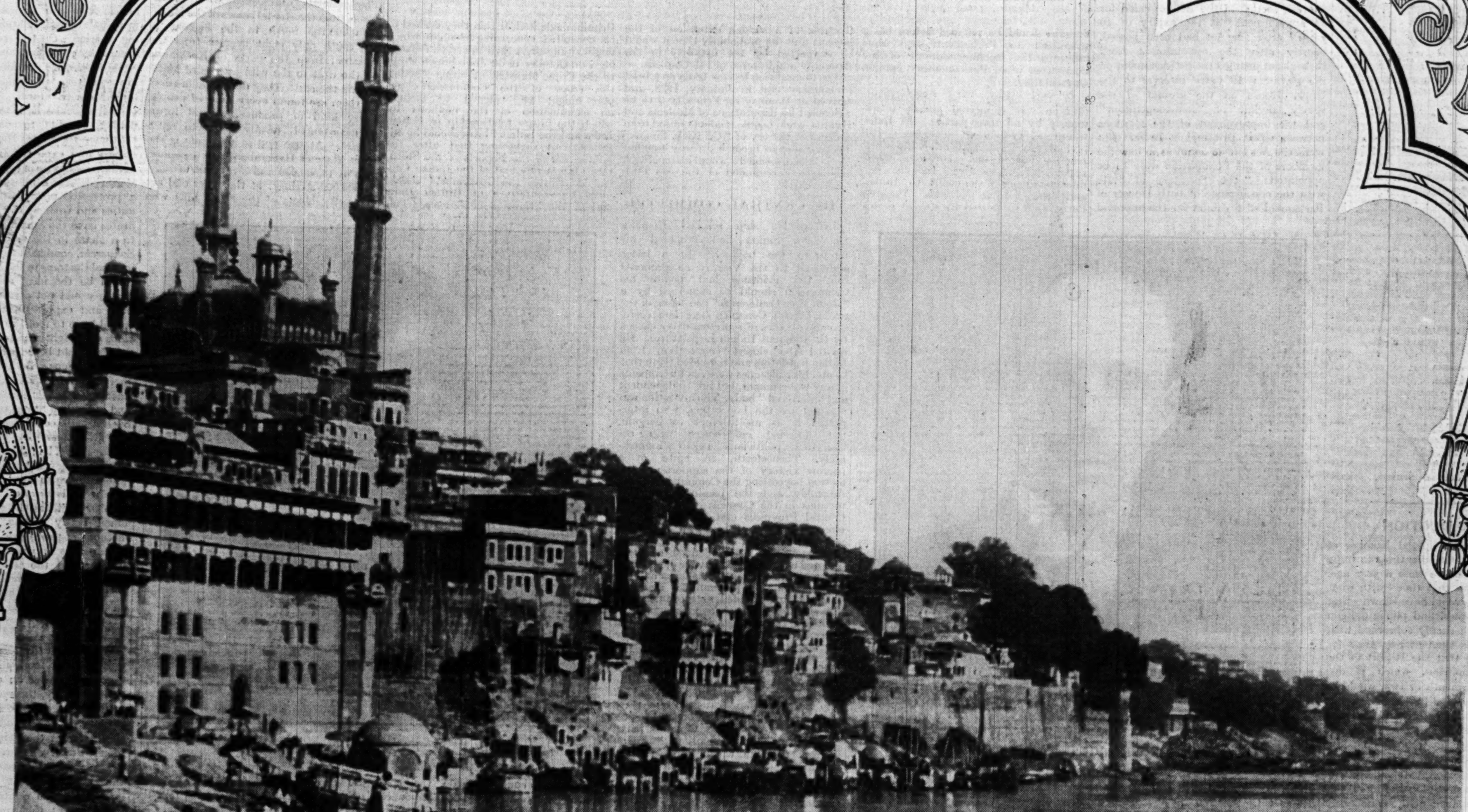


FROM Bombay you may take a private saloon for your entire tour through India over Broad Gauge Railways. A veritable "flat on wheels," containing bed, bath and dining rooms, kitchen, &c.

APPLY:—CHIEF TRAFFIC MANAGER, G.I.P. RAILWAY, VICTORIA TERMINUS, BOMBAY.

The Times

INDIA NUMBER



THE BATHING GHATS OF BENARES
WITH THE MINARETS OF AURANGZEB'S MOSQUE

INDIA NUMBER

Tuesday, February 18, 1930

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INTRODUCTION

The project of a Special Number of *The Times* to be devoted entirely to India was set in hand more than a year ago. It was believed at that time—with what accuracy recent events have shown—that the year 1930 would find public opinion in England more deeply concerned with Indian problems than at any time for half a century; that the Report of the Statutory Commission, which is due within the next month or two, would be the better understood by English readers for a general account beforehand of various phases of life in India; and that there was occasion also, at a time when it is the fashion in some quarters to disparage the British connexion, to recall some of the great achievements in the moral and material development of the country for which it is responsible. With these objects in view the present Number has gradually taken shape. It does not profess to be either uniform or exhaustive. A collection of newspaper articles, in which the writers, all experts in their own subjects, have been given a free hand to tract them in their own fashion, can never possess the completeness or the proportions of the work of a single author. Nevertheless there are certain compensating advantages in variety—the more so since disputable topics have so far as possible been avoided. The whole character of the Number, as its readers will find, is historical and descriptive rather than controversial.

The project has the blessing of the **Viceroy**, and includes among its contributors a large body of distinguished administrators, past and present, British and Indian. In some cases their contributions are signed; in other cases they prefer for various reasons to remain anonymous. Special attention may perhaps be drawn, among the former, to the masterly sketch of British administration in India during the past 150 years which comes from the pen of **Lord Zetland**, who is still better known for his work and writings in Bengal as **Lord Ronaldshay**; to **Sir Harcourt Butler's** account of his Committee on the Indian States, of which **Sir Walter Lawrence** describes the miscellaneous races and scenery; and to the articles of such acknowledged authorities in their own spheres, to name no others, as **Sir William Marris, Sir Herbert Baker, Lord Inchcape**, and **Miss Cornelia Sorabji**. There is a special and melancholy interest in the fact that the Number contains the last work of two distinguished contributors—**Sir Valentine Chirol**, who had written so much in these columns on Indian affairs, and **Colonel Faunthorpe**, the well-known *shikari*; in both cases their articles reached Printing House-square after their death. For the rest the reader will find abundant and recent information about the structure of the Government, the complicated and important land revenue system, the public services, the great cities, the railways and shipping, the agriculture and manufactures, the antiquities, the literature, the daily life and sports and pastimes of India. Finally *The Times* has taken the opportunity to repeat an experiment which was a popular feature of the recent Printing Number and presents to its readers a separate reproduction in colour of the best-known portraits of **Clive** and **Warren Hastings**, the two great founders of the Indian Empire in the eighteenth century.

MESSAGE FROM THE VICEROY

PAST EFFORT AND PRESENT PURPOSE

I welcome the action of *The Times* in devoting a Special Number to the Indian Empire.

Appearing as it does at so important a stage in our history, the Number will have a twofold value. It will serve to give the British people a picture of the India of their time, and remind them of the part that their countrymen have played in helping to build its present greatness. It will also give the people of India some idea of the interest with which the British public is watching the development of the many and difficult problems that confront them, and that are now pressing for solution.

The romance of Indian history, adorned as it is with great names and gallant deeds, is perhaps comparatively familiar. There is, however, at this juncture need for a knowledge, not only of past effort, but of present purpose, since only from such firm foundation of knowledge can true sympathy and understanding spring.

For this reason alone I look on the story that is told by the contributors to the following pages as a service rendered not only to readers of *The Times*, but to all who love India and wish to guide her steps aright.

Irwin

THE STATUTORY COMMISSION

ORIGIN AND PURPOSE

A DIFFICULT INQUIRY

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT)

The Statutory Commission is nearing the close of the task which has occupied its members for more than two years. Within a few weeks their report will be submitted to his Majesty's Government. The occasion justifies the publication of this Special Number, and, though controversial politics are as far as possible excluded, it also demands a necessarily incomplete account of the circumstances in which the Commission was appointed, of the situation which confronted it on its arrival in India, and of the subsequent course of its investigations.

The appointment of the Commission involved no change of policy. It was statutory, inasmuch as it was provided for in the Government of India Act of 1919. The only change was in the date. The relevant section of the Act provided for its appointment "at the expiry of 10 years" after the Act had been passed. Shortly after the appointment Lord Birkenhead justified the encroachment on the statutory 10 years' interval to the Upper House on the ground of the steady decline of "non-cooperation" and the improvement of the relations between Great Britain and India. But while the Act left no doubt as to how the members of the Commission were to be appointed:—"The Secretary of State with the concurrence of both Houses of Parliament shall submit for the approval of his Majesty the names of persons to act as a Commission . . . ," it did not specify how they were to be selected.

The omission was perhaps unfortunate. If the logical course of making the Commission a body of delegates from the Imperial Parliament had been laid down from the outset, there is no reason why it should have had any effect on the Indian political parties. The extreme Nationalist leaders had committed themselves to opposition to the Reforms since April 22, 1919, when the Montagu-Chelmsford Report was first published, while even the painful events of 1919 did not deprive the Government of the support of the Moderates. But in 1927 the Government and its advisers in the India Office and elsewhere found it easier to agree upon the appointment than upon the composition of the Commission. A number of schemes appear to have been examined—a purely Parliamentary Commission, a Parliamentary Commission reinforced by British experts in Indian affairs, a Commission composed of members of both Houses, British experts and representatives of the principal Indian parties, and many more besides. Before the Autumn Recess of 1927 the Government had finally come back to the view that the inquiry should be conducted by a purely Parliamentary body. As finally constituted it consisted of Sir John Simon (chairman), Lord Burnham, Lord Strathcona, Mr. Edward Cadogan, Colonel George Lane-Fox, Major C. R. Attlee, and Mr. Vernon Hartshorn.

A PARLIAMENTARY BODY

There were excellent reasons for the ultimate decision of the Government. It was clear that if the members of the Commission were to achieve any success they must be restricted in number, selected in a manner that gave some hope of an agreed report and, above all, sure of the support of the Imperial Parliament, the sole authority which could expedite or delay Indian constitutional progress. British experts, though selected from eminent ex-Viceroys and ex-Governors, would not necessarily command that support, and experts had been known to disagree. The divisions among Indian political parties were so wide as almost to ensure the publication of as many minority reports as there were Indian representatives. But, apart from all these practical reasons, the logic of the case demanded that Parliament, which could not visit India in a body, should be informed by a selected delegation of its own members about a situation which was already sufficiently familiar to Indians. The business of the Commission, in short, was not that of constitution-makers but of *rapporteurs*.

Meanwhile a programme outlined in Parliament by Mr. Baldwin, and amplified by the Viceroy in a statement issued at Delhi on November 8, promised representatives of the Indian Central and Provincial Legislatures the fullest opportunity of laying their views before the Commission. They could also challenge its findings through delegations appearing before the Joint Select Committee of Parliament to which these findings would be referred before being submitted to Parliament, and thus influence the recommendations of the Committee while Parliamentary opinion was still fluid.

In this country the Government's decision was supported almost unanimously by all three parties. In India, where a breach of confidence had prematurely disclosed it, the first reaction was hostile. The omission to appoint representative Indians was interpreted as "an insult to India," and the leaders of the Congress Party were supported by several prominent Liberals and Responsivists in demanding the boycott of the Statutory Commission.

The chief cause of this hostility was the pressure exerted on the moderate elements by the extremists in a country where it had become fashionable to attack the "alien" Government on all occasions. This pressure usually prevented the Moderates in the Congress Party from cooperating with Government at all, and restricted the cooperation of Independents and Liberals, who were tempted to play to the electoral gallery. A subsidiary cause was the irritation caused by the publication at the moment of Miss Mayo's "Mother India," which some Indian leaders erroneously supposed to have been inspired by British die-hards seeking to delay Indian political progress by attacking Hindu social institutions. But the Home Government must share in the responsibility for the difficulties of the Commission in having neglected to prepare Indian opinion for the appointment of a purely British Parliamentary delegation or to explain in advance that it would be appointed to frame recommendations, not decisions, to act as a jury, not as a tribunal. Nevertheless, widely as the boycott spread, it was far from universal. The Mohamedans, whose attitude towards Constitutional Reform is admirably explained in an article contributed to this Number by the late Sir Valentine Chirol, generally refused to support it, and their refusal led the Hindu minorities of the Punjab and Sind to decide that it would be impolitic to leave the Moslems in possession of the field. The representatives of other minorities imitated the Moslem example. Most Liberals recoiled from the wilderness of non-cooperation. But there remained the risk of a sudden extension of the boycott and the probability that it would be supported by the majority in the Assembly and in some of the Councils.

The Commission left for India on a brief preliminary visit in January, 1928, and arrived at Bombay on February 3 to be welcomed by deputations of Moslems and Hindus, while hostile students raised from a distance the cry of "Go back, Simon." The cry was to become drearily familiar to the Commissioners whom its repetition might have reminded of the call of a cock-grouse.

THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE

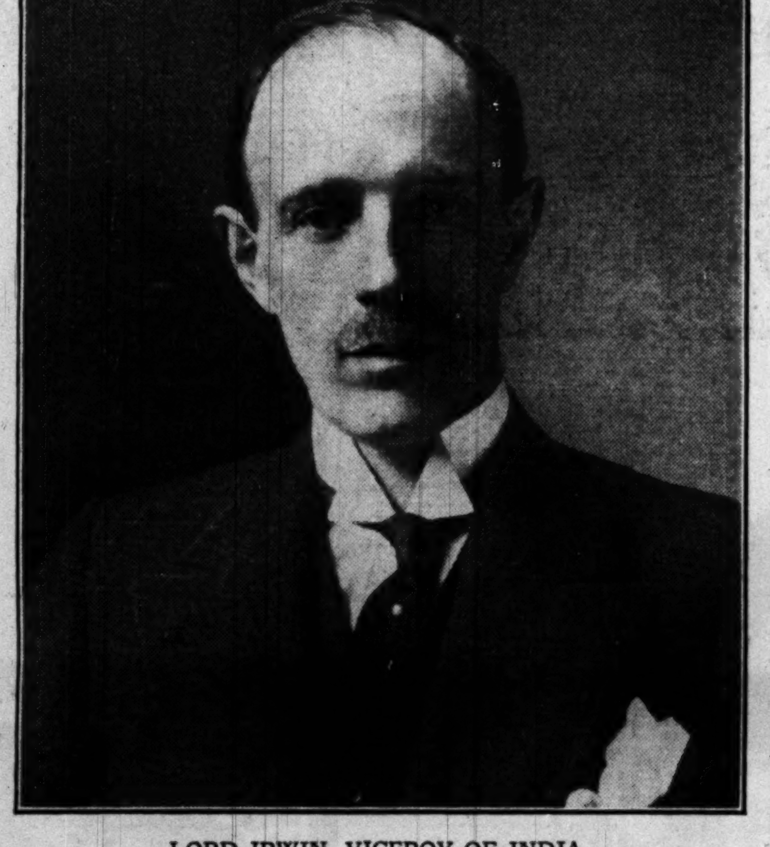
Before his ship reached Bombay Sir John Simon had prepared his reply to the boycott. In a letter addressed to the Viceroy he proposed that the evidence laid before his Commission should be examined by a "Joint Free Conference" consisting of the seven British Commissioners and corresponding bodies of representatives chosen by the different Indian Legislatures. He invited the closest cooperation from Indian legislators and reminded them that he and his colleagues were not instruments of any Government, but an "independent and unfettered" body. The invitation was rejected by the boycotters, who interpreted it as an attempt to bargain, but informal conferences with cooperating politicians began immediately. Thenceforth, in spite of a narrow victory of the supporters of a motion boycotting the Commission in the Assembly and the passing of similar motions in the Councils of Madras, the Central Provinces and the United Provinces, the boycott began to lose headway. Only three days after the vote in the Assembly the Council of State adopted a resolution in favour of cooperation with the Commission. Burma and the Punjab followed its example, and the Commission concluded its reconnaissance in a spirit of cautious confidence.

During the summer of 1928 the Commission took evidence in London, while the non-cooperators sought to intensify the boycott against its return. Their rivals won Council after Council for cooperation until by October only the Central Provinces remained aloof. The exasperation caused by these reverses embittered the boycott agitation, both among the Congress party and among the revolutionaries; an infernal machine which exploded prematurely near Manmad was intended for the Commission by conspirators of the same fanatical type as the Communists who threw bombs into the Assembly before Sir John Simon's eyes on April 9; on occasions the Commissioners were received with contumely and stone-throwing by demonstrators often hired for a few annas or inflamed by preposterous stories. But in spite of another narrow victory of the non-cooperators in the Assembly and the absurd "ultimatum" to the British Government passed by the Calcutta Congress on December 31, 1928, the boycott demonstrably failed. It did, indeed, prevent the Commission from making a complete survey of the situation, but it did not deter a large number of representative Indians and in particular the Central Committee, which has just published its report, from loyally assisting it, as witnesses or as colleagues.

A THREE-PARTY CONFERENCE

After the return of the Commission from its second tour yet another bridge was built for the non-cooperators. The occasion was found in the Report of the Indian States Committee, which had been appointed to report, *inter alia*, on the "financial and economic relations between British India and the States and to make any recommendations" that it considered desirable or necessary. Clearly any scheme of constitutional progress in British India which made no provision for the political or economic relations between it and these extensive and populous principalities would be a source of serious complications in the future. The Princes, who in February, 1929, had protested against the extremist demand for a severance of the political connexion with Great Britain, made it clear that they desired to be consulted concerning changes which might vitally affect their interests. Accordingly on October 16 Sir John Simon wrote to the Prime Minister, inquiring whether the scope of the Commission's report might be widened to include an examination of the methods by which the future relationship of British India and the Indian States should be adjusted, and suggesting that after the publication of the Reports of the Statutory Commission and of the Indian Central Committee the Government should meet representatives of British India and of the States in conference. This conference should precede the stage which had previously been announced of a Joint Parliamentary Committee conferring with Indian delegations. After consultation with the leaders of the Opposition, Mr. MacDonald agreed to the enlargement of the scope of the Report and to the suggestion for a triangular conference. On the publication of the correspondence Lord Irwin, who had just returned to India, issued a statement emphasizing the importance of the change in procedure and repeating, with the authority of the British Government, that in their judgment it was implicit in the declaration of 1917 that "the natural issue of India's Constitutional progress, as there contemplated, should be Dominion status."

The Viceroy's reaffirmation—it was no more—of the ultimate purpose of British policy exposed the Government which had authorized it to some criticism in the Press and subsequently in both Houses of Parliament. But a conciliatory statement by Sir John Simon, and his plea that Parliament should leave the Commission to finish its task in peace, suppressed any desire that might have survived the statesmanlike speeches of Mr. Benn and Mr. Baldwin to make party capital out of a situation which was only adding to the difficulties of the Commission. This narrative has indicated already how great these difficulties had been. The strain of unintermittent toil and travel, perpetual public sessions, the exploration of a vast field of evidence, the enforced study of the historical, economic and social factors that have made the complicated Indian problem, must be added in order to give a fair picture of the burden borne by the seven Commissioners.



LORD IRWIN, VICEROY OF INDIA.

LADY IRWIN.

THE STATUTORY COMMISSION.—Members of the Commission photographed recently in London. Sir John Simon, the chairman, is at the head of the table, round which, from his left are: Lord Burnham, Hon. Edward Cadogan, M.P., Major Attlee, M.P., Lord Strathcona, Colonel G. R. Lane-Fox, M.P., and Mr. Vernon Hartshorn, M.P.

INDIAN STATES

RELATIONS WITH THE CROWN

WORK OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE

(By Sir Harcourt Butler, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., Chairman of the Indian States Committee)

The importance of the Indian States is sometimes overlooked. They are in India but apart from British India. Their subjects are not British subjects. They are not governed by the laws of Parliament or the Indian Legislature. They are outside the jurisdiction of the Courts of British India. For the most part they are under the personal rule of their Princes, who, in turn, are under the Crown as Paramount Power. They occupy over a third of the area of India proper and contain about a fifth of its population. They are the most picturesque part of India, being the ancient indigenous systems of government, which have survived the establishment of British dominion on the ruin of the Moghul Empire and the Mahratta supremacy. They stretch, interlocked with British India, from the eternal snows of the Himalaya in the north to the lagoons of the south only eight degrees from the equator; from the ports of Kathiawar on the west to the wild jungles of Manipur on the east. They defy classification. In them are found every kind of people, every kind of produce, several forms of government, mostly complete autocracies. At one end of the scale is the great State of Hyderabad with a population of 12,500,000 and a revenue of some £5,000,000 sterling: at the other end are the petty chiefs of the Simla hills who are carefully controlled by a British officer. Sir Thomas Holderness tells the story, current in his day in Simla, of a visit to the British Superintendent by a peasant headman, who showed a key saying that they had deposed their Rajah and locked him in his bed room, and asking what should be the next step in a properly conducted revolution. Some forty Princes have treaty relations with the Crown securing their internal sovereignty: some more exercise full political powers within their territories. None can have relations with other Princes or with a foreign Power. All alike are distinguished for their services to the Empire in its times of need, in the Mutiny, in the Great War, and on other occasions, and for their passionate loyalty and devotion to the Throne and Person of His Majesty the King-Emperor.

RIGHT OF INTERVENTION

The modern relationship between the Paramount Power and the Indian States dates from the assumption by the Crown in 1858 of the direct government of India in succession to the East India Company. The States were then guaranteed against annexation, but as a corollary the Paramount Power insisted on its obligation to intervene in the interests of good government. The degree of intervention has varied from time to time with the development of India and the necessities of Imperial policy. It received an impetus from the growth of an efficient Political Department, and reached its zenith during the Viceroyalty of Lord Curzon. The administration of many States then broke down under the strain of the famine of 1899, and drastic intervention became necessary. The balance was redressed by Lord Minto in 1909 in a speech at Udaipur. "Our policy," he said, "is, with rare exceptions, one of non-interference in the internal affairs of Native States. But in guaranteeing their internal independence and in undertaking their protection against external aggression, it naturally follows that the Imperial Government has assumed a certain degree of responsibility for the general soundness of their administration, and would not consent to incur the reproach of being an indirect instrument of misrule. There are also certain matters in which it is necessary for the Government of India to safeguard the interests of the community as a whole, as well as those of the Paramount Power, such as railways, telegraphs, and other services of an Imperial character."

The Montagu-Chelmsford report recommended, among other things, the establishment of a Chamber of Princes. This was created by Royal Proclamation in 1921, and consists of some 120 members. Though not largely attended, and though its powers are limited, this Chamber has served as a meeting ground for a certain number of Princes. Here they have informally discussed among themselves their grievances, the menace to their internal sovereignty of the pressure of Imperial Departments in their zeal for uniformity, the effect upon themselves and their subjects of decisions reached in British India on financial matters such as a protective tariff or the stabilization of the rupee, the possibility that political developments in British India might affect their direct relationship with the Crown. A feeling of greater solidarity was no doubt stimulated. Eventually in 1927 certain Princes asked the Viceroy for a special committee to examine the whole position as regards their relationship with the Paramount Power, their right to be consulted, and the redress of their grievances. In December of that year a Committee was appointed, consisting of Colonel the Hon. Sidney Peel, an eminent financial authority, Professor Holdsworth, K.C., Vinerian Professor of English Law at Oxford, and myself as chairman. We visited many States, took much evidence, and heard the arguments of eminent counsel, Sir Leslie Scott, K.C., M.P., who represented a number of Princes. Our report was published in March, 1929.

PROPOSED REFORMS

The report covers much ground, and no decision has been reached regarding its recommendations. For the purpose of this article it is only necessary to state the principal recommendations and the resulting position. On the economic side, the Committee recognized that the States had certain claims to consideration, especially in the matter of maritime Customs swollen by a protective tariff. The Government of British India had, they said, the undoubted right to impose maritime Customs—the States themselves imposed import and export duties on their own borders, aggregating nearly £3,500,000 sterling a year—but the introduction of a protective policy with high Customs duties and without the agreement of the States gave the States an equitable claim to a share in the resulting revenue. A *Zollverein*, combined with the abolition of internal Customs in the States themselves, would be the ideal solution, but many States would not give up their own import and export duties. British India would have to foot the bill of any concessions and might reasonably claim that the States should bear their full share of Imperial burdens. An expert body should therefore be appointed to work out a financial settlement between British India and individual States or groups of States. Such a body could deal with other financial grievances. So far as possible the States should be consulted in future in regard to policy affecting them financially before decisions were reached, but there was a real practical difficulty in the number of States, the absence of any combined policy among them, their slow methods of procedure, and the great distances that separated them from one another and the Government of India. There were other recommendations, but this was the most important suggestion on the economic and financial side.

PARAMOUNTCY

On the constitutional side, for present purposes the more immediate side, the Committee, after an elaborate examination of history, theory, legal opinion, and modern fact, came to several definite conclusions. They found that the relationship between the Princes and the Paramount Power was a relationship with the Crown; that the treaties were made with the Crown; that the Crown had guaranteed the rights and privileges of the Princes; that treaties, engagements, and sanads, where they existed, were of continuing valid force, but had necessarily been supplemented by usage and sufferance and the decisions of the Government of India and the Secretary of State embodied in political practice in order to meet changing conditions in a moving world. The general working of paramountcy was described, but the Committee could not define it. Paramountcy must remain paramount. Imperial necessity and new conditions might at any time raise unexpected situations. The relationship between the Paramount Power and the States, thanks to good feeling and compromise on both sides, had been in the main one of remarkable harmony for the common weal. The cases of intervention had been few. Of late the Princes had been consulted freely, and this process should be developed. The codification of political practice and the appointment of committees of inquiry and arbitration recommended by the Montagu-Chelmsford report should dispose of many grievances and differences satisfactorily. The principal recommendations of the Committee were two. First, they recommended that the Viceroy and not the Governor-General in Council, as hitherto, should be the agent of the Crown in dealing with the Indian States. The Council of the Governor-General consisted of heads of departments responsible for British India without knowledge of or sympathy with Indian States. The Viceroy had always held the portfolio of the political department himself, so that the change in practice would not be great. Secondly, they recommended that the Princes should not be transferred without their own agreement to a relationship with a new Government in British India responsible to an Indian Legislature.

THE MAIN PROBLEM

Is any bond of closer union possible between the two Indias? That is the outstanding problem. The Indian States Committee left the door open, though impressed with the need for great caution in dealing with a body so heterogeneous as the Indian Princes, so conservative, so sensitive, so tenacious of internal sovereignty. Their terms of reference precluded them from making recommendations on this point, nor could they have made an attempt until they knew what the Statutory Commission proposed for British India. The recent correspondence between Sir John Simon and the Prime Minister has removed the difficulty of procedure, with the approval of the three English political parties, to enlarge the scope of the Statutory Commission so as to consider this great problem. The Indian Princes will be invited to join the round-table conference before which the report of the Statutory Commission will be laid. The problem will therefore be considered from every point of view.

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

CENTRAL AND LOCAL AUTHORITIES

CONSTITUTIONAL REFORMS

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT)

India presents to the world the unusual spectacle of a Government which is avowedly in a state of transition. As a rule Governments regard themselves as being the last word in political architecture. Monarchs rarely profess that they are but the temporary forerunners of Republics. Parliamentary or Presidential democracies do not look forward to being replaced by more scientific forms; and when democracies break down into dictatorships the dictators do not talk much about making way for more perfect successors. But in India we can study a Government in the chrysalis stage. It is not quite sure about its present existence. But it remembers changing from something that was familiar and recognizable and it expects rather uncertainly to hatch out into something else.

Up to 1909 or so there was no doubt what sort of Government India had. It was a civil or non-military autocracy vesting originally in the East India Company, then shared by the Company and the home Government, and, after the Mutiny, taken over by the latter. Constitutionally speaking, the supreme power rested with the electors of this country, who made and unmade Ministries, and therefore called the Secretary of State for India and the whole Cabinet to account if unacceptable things were done in India. The Secretary of State could give any orders he liked to the Governor-General and his Council of six or seven members appointed by the Crown. The Governor-General in Council, in his turn, could require any Provincial Government to obey his orders, whether such Government was multiple as in the provinces where there was a Governor in Council, or whether it was vested in a single Lieutenant-Governor or Chief Commissioner. Provincial Governments again had fairly complete control over the officers under them.

INDIAN OPINION

Such a system provided no means for bringing Indian opinion to bear effectually on the Government. It is true that there were councils for the purpose of passing laws, but these were so composed as to furnish majorities on which the Government could rely. The Indian representatives might criticize and demur, but unless the Government chose to defer to their objections they could not make it do so. This old system found its typical expression under Lord Curzon. He stood emphatically for certain British qualities in government: for efficiency, honesty, energy, progress. He worked the system as well as it could be worked, and he believed in it and took no thought to get it altered. He was not concerned to inquire whether mental processes might not be at work which would make the continuance of sheer autocracy unacceptable to an increasing number of the people of India.

One reason which accentuated the dissatisfaction with the Curzonian scheme of government was that no one felt that constitutional theory corresponded with reality. Parliament and the British elector rarely showed any lively concern with India. There was a maxim that Indian questions should never become a party matter lest India be lost upon the floor of the House of Commons. The British people were generally content to leave things to the Secretary of State and to the Government of India, and power rested sometimes in Whitehall but possibly more often in Calcutta, according as the personality of the Minister or of the Viceroy for the time being predominated. The Government in India in fact relied far less upon any mandate from the people of Great Britain than upon its own experience and efficiency and the tradition and prestige of a century of rule. This does not imply that it was not thoroughly conscientious and honourable. It set high standards before itself, and it resisted the claims of self-interest to a remarkable degree. But as soon as even a slight growth of political consciousness occurs in a people, any administration that is not seen to draw its strength or inspiration from some popular source must expect its supremacy to be challenged.

LORD MINTO'S SCHEME

The reaction from the drive and efficiency of Lord Curzon's days coincided with the advent of a Liberal Government to power, and Lord Minto soon set himself to liberalize the Constitution of India. Neither he nor Lord Morley aimed at setting up a Parliamentary system; the utmost they sought to do was to bring some Indian members into the executive Governments, to enlarge the Legislatures, and to make it necessary for the Governments to secure the support of some non-official members if they were to carry their proposals. The Councils were allowed to discuss the Budget, but not to vote upon it; and also to move resolutions and to press the Government with questions. These changes were known as the Morley-Minto reforms, and they lasted from 1910 to 1918. At a later date it was the fashion to abuse Lord Minto's constitutional scheme. Some of its weaknesses were real; the provinces were held too tightly under the thumb of the Government of India, and as long as the Governments were entirely free of responsibility to the Councils, there was an air of unreality and declamation about debates. But among the causes which led to further changes in 1918-19 the defects of Lord Minto's work took quite an inconspicuous rank.

THE REFORMS OF 1919

The reforms associated with the names of Lord Chelmsford and Mr. Montagu were in the main a consequence of the War. It would be quite unfair to say that their main aim was "to keep India quiet for a bit." They were the outcome partly of gratitude for the part which the Indian princes and troops had played and partly of the enthusiasms and generous sentiments of the time which found expression in phrases about self-determination and justice for the weaker peoples.

The cardinal tenet of the reformers in 1919 was this: It is no use, they said, letting Englishmen take all the responsibility while Indians can only find fault. No one can criticize sensibly without practical knowledge and experience. We must get Indians, too, to take office; we must subject them to the chastening criticism of their own people. In a word there must somewhere in the scheme be found a place for Indian Ministers who would go out of office and make way for others if the councils passed an adverse vote against them.

But in carrying this idea into practice the reformers felt it necessary to go carefully. Advance could be made more safely in the provinces because the ultimate functions of government upon which depended the stability of the country must remain with the central authority which controlled the Army; and, also, the prospects of success were better because local Governments were concerned with questions rather nearer home which the voter might be expected to understand. But even in the provinces it was not thought possible to commit the whole sphere of government to inexperienced Indian hands. "Complete responsibility," said the Report of 1919, "cannot be given immediately without inviting a breakdown." But some responsibility must be given at once. So there was brought into play one of the newest and boldest devices ever known in the history of politics. The business of administration was cut in two. Education, agriculture, public health, public works, and local authorities were made over to Indian Ministers responsible to the councils with elected Indian majorities. Police, justice and gaols, revenue, canals, and (in most places) forests were left in the official hands of the Governor in Council, who was responsible through the Government of India to the Secretary of State, and through him to the British electorate.

THE PROVINCIAL PLAN

The provincial machine was, as it were, in future to be driven from two perfectly distinct sources of power: for certain purposes it would be impelled by an internal combustion engine and for other purposes by a motor receiving current from a distant dynamo. If the several functions clashed or overlapped obviously the component parts might be violently jarred. In such cases one or other source of power must be cut off. For this purpose the engineer-in-charge was given a control-switch. The Governor was to declare in any given case whether the right of action lay with the Indian Council-driven half or with the British Parliament-driven half of the Administration.

Such in brief was the provincial scheme. It was not worked out quite to its logical conclusion. Ministers were left rather dependent for their allotment of funds upon the Governor in Council, and also for their control of public servants. On the other hand, the Governor in Council had normally to depend on the Legislature for his Budget and his legislation. In so far as these departures from strict logic were deliberate, they aimed at tying the two halves of the Government together; in itself a laudable aim, if it had not clashed with the equally laudable and entirely incompatible ideal of leaving to each half the widest freedom of action, so that in due course each might fairly be judged by its performance.

As the Report almost naively observed:—"Any attempt to establish equilibrium between the official and popular forces in government inevitably introduces additional complexities into the administration." Precedents were lacking; the working of the new two-headed engine must be experimental and depend on unknown factors. Therefore it was not felt wise simultaneously to bisect the Central Government, which ultimately guarded the happiness and security of 300,000,000 of people. So, at least, according to the proposition laid down at the time, the Government of India "must remain wholly responsible to Parliament, and, saving such responsibility, its authority in essential matters must be indisputable." But the Legislature was to be enlarged and its opportunities of influencing government increased.

THE ASSEMBLY

The result was to leave the Governor-General and his Government face to face with a strong elected majority in the Assembly, and therefore unable to make sure of getting their legislation or supply except by the use of certain emergency powers. Under the Morley-Minto reforms Governments (with the help, if necessary, of certain nominated members' votes) had been able to get their way. Now the Government of India, no less than the Provincial Governments, ran the risk of being defeated whenever a gust of racial or national feeling swept through the Legislature. This is a new and strange position to many people in India, who are still accustomed to regard the Viceroy as invested with unquestioned power as the King's deputy. It is also an embarrassing position for his Government. Traditions of Parliamentary administration require that due respect should be paid to a majority vote; but at the same time the Government of India ought to be free to discharge its duty to Parliament. The emergency powers, no doubt, give it a measure of freedom, but emergency powers are like a fire-escape and not meant for daily use. The result has been that the Government of India has been swayed between two incompatible loyalties. It has tried by making concessions on smaller points to carry the Legislature with it on major ones. The Assembly, unable to turn out the Government and to replace it by successors of its own choosing, has, naturally, not felt the restraints of which a Parliamentary opposition is conscious, and the quality of its criticism has suffered. On the other hand the Government, anxious to avoid a deadlock, has lost something of its old dignity and strength, and has occasioned some disquiet to those who think that the first duty of a Government is to govern.

Elsewhere in the Empire such contact of an irremovable executive with an elected and therefore potentially hostile Legislature has produced acute dissensions and never proved a durable arrangement. It is curious that the reformers of 1919 should have supposed when they set up a similar arrangement in India that the device of the emergency powers was going to save the situation. The event has certainly shown that they cannot do so. The constitutional mechanism of the Central Government is obviously faulty and needs to be reconstructed.

THE COMMISSION

The third outstanding feature of the reforms of 1919 was the provision which is responsible for the inquest which Sir John Simon and his fellow Commissioners are now completing. Cautious people who disliked the changes hoped that ten years' experience might show that they were unworkable. Advanced opinion welcomed the idea of a preordained inquiry because they reckoned that it would inevitably prelude a further advance. Between these forecasts it is for the Commissioners to judge. They have undertaken a most difficult task, and the vocal part of India has for the most part shown them small sympathy and less gratitude. But Britain should not be equally unmindful. The Commissioners have patriotically undertaken an Imperial service of the utmost importance and the utmost difficulty. To build the next section of road along which the people of India may advance safely towards the goal of self-government is to do immense public service. The work has to be done under the eyes of the whole world. Whatever is done in India must have a great effect in determining the political future of all other politically backward peoples; and every Englishman must hope that the Commissioners' Report will rise to the height of the issues presented to them.

THE BRITISH ACHIEVEMENT IN INDIA

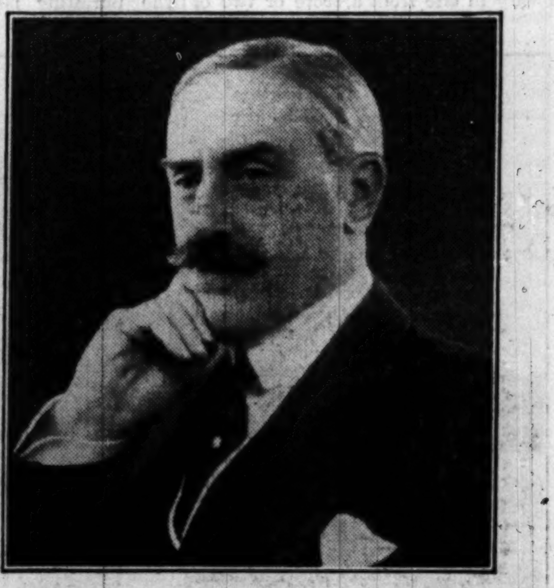
GREAT GIFTS OF PEACE. ORDER. AND PROSPERITY

AGRICULTURAL AND COMMERCIAL DEVELOPMENT OF A VAST CONTINENT

FIGHT AGAINST PLAGUE, FAMINE, AND PESTILENCE

(By the Marquess of Zetland, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.)

LADY GOSCHEN



LORD GOSCHEN

Lord Goschen recently concluded his Governorship of Madras by acting as Viceroy during the absence of Lord Irwin on leave in England.

For 150 years and more Great Britain and India have been travelling a common road. On the horizon stands the goal, at first scarcely imagined, but now clearly outlined, towards which their onward march is carrying them. To that goal and to the remaining stages on the road that leads to it public attention will shortly be directed by the Report of the Statutory Commission; and since with the attainment of the goal the crowning act of British statesmanship in the romantic drama of British Indian history will be consummated, we may profitably employ the brief interval that still remains to us before we are called upon to embark upon a fresh advance in taking stock of all that has emerged from the long and intimate contact between these two strangely dissimilar nations. That the relationship between Great Britain and India is unparalleled in history is undeniable. How, then, did it arise? Not, certainly, as the result of any premeditated plan—though a tendency has been observable in the controversies of recent times to attribute our presence there to-day to the prosecution of a policy of deliberate exploitation and aggrandizement. Such ideas are born out of the heat of controversy, and have little basis in fact.

Emerson, viewing the achievements of the British in India with the detachment of an onlooker, arrived at a conclusion the historical accuracy of which is beyond challenge when he declared that the English did not calculate the conquest of India; and it is flattering to our national vanity to suppose that he spoke with equal insight and sincerity when he added that India fell to our character. That the bands of merchant adventurers who sailed round the Cape with charters granted by Queen Elizabeth in 1600, and by William III. in 1698, were inspired by the hope of material gain there is no need to deny. But if commerce had remained the sole motive of the British in India the history of British India would never have been written, for there would have been no British India about which to write it.

THE MOGHUL EMPIRE

It was when the activities of the traders were diverted into other channels that they became the unconscious instruments of a new and wholly unforeseen destiny. They fought—and conquered—only because in no other way could they suppress the disorders which militated against the successful prosecution of their trade. Neither were these disorders due wholly, nor even mainly, to the rivalry of other competing European Powers. They were the inevitable outcome of the decline and fall of the Moghul Empire. Ballads still sung by village bards in the eastern districts of Bengal give a vivid picture of the insecurity of life and property on the confines of the Moghul Empire, even during the halcyon days when Moghul power was at its height; and by the close of the 17th century it was already clear that Moghul rule had reached and passed its zenith. The breadth of vision and tolerance of Akbar had given place to the religious bigotry of Aurangzeb; and if, after the latter's death, in 1707, Moghul Sovereigns continued to succeed one another upon a nominally Moghul throne, they passed fitfully across the scene like the figures of a shadow-show, outlined uncertainly against a background of ever-increasing anarchy and confusion. Throughout the 18th century India was a prey to all those tyrannies and disorders which have been the invariable experience of Eastern peoples when thrones have wilted and tottered to the dust.

EAST INDIA COMPANY

Such, then, were the provocations which led to the imposition of the authority of the East India Company over the Peninsula. Here and there as the tide of conquest flowed onwards over the land it left behind it a number of islands, some large, some small, pieces of territory over which the Company did not establish its own direct authority, but which it left to the rule of Native Chiefs, with whom it contracted treaties. In this way there came into existence the Native States which to-day cover nearly two-fifths of the total area of India, and embrace not far short of one-quarter of its population. That the onward march of the Company's victorious troops was often welcomed with greater enthusiasm by the people who submitted to it than by the authorities at Whitehall is not the least striking feature of the gradual consolidation of British rule. It was at the request of a people groaning under tyrannous misrule that Clive fought and won the battle of Plassey, which in its turn led to the assignment of the revenues of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa to the East India Company, which thus acquired for Great Britain, in 1765, the virtual sovereignty of these countries. And the distaste with which the directors of the Company in London viewed the extension of their territorial responsibilities which was still in progress three-quarters of a century later is well illustrated by the witty paragraph in *Punch* in 1844, wherein Sir Charles Napier was depicted conveying the news of his conquest of Sind to his superiors by means of a single word, "Peccavi." Viewing these crowded events in the truer perspective which is possible to-day, we can perceive that it was out of them that emerged that reign of peace and order which was the first great gift conferred upon the Indian people by Great Britain. And if she had done no more than this her achievement would have been no mean one.

But if the skill of her military commanders and the courage and perseverance of her troops, both British and Indian, have played their part in laying the foundations of a new and happier India, and have since secured to her peace within her borders and immunity from invasion from without, it is the success of her administrators, both military and civil, in bringing so vast a territory, inhabited by so many and such diverse races, under a just and orderly administration that history will regard as the outstanding achievement of her work in Asia. For it is by the labours of her administrators, her judges, her educationists, her sanitarians, and her engineers that the contrast between the India of to-day and the India of two centuries ago has been effected. And how remarkable that contrast is! It is scarcely too much to say that to-day there is not an acre of British India—a territory more than a dozen times as large as the United Kingdom—over which the fine-spun web of the Administration has not been cast. From the point of view of the teeming masses of the Indian peasantry that alone is a matter of capital importance; for what does it mean? It means that there is not a field, however small, belonging to the humblest villager, which is not recorded in an official document, and for the possession of which he has not, therefore, that legal security which was so conspicuous for its absence from the picture of the India of two centuries ago. Statistics make heavy reading, but they have their uses, and incidentally they bear witness to the extent of what has been accomplished in evolving order out of chaos, for they are the offspring of orderliness and successful administration.

BRITISH INDIA

For anyone who cares to satisfy himself as to the thoroughness of British administration in India there is the Report on the most recent Census, that of 1921—a volume of 300 pages packed with statistical information of every kind. A few figures from a single table at the beginning of the volume will suffice as an example. From this small introductory table the curious may learn that the area of British India—that is to say, that part of the continent which is administered directly by Great Britain as distinct from the Native States—is 1,094,300 square miles; that it has a population of 247,003,293, composed of 126,872,116 males and 120,131,177 females; that the urban portion of the population lives in 1,561 towns and the rural portion in 498,527 villages; and, finally, that the number of occupied houses in the towns is 5,046,820 and in the villages 45,394,816. These figures bear striking testimony to the work, among others, of the Survey and Settlement Officers, that is to say those who are responsible for the topographical survey of the country and those whose duty it is to make and maintain a record of all existing rights and responsibilities in land.

But great as the task of these painstaking officials has been, it represents only one aspect of the work of organization for which the British have been responsible. The land has been covered with a network of railways, steadily increasing, and already over 40,000 miles in extent, over which no fewer than 623,000,000 passengers have been carried in the course of a single year. Posts and telegraphs have been set up by whose agency letters are carried expeditiously, and at the cost of a penny only, from one end of this huge area to the other. Immense tracts of desert land have been made fertile by means of some of the greatest irrigation works in the world; and the yield of crops has been enormously increased as the result of scientific agricultural research. Great industries which have added to the resources of the peasantry have been built up by British enterprise and with the aid of British capital. The tea industry is a case in point. Nearly 750,000 acres are now under cultivation, producing annually not far short of 400,000,000lb. of leaf. The value of tea exported amounts to approximately £25,000,000 a year. Even more remarkable are the statistics of the jute industry. While in this case the fibre is cultivated by the peasantry, its manufacture for commercial use is almost entirely in British hands. There are in Calcutta and its neighbourhood 90 mills with over a million spindles and 50,000 looms, having an authorized capital of £16,000,000 and employing 330,000 hands. Their output in 1927-28 amounted to 463,000,000 gunny bags and 1,552,000,000 yards of gunny cloth, valued at £40,000,000. Some idea of what the creation of this industry has meant to the villagers of Bengal and Assam may be gained by a glance at the extent and value of the crop, which in 1926 amounted to more than 12,000,000 bales, worth in English money over £100,000,000.

Other services which have been rendered to the country include the establishment of Courts of Law, from village benches up to the High Courts of Judicature of Calcutta and other provincial capitals, while law itself, both civil and criminal, has been codified and accorded the place of honour which it occupies in all modern civilized States. Schools and universities have been established. Plague, famine, and pestilence have been, and are being, fought. In the field of malarial research the name of Sir Ronald Ross at once occurs to one, while in the School of Tropical Medicine in Calcutta is to be seen a monument to another of India's benefactors in this domain, namely, Sir Leonard Rogers, whose work has been of special value in the treatment of cholera, leprosy, and kala-azar. In the political sphere a system of local self-government both in town and country has been established; and, finally, long strides have already been taken towards the institution of Parliamentary government on a federal basis.

INDIAN PERSONNEL

So much, in brief, for British achievement in India. Not the least remarkable feature of the whole vast system of administration is the extent to which it has been manned by an Indian *personnel*. At no time has the British controlling agency—civilians, Judges, engineers, doctors, educationists, police officers, forest officers, agricultural and other experts—exceeded 5,000 men. It has in recent years been appreciably less and is still in process of diminution. A detailed examination of the various activities for which these men have been responsible would prove both interesting and instructive; but space permits of a closer scrutiny of only a few of them; more particularly as something must be said of, the peculiar conditions under which they have been undertaken, if a true view of Great Britain's achievement is to be obtained.

If India had been a small, compact, homogeneous country such as Great Britain herself, or any one of the countries that go to make up the continent of Europe, her achievement would still have been great, though it would have been less remarkable than is actually the case. But in all these respects she is the very antithesis of the British Isles. Where Great Britain is small, India is vast; where Great Britain is compact, India is loosely knit; where Great Britain is homogeneous, India is polygenous, and bewilderingly polyglot. From all directions contrasts, contradictions, and diversities stare one in the face. The contrasts in her physical characteristics alone provide intricate problems for solution. The soaking humidity of the south and east, and the awful aridity of the north-west; Cherrapungi, with its annual rainfall of 450 inches, and Jhatput, where rain may be looked for on six days only in a normal year, and where an annual fall of three inches is all that can be counted on, may be taken as examples. The one provides a problem of overwhelming magnitude for the custodian of the public health; the other for the irrigation engineer. For where water is excessive the problem for solution is its rigorous control, since stagnant pools left on the land with the seasonal recession of the waters provide deadly breeding ground for the malaria-bearing mosquito and other hostile forms of insect life. This is one of the outstanding problems of Bengal. On the other hand, great skill and vast expenditure are required to bring water to the desiccated highlands of the Deccan and the thirsty reaches of the north-west.

IRRIGATION

Much had already been done by the close of the 19th century; but great impetus was given to these as to all other measures designed to improve the lot of the teeming masses of the Indian peasantry by the lofty ambitions and the devouring energy of Lord Curzon. The story of what has been accomplished reads like a romance; and Lord Curzon himself declared that he had found the Report of the Commission on irrigation which he had set up "infinitely more interesting than a novel." The expectations which he based on its recommendations were high, but not unduly so. They were about to embark upon their programme, he told the public in 1905, with the consciousness that they were not merely converting the gifts of Providence to the service of man, but that they were labouring to reduce human suffering and, in times of calamity, to rescue and sustain millions of human lives. As a result huge tracts of sterile land have been converted into granaries. Twenty-eight million acres in British India alone are irrigated by works constructed by the State. Water pours down 67,000 miles of Government canals to raise crops whose estimated value is £105,000,000 a year. And immense projects are still in process of construction. The Sukkur barrage, stretching for a distance of 1,575 yards between the faces of the regulators on either side, will be the greatest work of its kind in the world; the Sutlej Valley project, at a capital cost of approximately £18,000,000, will bring 3,750,000 acres of waste land under cultivation; in the Deccan the Bhandardara dam, 270ft. in height, recently completed, has been instrumental in converting great tracts of desert into prosperous gardens of sugar-cane, while in the same neighbourhood the Lloyd dam—the largest mass of masonry in the world—will hold up a perennial supply of water which will feed a total cultivable area of 675,000 acres. In short a total area of 40,000,000 acres irrigated by all these great State systems may confidently be said to be in sight.

PEOPLES AND CREEDS

These few facts give some indication of the problems provided by the abrupt contrasts in the physical features of the land; it remains to point out that these in their turn have been simple in comparison with those which have arisen out of the diversities of her many-visaged, many-hued, and many-tongued peoples. Within the confines of the continent are to be found representatives of every epoch in human history, from the Stone Age to the 20th century; and legislation and administration have had to be devised to meet the needs of all of these. And to cultural differences have been added the schisms of religion. If in Europe differences between adherents of a single faith have often baffled statesmanship, it should be easy to imagine the task of an alien ruler confronted with peoples professing the creeds of the innumerable sects of no fewer than nine distinct religions. Religious sanction has sometimes been claimed for customs of immemorial antiquity but of barbarous cruelty. Against such anti-social practices, intimately affecting the religious and social life of the people, the ruler of an alien race and creed has necessarily had to proceed with caution. And if such delicate questions as that of child marriage have not yet reached a permanent solution, much has, nevertheless, been done. The inhuman custom of suttee and the equally heinous practice of infanticide have disappeared, while throughout the public services bribery and corruption are giving way before the higher standards of morality inculcated over a long term of years by precept and by the example of the British *personnel*.

EDUCATION

It is often claimed by the detractors of British rule in India that the fact that 229,000,000 of the 248,000,000 inhabitants of British India remain illiterate is a damning proof of failure. Such statistics are misleading, and it would be easy to quote figures on the other side which, taken by themselves, would convey an equally false impression of what has actually been done. The fact could be emphasized, for example, that India possesses 16 modern universities, and that in one of them—the Calcutta University—she can claim the largest university in the world. It is not too much to say, indeed, that Sir Michael Sadler and his colleagues on the Commission of 1917 were staggered by the magnitude of the institution, with its 58 affiliated colleges dotted over vast geographical areas and its 27,000 students. But the achievements of the British in this direction can only be properly assessed by those acquainted with the conditions under which the system of education has had to be set up. Religious and social custom has stood in the way of the provision of an adequate supply of women teachers, recognized as the essential instrument of elementary education in all Western lands. And side by side with this formidable disability has stood another, arising from yet one more of the baffling diversities of the Indian peoples—that of language. For if in India the medley of creeds is great, the confusion of tongues is greater still. In the little province of Assam nearly one-half of the people speak Bengali, one-fifth Assamese, while the remaining two-fifths among them speak no fewer than 98 different tongues. In the Census Reports for India as a whole more than 200 dialects, belonging to six distinct families of speech, are officially recognized. The effect of this state of affairs upon the educational system has necessarily been profound, for it has led to the employment of a foreign language—English—as the medium of instruction in all but the more elementary stages of the curriculum, a handicap upon the pupil which it is impossible to ignore.

That the spread of education should in such circumstances have been slow is, perhaps, less surprising than that the system should have produced so versatile, so cultured, and, comparatively speaking, so large a minority—according to the Census of 1921, 2,500,000 passed the test of literacy in English—imbued with the culture of the Western world. For in the ranks of this minority are to be found great lawyers and eminent Judges, fine scholars and brilliant scientists, capable administrators, talented writers, engineers, doctors, artists, architects, and captains of modern industry. The deficiencies of the system may be readily admitted; but Indians themselves should be cautious in their denunciation of it, for it is an outstanding feature in a number of factors which have gone to make the appointment of the Statutory Commission possible.

THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

Without the unifying influence of British administration—a dynamic force of extraordinary power in view of the many and startling diversities of the Indian continent to which I have had occasion to refer—no political Constitution, such as that which is now in sight, would have been conceivable. And with all its drawbacks from an educational point of view, the imposition and wide diffusion of the English tongue has been a unifying influence of remarkable effect. No more striking proof of its value from this point of view could be desired than is provided by the fact that the proceedings of conferences of all kinds held by Indians from all parts of the continent are conducted as a matter of course in English. Whatever significance may attach to the favourite catch-cry of the Indian politician of to-day —"India a nation"—is derived from the genius which the British have shown for breaking down the barriers with which the many fragments—racial, religious, linguistic, and cultural—of which the population is composed, are hedged around. From the point of view from which the people of this country will now be called upon to examine and pass judgment upon the future relations between the two countries, this is by no means the least of the achievements which stand to the credit of Great Britain in India.

THE NATIONALIST MOVEMENT

CONFLICTING AIMS

UNITY WITHIN THE EMPIRE

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT)

The political, or if we prefer the word, the nationalist movement in India presents a somewhat baffling exterior to students because of late years it has changed its leaders with some rapidity and it has sometimes been difficult to determine its objectives. At the present time, for example, the air of political India is charged with cries of Dominion status within the Empire for India and counter cries of independence for India. Nevertheless the narrative of the growth of the movement will show that it has developed along lines possessing certain resemblances to other and, to the student of European history, more familiar national movements. But these resemblances must not be unduly emphasized.

The inauguration of the All-India National Congress in 1884 may be taken as the first really definite stage in the modern political movement in India. Before that year there had from time to time been criticism from Indian quarters, particularly in Bengal, of the doings of the Indian Government, expressed in public meetings and in the rare newspapers owned by Indians. But such criticisms were spasmodic and limited to particular objectives, and could not be regarded as symptoms of a genuine, widespread political movement. The Indian Congress itself was heir to half a century's development. The Charter Act of 1833 enunciated the principle of equality of all classes of British subjects, a principle reaffirmed strongly in the proclamation of 1858. The Councils Act of 1861 brought into the Indian Government the principle of direct representation of Indian interests by Indians, and this was reinforced by the Councils Act of 1892, which brought into being a new and potent principle in Indian politics—the principle of election. All these principles were to gather strength and work powerfully towards the political and constitutional progress of India. But the single event which, above all others, precipitated the decision of certain Indians and their English sympathizers to embody Indian political aspirations in a definite political organization was the famous Ilbert Bill agitation.

NATIONALIST LEADERS

Thus the last years of the 19th century saw the ground properly prepared for the modern political movement in India. Communications were sufficiently developed, a knowledge of English had permeated throughout India, albeit to a limited degree, and influential men were ready and willing to take up the work. Among the forerunners and pioneers of the modern movement the names of Dadabhai Naoroji, Mr. Gokhale, and Bal Gangadhar Tilak stand out prominently, and each of them approached the task from an individual angle. Among Mohamedans the name of Sir Seyed Ahmed stands pre-eminent. He laboured for the educational and economic uplift of his community, and strongly opposed Mohamedan participation in the Congress. So great has his influence been, even after his death, that Indian Mohamedans have, as a community, always held aloof, preferring to give expression to their political and other ideals through the medium of the All-India Moslem League.

The Indian political movement received a fillip in 1907 by the famous Partition of Bengal. This led to a movement of protest which, in the outcome, solidified the political movement, extended its objectives, and took it into quarters where hitherto it had not penetrated. The Morley-Minto Reforms, which greatly amplified the working of the principles of representation and election in Indian politics, the achievements of India during the War, and the famous pronouncement of August, 1917, are too well known to need more than passing mention here.

NON-COOPERATION

We enter on to the doings of our own days with the passing of the Government of India Act of 1919—the Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms. It is well known that the inauguration of the Reforms of 1919 was heralded and succeeded by the most general, the fiercest, and the longest political agitation in the history of British India. This was the non-cooperation *cum* Khilafat agitation, of which the principal leaders were Mr. Gandhi and the Ali brothers. The non-cooperation movement was Mr. Gandhi's response to certain features of Governmental action during the Punjab troubles of 1919, and particularly to the Amritsar affair. The Khilafat agitation concerned Mohamedans primarily, and was ostensibly a movement of protest against the terms of the peace treaty with Turkey, which the Ali brothers and their supporters represented as being calculated to destroy the power of Turkey—that is, the temporal power of the Khalif of Islam.

THE SWARAJ PARTY

Thus for a time Hindus and Mohamedans united in this twin agitation, and at its very height the 1919 Reforms were inaugurated in 1921. Naturally they did not have a fair chance, even though large and very influential sections of political India entered the new and enlarged Legislative Councils and took office as Ministers and executive councillors. But by the end of 1923 Mr. Gandhi had fallen from political power, and was succeeded by the late Mr. C. R. Das, the Bengali politician, who abandoned the Gandhian conception of absolute abstention from the Councils and substituted the doctrine of destruction from within. He therefore allowed his Swaraj, or Home Rule, Party to enter the Provincial Councils and the Central Legislative Assembly, and to try, by persistent obstruction of their business, to reduce them to impotence. In Bengal and the Central Provinces this policy once or twice caused the temporary cessation of the working of the reformed system, but has failed elsewhere. The lesson of the years 1923-29 is that the Reforms have proved stronger than their would-be destroyers.

That opinion stands in spite of the recent reappearance of Mr. Gandhi as a public force in Indian politics and of the resolution passed by the Congress at Lahore in the closing days of 1929. The Congress Party are now committed to the ultimate goal of complete independence for India and to the immediate withdrawal of their members from the central and provincial Legislatures. How far this new ban on cooperation will prove effective remains to be seen. Meanwhile the Lahore meeting is proof conclusive, among much else, of the continued prevalence of communal and racial schisms, and it is more than ever certain that British rule alone is the power which holds together all the diverse elements of a nation *in posse*.

HINDUISM AND ISLAM

RIVAL RELIGIONS

POLITICAL AND SOCIAL ANTAGONISMS

(By the late Sir Valentine Chirol)

As in Europe during the Dark Ages, religion is still the dominant factor in the life of the peoples of India, and for the overwhelming majority of her vast population religion spells either Hinduism or Islam. Out of a total of 320 millions, over 200 millions count as Hindus and 70 millions as Mohamedans.

Hinduism grew up on Indian soil and in an Indian environment out of the fusion, almost before the dawn of history, of Aryan tribes descending from the North with the primitive races already settled in the great sub-continent. The Brahmans, who were its priests and lawgivers and statesmen, built up a religious and social system peculiar to India, and, indeed, unique in the world's history. Its exuberant polytheism and its subtle philosophies are as elastic as the institution of caste, which governs the life of every Hindu from his cradle to his grave, and, indeed, throughout an endless chain of existences is rigid and enduring. Hinduism was supreme all over India when in the eleventh century Mohamedan invaders, aliens in race and creed, swept down from Central Asia, carrying the sword in one hand and the Koran in the other. From the earliest times Hindu kingdoms and dynasties had risen and striven and fallen, but the structure of Hindu society was almost incompatible with a wider sense of political unity or with the organization of national forces capable of withstanding the impact of martial races trained to war in the brotherhood of all True Believers, to whose fierce Monotheism the abomination of Hindu idolatry was in itself a sufficient challenge.

THE SWORD OF ISLAM

Invasion after invasion carried the sword of Islam over almost the whole of India, and in Upper India and Bengal, where the majority of Indian Mohamedans are still congregated, large numbers of Hindus adopted the creed of their new masters. But during all the centuries of Mohamedan domination Islam never prevailed over Hinduism, which throughout that period continued to produce some of its greatest teachers and philosophers and poets, and even to consolidate and extend its caste system, of which Mohamedans themselves sometimes caught the contagion. *Purdah*, with all its detrimental effects on womanhood, was the only institution which the Hindus seem to have borrowed from their Mohamedan rulers. Only once was a deliberate attempt made to break down the barriers between the ruling and the subject races. Akbar, the greatest of the Moghul Emperors—a born sceptic, with a keen, intellectual interest in all forms of religious thought—not only employed Hindus in high offices of trust and entered into matrimonial alliances with the blue-blooded Hindus of Rajputana, but he even conceived the idea of promoting religious and social as well as political unity by founding a new religion of which he proclaimed himself the supreme head. But in spite of his immense authority and prestige the *Din-i-Ilahi*, a patchwork of conflicting creeds, had only a short and artificial life. It died with Akbar, and though his immediate successors inherited some of his tolerance Aurangzeb swung back to the old fanaticism of Islam, and the revolt of Hindu Maharastra under Shivaji marked the beginning of the end of Mohamedan domination. With the disintegration of the Moghul Empire came the growth of British power, which was alone capable of rescuing India from anarchy.

UNDER BRITISH RULE

Never, perhaps, has the profound difference between the Hindu and Mohamedan mentality been so strikingly illustrated as during the period when India was definitely passing under British rule. Once they had lost the power of the sword the Mohamedans sank into the torpor of fatalism. But their fighting races soon took readily to military service under the new British *Raj*. In those parts of India, too, where they were in a majority or in a still very influential minority, the Mohamedans continued to be employed in the local Courts and in the subordinate branches of the Administration. But to the moral and intellectual influences of Western civilization they remained for a long time entirely impervious, and when English education was introduced they rejected its benefits for more than half a century because they deemed its spirit to be incompatible with the doctrines of Islam.

Not so the Hindus. Even before the introduction of a Western system of education some of the most thoughtful among them yielded readily to the new current, and even high-caste Brahmans took the lead in a powerful reform movement, nowhere more strikingly manifested than in the birth of the *Brahmo-Somaj*, which professed an enlightened Theism. Other Hindus who were much slower to relax in any way their religious orthodoxy were quick to see the material advantages to be derived from Western education and a knowledge of English. The Brahmans, who in Hindu society had secured for themselves the monopoly of learning and with it had often grown to be the power behind the Throne, realized that a knowledge of English might still secure to them a position of great influence under their new masters, who had to rely very largely on indigenous agency to help them in their enormous task of administration. Thus they frequently filled all the subordinate branches of the public services, and as, with the diffusion of Western education and the multiplication of high schools and universities on Western lines, the British rulers of India gradually enlarged the fields of public service thrown open to Indians, it was Hindus chiefly who were found able to qualify for higher appointments.

Similarly, when Western education engendered among Indians new conceptions of political rights and national unity, borrowed from increasing contact with English literature and English history, it was the Hindus almost exclusively who initiated an Indian Nationalist movement which found its first organized expression in the Indian National Congress of 1884, mainly composed at first of Indians who gratefully realized the benefits India had derived from British rule, but demanded a larger share than had been hitherto accorded to them in the government and administration of their country.

The Mohamedans stood for a long time aloof from this movement. There were, indeed, few who had the intellectual and educational qualifications to take part in it. Not until 1875 had any influential Mohamedan come forward to warn his co-religionists that without Western education they would be left hopelessly behind. It was in that year that Sir Syed Ahmed Khan founded an Anglo-Mohamedan college at Alighur, in which he sought to reconcile Islamic orthodoxy with the British ideals of modern education. But conscious of the deplorable backwardness of his community he urged them to rely solely on the British sense of justice to protect their interests, and to have nothing to do with any political agitation that must, he believed, enure to the benefit of the Hindus.

THE ALL-INDIA LEAGUE

His views on the whole prevailed during his lifetime, and after his death, when the Congress movement, which was passing under the control of far more advanced leaders than its founders, had begun to agitate for radical changes in the structure of British government in India, the Mohamedans, seeing the necessity of creating a political organization of their own, founded, in 1906, the All-India Moslem League in deliberate opposition to the Indian National Congress. It steadfastly advocated thorough loyalty to the *Raj*, and no single Mohamedan took part in the campaign of political crime and murder which marked the first widespread reaction against British rule and even against Western civilization after the partition of Bengal. Though only a small minority in comparison to the Hindus, the Mohamedans claimed, not unreasonably, that in any political changes, and especially in such as might tend to give a modern basis to the government of India, their influence, the great part they had played in the history of India, as well as the virile and warlike qualities on which they prided themselves, entitled them to special consideration, and under the Morley-Minto reforms they were accordingly granted separate communal representation in the new legislative councils. This was a concession which, in the circumstances, even so austere a democrat as John Morley could not refuse to them, though it was obviously a departure from the fundamental principles of democracy, but it unfortunately served to widen the breach between Mohamedans and Hindus at the very moment when India was entering on a new stage of political development.

INCONGRUOUS ALLIES

At the same time there was growing up under the influence of Western education, in which they were taking an increasing share, a new school of young Mohamedans in much closer sympathy with the advanced wing of Hindu Nationalists than with the implicit faith in the British *Raj* which Syed Ahmed had taught. Only once under British rule, during the great Mutiny of 1857, had common hatred brought Mohamedans and Hindus into active cooperation for the subversion of the *Raj*, but that had been only for a brief period and over a relatively small area; and, though the horrors of the Mutiny and the stern methods of its repression left behind it a deplorable legacy of racial bitterness, that episode had not permanently affected the old antagonism between Hindus and Mohamedans. Once again the same common hatred brought a short-lived fraternization between the two communities when Mohamedan extremists carried the bulk of their co-religionists with them in a furious agitation on behalf of the Turkish Caliphate, after the Great War, and joined hands with Gandhi in his non-cooperation campaign against British authority.

But there were never more incongruous allies than the visionary Hindu saint and prophet who set the doctrine of non-violence in the forefront of his political programme and the Catalinarian Ali brothers, who never concealed their militant faith in the sword of Islam. What that sword still meant for them was shown in the Moplah rising of 1923, which, though at first directed against the *Raj*, speedily turned into an open war waged by the Mohamedans on their Hindu neighbours and recalled all the horrors of the first Mohamedan invasions of India. Analogous incidents on a much smaller scale rapidly sobered the Hindus, and the Caliphate agitation collapsed when the Turkish Dictator himself abolished both Sultanate and Caliphate in Turkey. After that there was little talk of fraternization.

A BURNING QUESTION

The Government of India Act of 1919 had gone far to redeem our War pledges to India by setting her feet on the path of self-government with Dominion government as the ultimate goal of British policy. The burning question for the Mohamedan community came to be what security there would be for it in a new India in which Hindu influence was bound to predominate in virtue not only of numbers but of intellectual equipment. Communal representation and a communal share in the loaves and fishes provided by the rapid Indianization of all the public services are at present the chief bones of contention between political parties that profess to voice the interests and the rights of the vast Hindu majority and the stubborn Mohamedan minority. Politicians on both sides have met repeatedly in conference to seek the *modus vivendi*, and doubtless with the best intentions, but without any success so far. Even the labours of the Statutory Commission have only served hitherto to illustrate the profound political antagonism between Hindus and Mohamedans, the latter having displayed a general willingness to cooperate with it, while the Hindu *Swaraj* party has conducted against it a violent campaign of abuse and boycott. But graver than these political demonstrations has been the frequent exhibitions of undying hatred between the masses on either side, in the recrudescence of local riots, generally arising out of religious processions and observances—cow-killing by Mohamedans and the playing of Hindu bands in front of Mohamedan places of worship. Whether British statesmen are right or wrong in believing that the political advancement of India can best be achieved by introducing the methods and institutions of Western democracy, not the least of the difficulties and dangers with which such a policy is fraught lies in the deep gulf which has for centuries divided, and still divides, the religious and social structure of Hinduism from Islam.

LAND REVENUE

ASSESSMENT AND SETTLEMENT

BOOKKEEPING IN EXCELSIS

(By C. G. Chenevix Trench)

Temporal power in India, from the earliest times, has carried with it the undisputed lordship of the soil, and its inheritors, whether foreign or indigenous, have never surrendered their right to a share in the produce of every acre of land under crop. Between them and the man at the plough-tail the grades of "ownership" are numerous; the land revenue in British India may be collected either direct from the cultivator, or from middlemen secure in their statutory right to realize rents from their own tenants. In parts of the peninsula, again, the demand has been fixed in perpetuity; elsewhere it is liable to periodical revision, but everywhere it is unquestioned, and to millions it is the only tax of which they are conscious. The annual land revenue of a single typical province approaches £2,000,000, or about 40 per cent. of the combined revenues of the province.

The British Government in India is thus rightly to be considered, first and foremost, as a landlord, and a landlord on a scale so vast that an exhaustive review of its estate would amount to an economic survey of a large fraction of this planet's population. Its farms are provinces, its hedges the boundaries of districts not a few of which exceed in area an ordinary English county. The villages in a district generally run into thousands, and vary in size from a score or two of acres to parishes of over 10 square miles. A bailiff, styled in some provinces a collector, in others a deputy commissioner, looks after estate affairs in each district. Super-bailiffs, known as commissioners, boards of revenue, and provincial governors, keep an eye on the collectors. The apex of the pyramid is the Land Revenue Department of the Government of India, its massive base an army of village accountants scattered broadcast over the Dependency.

ANNUAL LAND RECORD

As the Calcutta-bound traveller crosses in his train the intense chess-board cultivation of the eastern rice-tracts, chasing the level horizons, which, like skylines on an ocean voyage, weary the vision with their far-flung monotony, he passes many a village containing seven or eight thousand mapped and demarcated fields. Every field is numbered and assessed, and is the personal concern of some member of the revenue staff. Once at least in the year its area, cropping, rent, and ownership are inquired into on the spot and registered, and changes in its boundaries marked on the large-scale map of the village. From the colossal volume of information thus collected from over 500,000 villages is compiled, by a straightforward process of sifting and totalling, the annual land record.

It may be doubted whether the workshops of Empire have ever displayed a more impressive engine than this great record. That within a period measured by weeks after the close of each agricultural year an up-to-date statement of demand, remission, and arrears on such a scale should be ready for the landlord's inspection is an achievement of estate bookkeeping *in excelsis* which speaks for itself. The instructed imagination dwells with no less pride on the thought that the masters of trade, in both hemispheres, are posted as promptly in the area and prospects of every significant crop sown in the multiple millions of fields which support the rural population. But the unique distinction of the Indian land record is not its bulk but its accuracy. The widow's kitchen-garden, the aboriginal's axe-cleared plot in dense jungle, the demesne lands of the zamindar whose oil-driven water-lifts and tractors employ a staff of skilled mechanics, all are annually visited by the village "Patwari" and their details recorded. Here is no room for the plausible "assumed figure," that dry-rot of fair-seeming statistics. Errors, doubtless, there are, but it is certain that their effect on the whole is negligible. From time to time the normal course of the land record is convulsed by a disturbance called settlement. The necessity for making or revising a settlement arises from the following considerations. The uncertainty of the monsoon is a recurring nightmare to rulers and ruled alike, for even a short run of bad seasons, unless immediately countered by sedulous nursing, may lead to serious and widespread impoverishment.

CHANGING CONDITIONS

Other special causes of the instability of agriculture in India are salty efflorescence, the spread of the terrible káns grass, and sudden changes in the flow of great waterways. Cancerous deserts and shallow river-beds are for ever gnawing into the tilled lands along their fringes. Always, somewhere in the peninsula, the retreat of a rearguard is in progress, the outposts of the ploughing men are falling back. His well choked and his fields blanketed by driven sand, some peasant is to-day loading his household on cart or camel and bidding an eternal farewell to the home of his fathers.

> Pellitur paternos
> In cinu ferens deos
> Et uxor et vir sordidosque natos.

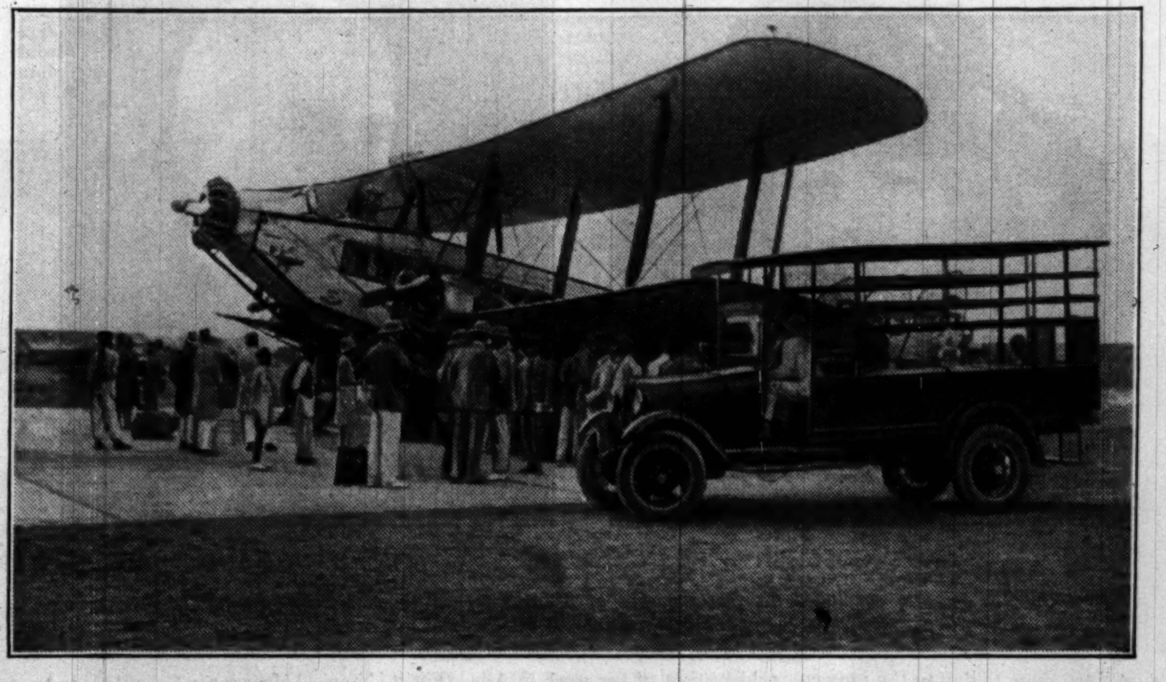
But in most sectors of the battle-front the line advances to attack and victory. The unresting labours of the irrigation engineers turn the wilderness where no man dwelt into a standing water. Then tenants pour into the empty spaces, the raw new villages grow into towns, and a thousand problems of administration and assessment arise. Elsewhere new roads and railways are penetrating land-locked, populous tracts where formerly grain was unsaleable after an abundant harvest, and in bad years the people went short of food. Local prices, in consequence, fall into line with the rates of the world's markets; pockets and stomachs are filled. On the one hand justice, on the other the fiscal importance of the land revenue, compel the Indian Government to keep pace with the continual fluctuations in land values, raising, lowering, or redistributing the State demand as agricultural conditions change. This operation, together with its linked activities, is called a settlement.

A TYPICAL SETTLEMENT

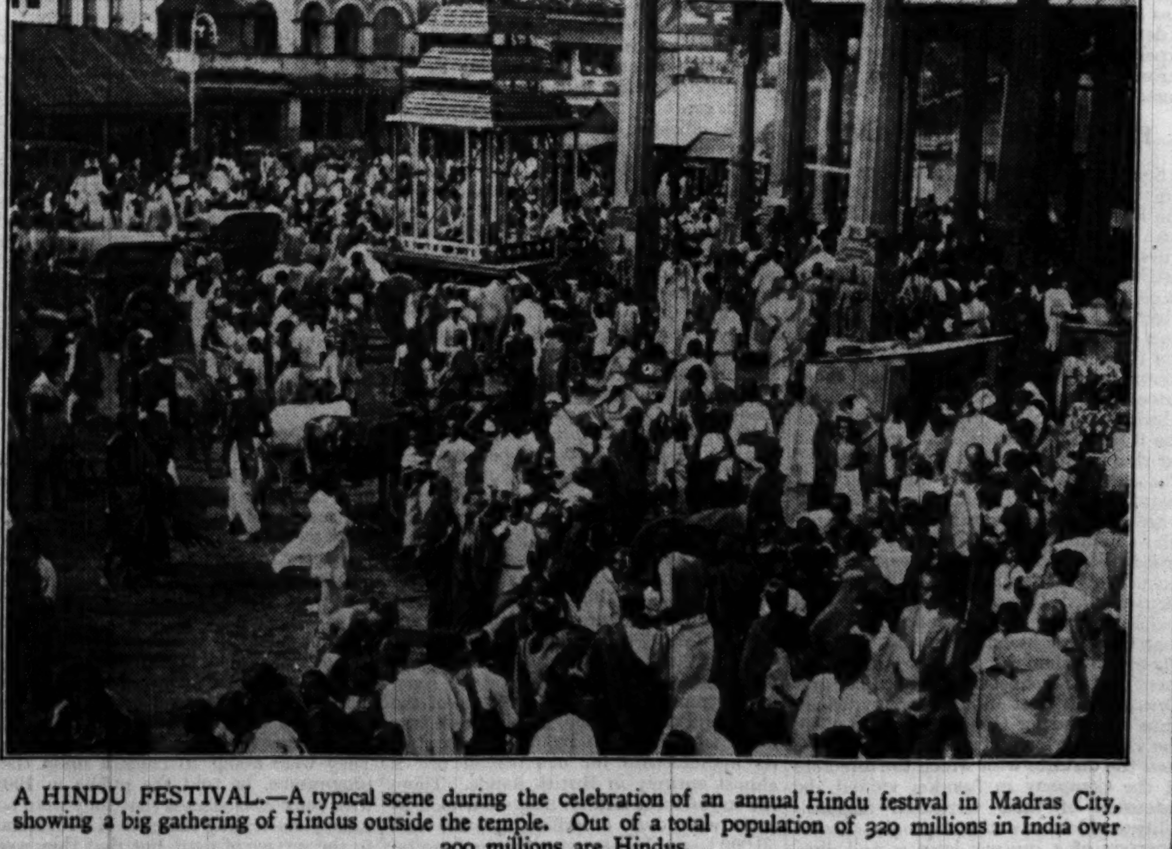
A typical settlement covers a whole district, and the settlement officer's first business is to prepare an expanded and dead accurate land record, after re-survey of the fields and appraisement of their soils and water facilities. He builds on this foundation, aware from sundry warning ensamples, ancient and modern, that faulty spade-work spells future disaster. He then writes the village Customs paper, and in the process finds himself repeating, with astonishing similarity of detail, the clauses of a medieval English manor roll. The task of assessment, or rent fixation, is next taken in hand, in which critical and momentous operation his proposals at every step run the gauntlet of expert check by seniors who have themselves been through the mill. Lastly, after per-

(*Continued in next column*)

haps five years of strenuous work in field and office, comes the announcement to the assembled cultivators of the sanctioned rents, field by field, holding by holding. These are anxious days for the settlement officer. But he has behind him the loyal backing of the village elders, persuaders of men, powers in their countrysides. "'Tis a fair settlement," they tell him, "and, please God, it will outlast our time and our children's." On the cooperation and verdict of these assessors, a verdict as final as it is free, hangs the great land revenue system of British India.



INDIA AIR MAIL.—The first England-India Air Mail machine, The City of Jerusalem, leaving the aerodrome at Karachi on April 7, 1929.



A HINDU FESTIVAL.—A typical scene during the celebration of an annual Hindu festival in Madras City, showing a big gathering of Hindus outside the temple. Out of a total population of 320 millions in India over 200 millions are Hindus.

INDIAN FINANCE

A FAVOURABLE POSITION

EXPENDITURE AND REVENUE

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT)

A brief outline of the historical development of the Indian financial administration shows that it has been a process of progressive, though slow, decentralization. Up to the time of Lord Mayo the Government of India had complete control of the financial administration throughout India, leaving little inducement to the provinces to economize in expenditure or to develop revenue. Lord Mayo in 1870-71 first introduced a scheme of decentralization, in which important modifications were introduced from time to time. The financial settlements with the provinces were at first quasi-permanent and were made permanent in 1910-11. The broad features of these permanent settlements were that certain services were retained by the Government of India and the rest handed over to Provincial Governments. To meet the cost of these services, present and prospective, a share of the chief sources of revenue was given to each province. There was, however, no uniformity as regards the percentage of each head of revenue allotted to the provinces. The income from these divided heads was supplemented by special contributions from the surplus of the Central Government. Control over provincial expenditure and over provincial taxation was retained by the Government of India.

With the grant of some measure of responsible Government to the provinces by the Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms, an attempt was made to make a complete separation of the provincial from the central revenues and the whole question was considered by a committee under the chairmanship of Lord Meston, from which the present settlement with the provinces derives the name "Meston Settlement." Under this settlement subjects were first classified in relation to the functions of Government as central or provincial, and, broadly speaking, the receipts accruing in respect of provincial subjects and the proceeds of any taxes lawfully imposed for provincial purposes were made sources of provincial revenue. The Provincial Governments were also given a small share in the growth of revenue derived from income-tax collected in the province due to an increase in the amount of income assessed. The resources allotted to the Central Government were not at that time adequate to meet the Central Government's expenditure, and the situation was met by the payment of contributions by the provinces to the Central Government. These annual contributions, which amounted initially to £7,400,000, were to be progressively abolished in accordance with a fixed formula as soon as the financial position of the Government of India permitted.

THE IMPERIAL BANK

The Central Government still retains complete responsibility for such all-important functions as the control of the note issue (in the absence of any central bank of issue), the management of the currency and resource operations, which are facilitated by an intricate system of currency chests at all district headquarters and many sub-divisional headquarters throughout India, the maintenance of exchange, remittance operations required to meet the Secretary of State's payments in London, and the complete control of all Government balances, including the balances of the provinces. The ways and means operations of all the Governments in India are therefore one, and it follows that the Central Government still exercises an important measure of supervision and control over the general financial position of the provinces and over their borrowings, whether direct in the market or from the Central Government through the Provincial Loans Fund, an arrangement introduced in 1925 with the object of standardizing, as far as possible, the conditions under which the Provincial Governments may borrow from the Central Government. The Central Government has been much assisted in performing these functions by the amalgamation of the three Presidency banks, in January, 1921, into the Imperial Bank of India, which now holds all the Government balances and, in return for various privileges, such as the free transfer of its funds through currency, has opened 100 new branches in all parts of India within five years of its inauguration.

THE PROVINCES

The progressive improvement in the Central Government's finances enabled the provincial contributions to the Central Government to be finally extinguished in 1928-29, thus increasing the resources of the Provincial Governments by the sum of £7,400,000 annually, as shown above. It was expected that the resources of the provinces thus augmented would enable them to finance large schemes of social and economic development. To a certain extent this has been so, though to a varying extent in different provinces; and the amounts which have been devoted to the development of education, local self-government and public health have, in the aggregate, been large. All these are subjects which are "transferred"—that is, under the direct control of Ministers responsible to the local Legislative Councils—and removed, save in exceptional circumstances, from the supervision, direction and control of the Central Government. A measure of the increased expenditure and increased resources of the Provincial Governments can be obtained by taking the total revenue and expenditure of the nine Governors' Provinces in the year 1921-22 (the Indian financial year, it may be explained, begins on April 1) and comparing this with similar figures in the Budget estimates of the year 1929-30. In 1921-22 the revenue of the nine Governors' Provinces totalled £62,600,000 and the expenditure £69,100,000. In 1929-30 the corresponding figures are for revenue £71,500,000 and for expenditure £71,300,000. Rupee figures have in both years been converted at 1s. 6d. per rupee, the present statutory rate of exchange.

BUDGET DEFICITS

Although the aggregate expenditure in the provinces is covered by their revenue, it should be observed that six out of the nine Governments have budgeted for a deficit in 1929-30. In some instances this is due to special circumstances. In Bombay, for instance, the deficit is mainly due to the heavy interest charges arising from large schemes of development undertaken some years ago in order to improve housing conditions in Bombay and to develop generally the city and its suburbs. In others the deficit is only temporary and represents outlay on non-recurring expenditure. And it should not be forgotten that all the provinces have to a greater or less extent balances in hand, including balances held as a special famine insurance fund, which, as explained above, are merged in balances of the Central Government or deposited at interest with the latter. These balances aggregate £11,800,000. Speaking generally, however, the present position of the Provincial Governments' finances reflects the greatly increased cost of progressive administration on modern lines and the development in particular of the national services which have been specially entrusted to their charge.

INELASTIC RESOURCES

The present financial settlement has come in for much criticism on the part of practically all the provinces for the following reasons, among others: First, the provincial revenues are inelastic. The revenue from liquor excise, which is an important item in most provinces, is tending to fall and has to face the strong sentiment of many classes of Indians in favour of prohibition. Again land revenue, which is one of the main sources of provincial revenues, has shown very little sign of elasticity. Secondly, the present allocation of sources of revenue makes it impossible to adjust provincial taxation to the taxable capacity of the province. Commercial and industrial Bombay is quoted as an example of this inequality, which is likely to be felt with greater force as the burden of provincial expenditure increases. Thirdly, the industrial provinces have not benefited from a share of the income-tax even to the small extent anticipated. It may be stated then with confidence that a revision of the present financial arrangements, and the provision of larger and more elastic sources of revenue for the provinces, is essential for the political no less than for the economic development of India. This question is one which has been prominently before the Statutory Commission, and it will be interesting to see what new arrangements and what new sources of revenue Sir John Simon, with the help of Mr. Layton, will be able to suggest.

This sketch of the financial position of the provinces would be incomplete without some mention of the large schemes of capital development which have been undertaken within the last few years by the provinces. Most of these are of a highly productive character and include such schemes as the Sutlej Valley irrigation project in the Punjab, which serves also the Indian States of Bahawalpur and Bikaner; the Sukkur Barrage on the Indus, which will irrigate vast new areas in Sind; the Cauvery-Mettur project in Madras; and the Sarda project recently brought to a successful completion in the United Provinces.

CENTRAL FINANCE

At the time when the Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms were introduced, the Central Government had for some years been struggling with a series of deficit budgets—the aftermath of the War. But the situation was taken vigorously in hand. Additional revenues were provided mainly through an increase in the rates of Customs duties and income-tax, and a Retrenchment Committee under Lord Inchcape led to large reductions in civil and military expenditure. The year 1922-23 ended the series of deficit budgets; in the following four years the surpluses aggregated £10,700,000. During this period of surpluses the provincial contributions were being progressively reduced. In 1927-28 the Budget again showed a deficit of £1,700,000, which, however, was more than covered by the surplus of the preceding year which had been taken to a Reserve Fund. In the following year the deficit was reduced to £1,200,000, and in 1929-30 it is estimated to be £700,000. The improvement in the position of the Central Government since the introduction of the reforms has to be judged in the light of the fact that, apart from minor changes involving reduction of taxation, such as the reduction in the import duty on motor-cars and the abolition of the stamp duty on cheques, they have abandoned in the interests either of the provinces or of Indian industry the whole of the provincial contributions (£7,400,000), the excise duty on cotton goods (approximately £1,300,000), the import duty on machinery and mill stores (about £600,000), and have so directed their opium policy as to extinguish the export trade in opium at an early date.

The position then, though not without difficulties, is hopeful, especially having regard to the fact that income-tax, the assessment and collection of which has been much improved and systematized, has not yet shown the expansion which will inevitably follow in a year of really good trade. Disputes in the Bombay mill industry have been one of the principal causes preventing an expansion of revenue under this important head. The trade returns of imports and exports have, however, shown a steady improvement, and the returns from Customs duty have increased proportionately.

THE RAILWAY BUDGET

One important change which has affected the position has been the separation of the railway budget from the general budget. The railways now pay a contribution to general revenues based upon a formula which takes account both of the capital at charge and of the profits earned, but are entitled to place the balance of their net earnings to a reserve fund. The general revenues have under this system received on an average about £4,500,000 a year from railways, though the net railway surplus has been about £7,300,000. From the point of view of the railways it has meant a much greater freedom to develop on commercial lines, and they have been able to build up a reserve fund of £13,800,000, while at the same time effecting appreciable reductions in freights and fares. Another point of importance is that military expenditure has been standardized for a contract period of four years from 1928-29 at £41,300,000, with the object of providing during this period for a comprehensive scheme of re-organization and re-equipment in accordance with the latest experience without increasing the military budget above its present figure. Thereafter, if nothing unforeseen happens, it should be possible to effect an appreciable reduction in military expenditure. Interest charges have in recent years been much reduced, mainly owing to the conversion at more favourable rates of the greater part of the expensive borrowings of the later War period and the succeeding years, and the provision for reduction or avoidance of debt has been systematized. This provision, as is natural, has shown a steady increase, which, however, has been less than the fall in interest charges.

This brief sketch of the financial position of the Central Government shows that the position is well under control, and, though the revenue from certain heads (such as opium) cannot be depended upon in future, a general revival of trade prosperity might be expected to produce, even at present rates of taxation, a considerable expansion of receipts from Customs and taxes on income, which represent 75 per cent. of the total net central revenue.

DEBTS AND SECURITIES

It will be appropriate to close this article with a general review of the debt position of the Government of India and the Provincial Governments, and the price of Government securities, as these will unmistakably show the inherent strength or weakness of the Government's financial position. The following table gives the public debt of the Central Government and the Provincial Governments and the assets held against that debt:—

DEBT POSITION AS AT MARCH 31, 1928.
(In millions of £.)

—	Central Govt.	Provincial Govts.
Rupee debt	*429.9	107.0
Sterling debt	344.6	—
	774.5	107.0
Deduct		
Sums lent to Provincial Governments	94.8	—
Loans and advances to members of the public	9.9	27.0
Balance	669.8	80.0
Assets held.		
Railways	501.4	—
Commercial departments, &c.	15.4	86.7
Total	516.8	86.7

* Includes £23,000,000 of Post Office Cash Certificates and £24,500,000 of Post Office Savings Bank deposits.

Two things are clear from the above table. The major portion of the debt of the Central Government and the entire debt of the Provincial Governments are covered by valuable tangible assets. The internal debt is more than half the total debt, and this has been rendered possible by the growth of the investment habit among the people of India. In this direction no doubt much remains to be done, and it is with this object that the present Finance Member, Sir George Schuster, has instituted a comprehensive inquiry into banking conditions in India which is now in progress.

Finally, I may quote the market prices of certain typical securities of the Government of India and the Provincial Governments:—

—	Oct. 1, 1921	Jan. 1, 1922	Oct. 1, 1929
5% tax-free loan 1945-1955 ..	84	—	101.16
3½% rupee loan	59.4	—	68.13
6½% Bombay Development loan	—	104	107

Though there has been some reaction from the highest point reached, the improvement over the whole period covered by the reforms is striking. The credit of the Government unmistakably stands high, a fact which augurs well both for India's economic development and for her commercial prosperity.

THE INDIAN ARMY

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SERVICE TO THE EMPIRE

THE NATIVE STATE FORCES

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT)

The armed forces in India are under the Commander-in-Chief, and consist of British troops, units of the Royal Air Force, the Indian Regular Army, the Auxiliary Force, and the Territorial Force. In addition there are the Indian State Forces. The British troops include five cavalry regiments, 65 batteries of artillery, 45 battalions of infantry, and eight armoured car companies. There are eight air squadrons, with the necessary reserve machines, park, repair workshops, &c.

The Indian Army consists of cavalry, mountain artillery, engineers, signal corps, pioneers, infantry, and ancillary troops. Its establishment consists of approximately 240,000 Regular troops and 40,000 combatant reservists. As was shown in the Great War, during which India sent over 1,250,000 men oversea, the Indian Army is capable of great expansion. The Indian Infantry alone includes no fewer than 20 different classes, and as there are a number of additional classes in the Cavalry, Mountain Artillery, Indian Army Service Corps, and other branches the heterogeneous character of the Indian Army can be imagined. In June, 1929, before certain reorganizations and reductions that have been carried out in the last six months, there were 416 infantry companies; of these 277 were Hindu or Sikh, 127 were Musulman, and 12 Burman. The proportion is still practically identical. In the cavalry there are 39 Hindu-Sikh and 24 Musulman squadrons. It is, therefore, roughly correct to say that two-thirds of the Indian Army is Hindu or Sikh and one-third Musulman. Rather more than half come from Northern India—*i.e.*, from the Punjab and the N.W. Frontier Province, while approximately one quarter are hillmen from Nepal, Garhwal, and Kumaon, thus leaving less than one-quarter to be found from the whole of the rest of India.

BRITISH OFFICERS

There are no British N.C.O.s' in the combatant units, except in sapper and miner companies. A battalion has an establishment of 12 British (or Indian King's Commissioned) officers—Gurkha battalions have 13, including one extra for the training company—and 20 Indian officers (with Viceroy's Commissions), the latter acting as platoon commanders. This system works extremely well, and has stood the test of many years and many wars. Incidentally it is a great tribute to the energy, ability, and power of leadership of the British officers.

The Auxiliary Force, raised from European and Anglo-Indian British subjects and enrolled for local service only, consists of units of all arms, with a total strength of about 36,000. The Indian Territorial Force, purely Indian in composition, includes 11 University Training Corps, four urban units in process of formation, 18 provincial battalions, and a Medical Branch, with a total strength of about 19,000. The provincial battalions are affiliated to Regular infantry battalions and are liable to general service in India, or in emergency to service beyond the Indian frontier; and these battalions, commanded by picked ex-C.O.s of Indian Army battalions, would be of real value on mobilization. The liability of the four urban units only extends to service within the province in which the unit is situated, while the members of the University Training Corps have no liability whatever.

The Indian State Forces are the troops maintained by the rulers of Indian States. They include units of all arms, with a total strength of about 45,000. In the past many of these troops presented a most picturesque appearance, but their training and equipment were out of date. Most of the picturesqueness has now departed, and the great majority of units are armed and equipped on the same pattern as the Indian Regular Army, and their training is good and efficient. In times of emergency most rulers have spontaneously and generously placed their troops at the service of the King-Emperor. In the Great War they served with great credit in France, East Africa, Palestine, and Mesopotamia.

THE FOUR COMMANDS

The Army in India is divided into four Commands, Northern, Eastern, Southern, and Western, and the Burma Independent District. About 25 years ago Lord Kitchener, realizing the necessity of rapid concentration to meet external invasion, caused its centre of gravity to be shifted farther north, ready to deal with the warlike frontier tribes and to meet aggression from the North-West.

It may not be fully realized that although the Indo-Afghan frontier was fixed by treaty as long ago as 1893, and the Amir Abdur Rahman took immediate steps to extend his sway up to the frontier on the Afghan side, large tracts of country on our side remain unadministered. This policy, now regarded by many as a serious error, results in our having to keep about one-third of our Army on the North-West Frontier to guard our territory against our own tribesmen.

Indian troops, under British leadership, have fought over the greater part of the world, in Egypt, Abyssinia, Somaliland, Persia, Afghanistan, on the N.W. and N.E. Frontier of India, Tibet, China, and, in the Great War, in France, Belgium, East Africa, Gallipoli, Palestine, Mesopotamia, Asia Minor, and Russia. Nor must we forget how the Meerut and Lahore divisions helped to stem the German advance at a very critical time in October and November, 1914, nor that in 1917 and 1918, while the British, French, and other Allied armies were engaged in the decisive struggle with the Germans in France and Belgium, Indian troops were bearing the brunt of the important operations in Palestine and Mesopotamia which eventually destroyed the Turkish armies and brought Turkey to her knees.

FIGHTING EFFICIENCY

In spite of its heterogeneous composition, its arms have, with few checks, been victorious in all its campaigns. Its moral stands as high as ever at the present time and its fighting efficiency, though of a somewhat different character from that of a European Army, has reached a high standard. With so many races and classes, and with the difficulties of country, distance, and climate, conditions naturally differ widely from those obtaining in England; and although training and efficiency are paramount, it is wisely recognized that they must be based on good will and contentment.

With the development of roads and railways, and the advance in science and civilization, many picturesque features have disappeared from the Indian Army. Bright colours, trappings of gold and silver, have gone, especially on field service, and the elephant no longer exists as a member of the Army. And yet the glamour has not yet gone from the Indian Army; there are few finer sights, to the eye of a soldier, than an Indian cavalry regiment, with its supple and loose-limbed riders, who sit their horses with an easy grace and look as if they had been born to the saddle; nor can anything more workmanlike be imagined than a Punjabi battalion on the march, or Gurkhas in the hills. Nor is there a finer career for a real man, or one more important at this juncture for the welfare of India and the Empire as a whole, than that of an officer of the Indian Army. His pay may not be munificent but it is adequate, and his life is spent among splendid men, with opportunities for sport, riding, polo, shooting, and games such as exist in no other profession. Although he has plenty of work to do it is mostly outdoor and of a nature that must appeal to every true soldier.

MECHANIZATION

Horses are imported from Australia in considerable numbers, but the Indian country-bred is a fine animal, hardy and well adapted for service under Indian conditions; its breeding is receiving every encouragement from Army Headquarters and from the Government of India. The mule is still of great military value, both for supply purposes and for first line transport with troops and for mountain artillery, and will always remain so for work in the mountainous country along the Indian frontier, from Siam to Persia. The bullock has disappeared as an Army transport animal, and his passing is unwept and unmourned; but the camel is still of use for supply purposes in desert and mountainous country where there are no roads.

Mechanization is making steady progress, and mechanical transport has been developed considerably in the last few years, but in view of the main role of the Indian Army—the defence of the Indian frontier—and the difficult and mountainous *terrain* involved, it is obviously impossible for the mechanization of the fighting troops to be on the same lines as in the case of an army required for operations in Europe.

Drawn as they are from many races and from a vast area of recruitment, it is natural that the component parts of the Indian Army should vary greatly in characteristics. Those enlisted in the combatant branches are all of the fighting classes, and are agriculturists almost to a man. In former days caste prejudices were a serious handicap to efficiency; but although the army includes a strong contingent of high-class Hindus, these prejudices have been considerably modified, and most classes sink them almost entirely on active service.

The Indian soldier is in general easy to deal with, of good physique, a fine marcher, and fond of sports and games. There is little "crime" or indiscipline in an Indian unit, and Indian soldiers appreciate very greatly the impartiality and fairmindedness of their British officers, in whom they place implicit trust.

Service in the army is popular and there is no lack of recruits, although military service is no longer quite as attractive to certain classes, especially Sikhs, whose prosperity has been increased by canalization measures or who are beginning to turn their attention to industrial pursuits. Indian troops make fine soldiers. Their natural martial qualities are rapidly developed under military discipline and good leadership. Being mainly agriculturists, they come of good, sound country stock, taking little interest in politics and not easily moved by the appeals of the professional agitator.

INDIAN SOLDIERS

It may be of interest to give a brief sketch of the characteristics of the principal races of the Indian Army, taken in order of their numerical strength.

The Punjabi Musulmans are very fine soldiers, who did extremely well in the Great War; cheery, active, hardy, of good physique, sport-loving and endowed with a sense of humour. The Gurkha troops, recruited from the independent State of Nepal, have served in the Indian Army for over a century. They are mainly of Mongolian origin, though with an admixture of Rajput blood, short in stature, but sturdy and strong. Gurkhas are born soldiers and fought magnificently in the Great War. They are cheery and friendly, with a strong sense of humour; keen sportsmen and fond of games, especially football. They get on particularly well with British troops, whose characteristics they share in a marked degree. The Sikhs are mostly of Jat origin, with their religious centre in Amritsar. They are recruited almost entirely in the Punjab. The principal Sikh class—*i.e.* the "Singhs" or followers of the 10th Geru, are not allowed to smoke or cut their hair. So practically all Sikh soldiers wear beards, sometimes rolled up on a string. The Sikh religion is Hindu in tendency. The Sikhs are a martial race of good physique, and make fine soldiers. They have rendered great services to the Indian Army for nearly 80 years.

The Dogras, also known as Hill Rajputs, inhabit the Kangra Valley and the hilly country between the rivers Ravi and Sutlej. Dogras are high-caste Hindus, of martial character, with fine soldierly qualities. In peace time they are honest, law-abiding and of attractive manners; in war they are first-class fighters and did very well in the Great War.

The Rajputs are a fine warlike race whose chief occupation for centuries has been fighting. They are mainly high-caste Hindus, but there are also Musulman Rajputs, converted from Hinduism. In addition to the 30 Infantry Companies and 12 Cavalry Squadrons in the Indian Army, a large proportion of the Indian State Forces are Rajputs.

The Jats are also high-caste Hindus, inhabiting the South-East Punjab, the north portion of the United Provinces, and Rajputana. They are mainly agriculturists of the yeoman type; big men of strong physique; good farmers, and determined fighters, who did uniformly well in the Great War.

The Pathans are Musulmans from the N.W. Frontier Province, whose clan and natural soldierly qualities make them good fighters. Enlistment from trans-frontier tribesmen—*i.e.*, from those living in the so-called "Independent" zone between our administered frontier and the Durand Line, has been almost abandoned as the result of unfortunate experiences in the Great War, when these men proved untrustworthy owing to religious influences.

The Mahrattas are Hindus from the hills of Western India, whose ancient reputation as gallant fighters and warlike raiders was revived by their fine exploits during the Great War, especially in Mesopotamia.

Among the other fighting races it is impossible to omit the Garhwalis and Kumaonis. They come from the mountainous country in the east of the United Provinces and make excellent soldiers; the Garhwalis, in particular, earned renown in every theatre of war in which they were engaged from 1914 to 1921.

THE ROYAL INDIAN MARINE

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HISTORIC DEFENCE FORCE

(By Capt. Sir Edward Headlam, R.I.M., retired)

The Royal Indian Marine is the Indian Naval Service, and as at present organized the duties are chiefly for the defence of Indian seas, coasts, and harbours, but it is also liable for service elsewhere as part of the Naval forces of the Empire.

The service is of ancient origin and dates back to the earliest days of the East India Company, when the opposition of the Dutch and Portuguese, together with persistent piracy on the Western Coast, necessitated the establishment of Naval forces in India. The first two ships were the Dragon and Hoseander under one Captain Thomas Best, who arrived in Surat in 1612. Since that date, with various titles and under varying conditions, there has always been a sea service under British Government in India.

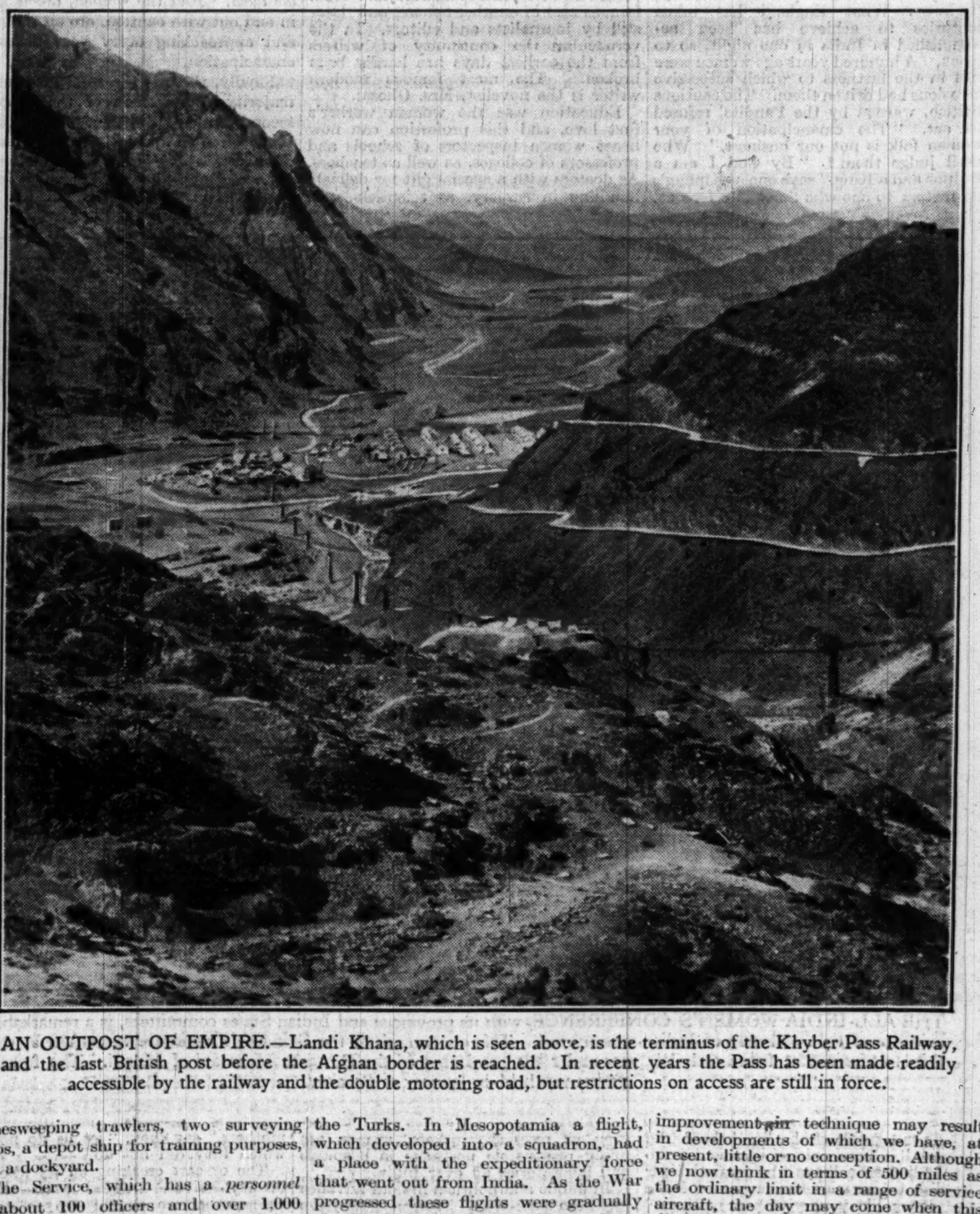
SHIPBUILDING

Bombay is the headquarters of the Service and has been so since 1670, when in that port a dockyard was constructed for shipbuilding, and where, in the latter part of the 18th century and the beginning of the 19th century, apart from building the ships required for the Indian fleet, many important ships were built for the Royal Navy, perhaps the best known of which was H.M.S. Ganges (92 guns), which served as flagship to Sir Edward Codrington at the battle of Navarino. The success of the shipbuilding was due to the discovery of the value of teak as a substitute for oak and to the great skill of the Wadia family as constructors. The first of the family was Larji Nasarwanji Wadia, who came down from Surat to select the site for the dockyard and whose family for over a century were in charge of the building of Naval and other vessels in the Government dockyard. Hydrography has always been an integral part of the service from the earliest days of British occupation in India, and the work of the Indian Marine Surveyors has extended from the Red Sea and East Coast of Africa round the Persian Gulf and Coasts of India and Burma to the Straits of Malacca.

The war services of the Royal Indian Marine include continuous warfare against the pirates who infested the Indian Seas in the 17th and 18th centuries; warfare against the Dutch, the Portuguese, and the French; the China, Persian, Burmese, and New Zealand wars; the Indian Mutiny; the Egyptian, Abyssinian, South African and Somali campaigns, and the Great War.

The Royal Marine Service now consists of four sloops, two patrol vessels, four minesweeping trawlers, two surveying ships, a depôt ship for training purposes, and a dockyard.

The Service, which has a *personnel* of about 100 officers and over 1,000 men, exclusive of the civilian staff in the dockyard, is commanded by a rear-admiral in the Royal Navy with the title of Flag-Officer Commanding and Director of the Royal Indian Marine. The ships fly the White Ensign and White Pennant of the Royal Navy, with the flag of India and a Blue Ensign bearing the Star of India as a distinctive mark at the bow. The officers have always been British, but the commissioned ranks are now open to Indians. The crews, warrant officers, petty officers, and men are all Indians, and until recently were all recruited from the Ratnagiri district south of Bombay. Recruiting, however, is now open to the whole of India. The future expansion of the Royal Indian Marine must march with the development of India among the Dominions of the Empire, and we may be assured that the Service will worthily uphold the great traditions of its past history and maintain an honourable position among the Naval forces of the British Empire.



AN OUTPOST OF EMPIRE.—Landi Khana, which is seen above, is the terminus of the Khyber Pass Railway, and the last British post before the Afghan border is reached. In recent years the Pass has been made readily accessible by the railway and the double motoring road, but restrictions on access are still in force.

THE ROYAL AIR FORCE

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SERVICE AND ADVENTURE

ON THE NORTH-WEST FRONTIER

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT)

FIELD-MARSHAL SIR WILLIAM BIRDWOOD, Commander-in-Chief in India since 1925. General Sir Philip W. Chetwode has been selected to succeed him on his retirement in the autumn.

The beginning of the Royal Air Force in India dates back to the years immediately preceding the Great War, when it was decided to establish a Central Flying School at Sitapur, a station some 50 miles north of Lucknow, and to maintain a squadron near Peshawar. While these units were in process of formation the War broke out, and such *personnel* as could be spared was dispatched to Mesopotamia and Egypt. A flight from India proceeded to Ismailia, on the Suez Canal, and in 1915 did effective work in reconnaissance against the Turks. In Mesopotamia a flight, which developed into a squadron, had a place with the expeditionary force that went out from India. As the War progressed these flights were gradually absorbed into the Royal Flying Corps organization from home, and in their place in India a squadron was formed at Risalpur, near Peshawar. The Mesopotamian squadron returned to India after the War and was stationed on the frontier.

The strength of the Royal Air Force in India now consists of eight squadrons and a flight of heavy transport aeroplanes. Seven of the squadrons are extended over the North-West Frontier from Risalpur to Quetta, and one is stationed at Amballa. The force has until lately mainly been working with aeroplanes of the D.H.9A type and Bristol fighters. It is now being re-equipped with the new Wapiti general purpose machines. The service provides a spice of adventure which is lacking in the homeland. There are the climatic stresses to which material is subjected; the blinding sandstorms met with over some of the Indian plains; and flights over the mountains in Northern India, comparable with the Alpine crossings about which we sometimes hear so much.

Since 1925 the Royal Air Force has rapidly and successfully dealt with a variety of tribal disturbances on the North-West Frontier, and thereby given the civil authorities a strength in controlling the wild and uncivilized tribes in that region which they have never before possessed. It is in the memory of all how, in December, 1928, machines of the Indian Force, reinforced by others from Iraq, improved their traditions by the splendid manner in which they brought out from Kabul 586 men, women and children of all nationalities. This exploit, carried out in mid winter over the tops of lofty mountains, with snow on the ground at the Kabul end, and without the loss of a single life, is one of the finest flying achievements in the annals of any air force in the world.

ORGANIZATION

The Royal Air Force in India is under the Commander-in-Chief. The Air Force Budget is incorporated in the Military Estimates. But the Air Officer Commanding in India is an Air-Marshal who has his own separate staff, and the Force is organized in conformity with that at home, so that squadrons are interchangeable and both could cooperate without difficulty in time of war. Military operations in this modern age are more than ever a matter of communications. This is specially the case in India, where railways and roads are less developed than in the advanced countries of the West. Lack of water also frequently complicates the situation. India extends over 2,000 miles from north to south and over a somewhat greater distance from east to west. The service aircraft now at the disposal of the Commander-in-Chief could accomplish the distance in either direction in two days, including a 12-hour rest at night. Landing-grounds are divided into three classes, namely, those bought or made by the Royal Air Force and belonging to it, civil aerodromes, and military parade grounds made available to airmen. In this manner grounds exist throughout India at such frequent intervals that every part of the country is within a radius of 250 miles from one or other of them.

India lies athwart the great Imperial air route to Australia, which runs from Karachi to Calcutta, Rangoon and Victoria Point. Although at present no threat, so far as India is concerned, would appear to be possible against this line, which will form a vital link in our chain of Imperial communications, its defence cannot be neglected and will always be an obligation upon the combatant Air Force at the disposal of the Government of India. The great range of modern aircraft and the constant improvement in technique may result in developments of which we have, at present, little or no conception. Although we now think in terms of 500 miles as the ordinary limit in a range of service aircraft, the day may come when this distance will be doubled or trebled, and the problem of security will then bear a different complexion.

AN INDIAN FORCE

The establishment of an Indian Air Force has been proposed. Indian pilots in the Great War were few in number, for they served as volunteers with the Royal Air Force manned in England, but they established a good record of achievement and this is a basis of considerable confidence among Indians as regards the future of Indian flying. His Majesty's Government and the Government of India cordially responded to this new aspiration of Indians, and less than two years ago Cranwell, the training ground for cadets for the Royal Air Force in England, was opened to Indians. The two Governments announced their intention to establish an Indian Air Force, and the Commander-in-Chief, in giving this information in the Legislative Assembly, observed that the number of Indian cadets in training at Cranwell "would have to depend on the success or otherwise of the Indian Government in producing enough of them to make possible the formation of an Indian Air Force." The number of Indian candidates for the course at Cranwell has not, so far, been large, and if the general desire of Indian leaders that civil flying in India shall be manned by Indians is to be realized, it seems probable that the recruits will have to be drawn largely from the combatant Air Force of the country.

(Continued at foot of next column)

INDIAN POLICE SYSTEM

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CRIME DETECTION

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT)

The present organization of the Indian Police is the result of a number of experiments on the part of the British rulers of India and of more or less painful experiences. When the East India Company became responsible for the civil government of extensive divisions of India they inherited the police problem of their Mohamedan predecessors, which was a more or less military problem concerned almost entirely with the protection of wayfarers and the safety of wealthy citizens against the depredations of organized bands of looters—the dreaded dacoits. Investigation of crime, when it was undertaken, was a rough-and-ready affair, confined largely to the ingenious physical and psychological devices of the type immortalized in some of the Arabian Nights stories.

As their earliest police problem was exactly the same as that of their predecessors it is not surprising that the East India Company simply retained the traditional Moghul police system, with its Faujdars and Kotwals, in big cities and the more important tracts, and its reliance on the services of the bigger landowners and their retainers elsewhere. Circumstances, however, quickly forced the Company to improve the organization and quality of their police agents, and as early as the last quarter of the 18th century Warren Hastings was busily engaged on this task in Bengal. He introduced British supervision over police work and started the first regular civil police in India. His work was copied in the two other Presidencies, and between his time and the middle of the next century various improvements in detail were made. The system failed in the end, partly because it was devised to cope only with the comparatively simple circumstances of an India without communications or sophisticated crime, and partly because its arrangements for superior control were inadequate. It was left to Sir Charles Napier, the conqueror of Sind, to point the way to the present organization. Conditions on the Sind border called for a well-organized, well-armed, and well-disciplined and trained police force, and so Sir Charles formed his Sind police on the model of the Irish Constabulary. One of the key-points of his scheme was a sufficient number of British officers. The example and success of the Sind police was one of the causes of the famous Indian Police Commission of 1860, which resulted in the present constabulary police system.

REGULAR CONSTABULARY

In place of the old district collections of Dogberries, supplemented for striking purposes by battalions of military police or other half-civil, half-military forces, was substituted a regular constabulary organized on a provincial basis, with its own British officers who were whole-time police officers responsible for the recruitment, training, discipline, interior economy, and technical police work of their men. Inside the province the unit of administration is the district, and inside the district the working unit is the police station. There are about 200 districts in British India, and it will be realized, therefore, that a district is a somewhat extensive unit. Approximately 3,000 square miles may be taken as the size of a representative district and about 200 square miles as the size of a police station jurisdiction. A rural police station is, as a rule, staffed by a station house officer, usually of the rank of sub-inspector, a head constable (sergeant) clerk, a head constable investigating officer, and a dozen or more constables, who serve warrants, escort prisoners, and make themselves generally useful.

At the head of the provincial police force is an Inspector-General, who deals direct with the Provincial Government, and is the last court of appeal in the matter of internal discipline and organization. Under him are a number of Deputy Inspectors-General, each charged with the supervision of the police work of a number of districts. But, of course, it is on the district Superintendent of Police and his subordinates that the work of the investigation and detection of crime falls, and the success of the police administration depends on their quality. It is difficult to say what lies outside the scope of their operations. Naturally, they register all cases of crime which occur in the district and investigate all but the most petty of these. The battery of registers kept up in a police station in India is an impressive sight. These registers refer to vital statistics, general conditions—economic and social as well as criminal—of the villages, incidents of flood, fire, and all the other drawbacks to human life in a part of the world where nature is not so well bridled as she is in the west. Few, indeed, are the operations of the Government which can be carried on without some assistance from or reference to that humble Atlas, the Station House Officer.

FINGER PRINTS

The typical work of the Indian Police is still provided by house-breaking, gang robberies, highway robberies, murders, and such like primitive crimes, and in addition they have to perform various quasi-military duties like escorting treasure, guarding certain buildings and so on. But sophisticated crime is on the increase. The Indian note forger and coin counterfeiter has few equals anywhere in the world, while fraudulent company and bank promotions, conspiracies of various sorts, and revolutionary and other crimes provide plenty of work for the capable and well-organized Criminal Intelligence Departments which every province now maintains. Many Indians possess high qualities as detectives, and the work of these special departments need not fear comparison with that of similar institutions elsewhere. It must never be forgotten that the Finger Print System originated in India, and, perhaps, is still practised there with the greatest degree of skill.

THE DISTRICT OFFICER

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HIS LIFE AND WORK

WIDE ADMINISTRATIVE POWERS

(By R. G. Gordon)

To the District Officer in India the chief fascination of his life and work lies in the "infinite variety" of the scenes among which his lot is cast. In the Bombay Presidency, for example, he may at one period find himself in Sind, a desert of sand save where the canals of the mighty Indus bring fertility to the soil and where the temperature in the hot weather may run up to 120 in the shade, and where the duck-shooting is the best in the world; at another time he may find himself in Gujarat, a fertile plain of alluvial soil whose mango groves made a writer a hundred years ago compare the appearance of the countryside to that of the park of an English nobleman; or he may be sent to the Konkan, a rice-growing country down to sea level with a rainfall of 150in. per annum. He may be transferred above Ghats to serve in a district on the Deccan plateau, where in the forests of Khandesh he may shoot the tiger, the panther and the bear; or he may go to the fertile Southern Maratha Country and shoot big game there and small game as well, or below Ghats again to Kanara, where the bison and the elephant still roam the primeval forests.

DIVERSITY OF RACES

Equally varied is the kaleidoscope of human nature which is presented to him, ranging from the polished Brahmin, learned in all the wisdom of the West, down to the wild tribes of the Konkan, with their weapons the bow and arrow, and their food in hard times the berries from the forest trees. Between these extremes comes an infinite jumble of castes and creeds, of languages and dialects, with most of which at one time or another the District Officer comes in contact and which afford problems for his solution.

Equally varied too are the duties which the typical District Officer, the Collector and District Magistrate, as the head and centre of the district administration, finds himself called upon to perform. As "Collector" he is responsible for the due collection of the landtax or assessment, which, placed upon every acre of land, is the main source of the Provincial revenue, and also for the elaborate system of village accounts and the records of title upon which the accounts are based. In times of famine he has to make arrangements for the suspension of the collections and for the relief of the distressed. As "District Magistrate" he is responsible for "the peace and good order of the district," an elastic phrase which covers not merely the suppression of ordinary crime, but the prevention of riots and disturbances, the regulation of fairs and processions, and intervention in the religious and political disputes which have become such an unfortunate feature of Indian life in recent years. In the same capacity he is the chief Magistrate of the district and responsible for the work of the 20 or 30 magistrates who work under him.

ONE MAN—MANY PARTS

In addition to these duties he has to supervise the work of the Excise Department, to issue all licences, and to sell roadtolls; he has to manage the estates of minors as the Court of Wards; he conducts the elections of the Members of the Legislative Council and the Assembly and Council of State; he has to keep general supervision over the work of the Municipalities and Local Boards, and finally, if there is an Indian State attached to his District, he acts as Political Agent and is the intermediary between the Chief and Government. The possession of these wide administrative powers brings him into close touch with every branch of the administration, whether it be agriculture, forests, irrigation, cooperation, education, or whatever it may be. In addition to this, he is expected to be a member of every committee and to take an interest in every charitable organization; to open schools and hospitals, to lay foundation-stones, and to head every subscription list; in short, to be everywhere and to do everything.

Such a range of multifarious duties can only be carried out by an officer who is in personal touch with every part of his charge; so from November to March the Collector is on tour, inspecting offices, checking accounts, visiting villages, hearing the grievances of the cultivators on the spot and remedying them so far as may be. Ordinarily the work of administration may proceed smoothly enough, but the District Officer must always be prepared for any emergency. The crops may fail owing to lack of rain, to floods or frosts, or the attacks of locusts and insect pests, and arrangements must be made for relief. Agrarian troubles may arise between landlords and tenants, calling for his intervention. A religious quarrel may suddenly break out between Hindus and Mohamedans over some temple or mosque or religious procession, or an actual riot may occur. The political situation may suddenly become threatening and need careful handling. A local officer may be accused of corruption and inquiry may be necessary. A municipality or the Local Board may pass the bounds in inefficiency and misgovernment and have to be dealt with. Or the Chief of the attached State may die suddenly, so that the Collector has to rush down, take charge of the State jewelry and cash before they are made away with, and arrange for the administration.

THE FUTURE

The life in the District is often a solitary one. For a month or more at a time he may be thrown upon his own resources for amusement in his leisure hours, and hot weather in camp spent in solitude with the thermometer at 110 in the shade can be very trying both to health and temper. But there is compensation for solitude during the rains, when District Officers of all grades foregather in the headquarters station and the evenings at the Club are occupied with lawn tennis or golf, with billiards and bridge, dinners and dances.

In the eyes of the people the position of the District Officer as the representative on the spot of the "Sarkar" is still a great one and, all things considered, it is astonishing how comparatively little his prestige has been diminished in spite of political agitation. What his future will be none can say, but it is difficult to see what agency within any reasonable period is to take his place, and it is even possible that the grant of extended powers of self-government to India, instead of undermining, may strengthen his position as the one firm rock of the administration amid the weltering sea of party strife.

THE PEOPLES OF INDIA

THE CASTE SYSTEM

PROBLEM OF THE UNTOUCHABLES

(By Sir William Marris, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.)

It has been said that the ordinary stay-at-home Englishman receives information about the races of India with much the same indifference as information about the distance from the earth to the sun. The latter makes no practical difference to him ; nor in the ordinary way does the former either. Only on rare occasions when he realizes that something really important is afoot does the home-staying Englishman trouble his head much about Hindus or Moslems, Sikhs or Parsees. But the composition of a people or peoples has so important an influence on their politics that it is clearly to be desired that the main facts about India's population should be before the minds of Parliament and the electorate this year.

To this day the record of history is written more clearly upon the surface of India than on that of Europe. To a great extent both regions had the same experience. Waves of humanity rolled into them from outside, and earlier inhabitants of whom little is known were swept before them from the places where life was easier into the places where life was harder, from the plains and river-basins into the forests and hills. After one wave followed another, and as a rule the last wave overswept the one before it. But whereas in Europe invaders and invaded intermarried and brought about a great intermixture of blood which eventually resulted in a common civilization stretching over a great part of the continent, something very different occurred in India.

THE INVADERS

The invaders of India were of whiter skin than the peoples whom they encountered and felt themselves to belong to a higher scale of civilization. Their religion, as we gather from the earliest surviving ritual hymns, was a worship of the powers of Nature conceived of as great gods of Air and Sun and Storm ; in striking contrast with the animism of the earlier peoples, who did obeisance to trees and stones and snakes. Because the invaders were relatively few, and brought few women with them, they necessarily took to themselves mates from the darker people. But the mating impulse was checked and regulated by pride of blood. The incomers sought to keep their own stock as pure as possible. There were developed innumerable degrees of blood mixture, but out of the strong resolve not to let all these be blended in a common half-colour, it became the rule that a member of each should associate and marry only within his own degree. Within certain degree-limits a man might mate with a lower woman, but no woman might take a lower mate. The invaders would take women from the inferior race, but would not give women to it. They behaved, in fact, much as white races have since behaved in contact with a lower civilization. Such, briefly stated, is generally believed to have been the origin of caste, that rigid demarcation of human beings into dissociated strata which characterizes the Hindu world and has the sanction of its religion.

A MATTER OF BIRTH

Traditionally there were four great castes—the priests, warriors, merchants, and working men. The first three were the "twice-born" castes. They alone were admitted to the sacrifices and the reading of the holy texts. The fourth class, the Sudras, existed to serve the other three. To-day castes are to be reckoned by the hundred and identifiable minor castes by the thousand. Caste remains as strongly as ever a matter of birth. A man is born to honour as a Brahman or to dishonour as a sweeper ; the worst of Brahmans cannot lose his sanctity and the noblest of sweepers cannot break his birth's invidious bar, except by going right outside the pale of his religion.

To a great extent occupation is still determined by a man's caste, though various causes, such as education and travel and the development of industry and the desire for Government service, have blurred the boundary lines. The connexion remains so close that some writers have been disposed to look for the origin of caste in community of occupation and to ascribe the form which it eventually took to the Brahmans' exaltation of the priestly office, which they themselves held. This theory implies that the rules against intermarriage and the like were a purely artificial accretion invented by the Brahmans ; but it seems difficult to believe that an industrial guild would, of its own free will, absolutely close the door against marriage beyond its pale ; or that such guilds would readily submit to a code obviously framed in the priestly interest. It seems necessary to look for some more potently compelling force, such as is provided by the determination to resist the blending of blood.

Some of the more important communities like the Rajputs, the Mahrattas, and the Jats seem to be organized rather on tribal lines than those of caste as commonly understood. There is a communion of membership which transcends tribal divisions. It is possible that the two last-named peoples were comparatively late-comers into India who never fell completely into the caste organization.

THE RULES OF CASTE

Each caste enforces its own rules by means of committees called *panchayets*. A caste man who breaks the rules by engaging in a degrading occupation, or eating improper food, or marrying beyond the pale, is arraigned before the caste tribunal. He may get off by paying a fine or standing a dinner. But for major offences he will be outcaste, and then none of his own caste-fellows will have anything to do with him ; nor can he get access to the temples, nor service from any of the other workers, the barber, the cobbler, the washerman, on whom he depends for necessary offices. To places where there is a demand for wives, girls of humble caste are sometimes brought by dishonest brokers, who dispose of them at a profit by representing them as of higher caste than they are. This practice may suggest the question why a low-caste man doomed to a degrading trade should not likewise go off to some place where he was unknown and give himself out as of a high caste. The answer is that unknown strangers are always objects of suspicion in India ; and that before he was accepted he would be put through tests under which he would break down for sheer lack of knowledge of the society which he sought to enter.

There is little difficulty about the precedence of the major castes. Always the Brahman comes first, and then the modern representatives of the three "twice born" communities. Below them there would be no general agreement as to the sequence. Some Sudras are "clean" ; others, though not clean, are yet not thought of as polluted. Below these, again, are a descending series of "Untouchables." In the South, where Brahmanism is strongest, the degree of pollution with which the various kinds of pariah are invested is measured by the distance within which they may not approach a Brahman.

The depressed classes are reckoned to number from 50 to 60 millions. They used to be thought of as definitely beyond the pale of Hinduism. Their position is more ambiguous nowadays, when growing tension between Hindus and Moslems makes it important to each community to increase its numerical strength. But if the outcastes are to be reckoned as Hindus it is only just and proper that Hinduism should treat them better. Logic and expediency alike tend to reinforce the efforts already being made by the more generous-minded of the caste leaders to show more consideration to those beyond the pale. The movement has long figured on political programmes ; it is now actually gaining strength ; but it still has great difficulties to overcome in the shape of orthodox conservatism.

REFORM MOVEMENTS

Every Englishman naturally dislikes the oppressive rigidity of caste, especially in relation to the pariahs, and is, perhaps, inclined to blame it for evils like infant marriage and the treatment of widows, for which it is only indirectly responsible. He sees caste, also, as a grave impediment to the growth of the sense of nationality, because of the way in which it contracts the radius of sympathy. On the other hand, caste must be held to have had good results as well as evil. Some observers think that caste has preserved Hindu society through many stormy centuries in a way which nothing else could have done. And it is certain that within the narrow range of its operation caste has the power of tightening men's sympathies and maintaining traditional morality and promoting common action. How far or fast caste is likely to decay in future it is hard to say. Reform movements in Hinduism, education, and freer travel tend slowly to erode it : and it may be that the growing desire to achieve national status will come in powerfully to reinforce these causes.

Caste, however, does not provide the only lines of division within the Hindu world. There are the reforming movements of the Brahmo Samaj and the Arya Samaj. The former, with its rejection of caste and the purdah system, has never laid hold of the masses, though it makes a certain appeal to quiet-minded people in Bengal. The Arya Samaj is much more widespread and militant. It professes to go back to the Vedas and to find in them authority for social and religious reform. It condemns idol-worship and the grosser ceremonial of Hinduism, but by condoning caste and maintaining the sanctity of the cow it compromises with popular ideas. It is strongly national and opposed to Christianity.

INDIAN CHRISTIANS

Sikhs, Buddhists, and Jains form communities which derive from Hinduism, though now distinct from it. The Sikhs, who number 3,250,000, began as a reforming set within Hinduism, but the Moslem rulers persecuted them relentlessly and they drew together into a separate semi-military community which for a time attained an empire. To this day the Sikhs, who are mainly found in the Punjab, insist so far on their separate entity as to demand separate representation in the Legislatures.

Buddhism, the outcome of the teaching of one of the great religious leaders of the world, is very strong in Burma, where its adherents number 11,000,000, but elsewhere in India it has been almost wholly ousted by the Brahmanic revival. The Jains, who have much in common with Buddhism but stand nearer to ordinary Hinduism, number only about 1,000,000.

Numerically stronger even than the Sikhs are the Indian Christians, who number 4,000,000. Their main strength is in the South of India, and in the main they or their ancestors were low caste people or outcastes who welcomed the prospect of a kindlier life. The Parsees, numbering only 101,000, are an immigrant people from Persia, mainly settled in and about Bombay.

In sharp contrast to the more than 200,000,000 who are within the Hindu pale or below it, or owning affinity with it, stands the great minority community of India, the 70,000,000 people who profess Islam. Islam is a Semitic religion, brought by Semitic and Mongol invaders into India with them. Hinduism is capable of the utmost varieties ; it has no code ; it is aristocratic in outlook and separatist in tendency. Islam, on the other hand, is clear cut, uncompromising, democratic ; the religion of a personal teacher, a book and a code. It teaches that there is one God, Who is not to be worshipped in effigy or even in symbols. It has no place for caste and regards all men of the true religion as equal.

HINDUS AND MOSLEMS

Between faiths so fundamentally opposed there is no ground in common. To the Moslem popular Hinduism seems wicked idol-worship ; and there are times when the blowing of Hindu conches within his hearing at prayer time or even in the vicinity of a mosque sounds like an insult to his Deity. To the Hindu the Moslem is at best a stranger ; while at the worst he is an offender against the dearest ideas of Hinduism because he kills cows for sacrifice and for food. But poles asunder as they are in their religious ideas, Hindus and Moslems often get on quite well together, and even assist at each other's festivals. That the two communities have fallen much farther apart in feeling during the past ten years is the conclusion formed by most competent observers, and is, indeed, generally admitted by far-seeing men on either side. But the present tension is not wholly nor solely of religious origin, though religion intensifies ill-feeling produced by other causes, such as bitter memories of the past or economic struggles in the present. And probably the main cause which has hardened and exacerbated feeling recently on either side is apprehension about the political future. If the strong and indifferent outsider in the person of the British official in India who has hitherto kept the peace is not going to do so in future, or even if there is any doubt whether he is going to do so, either side feels that it must spare no effort to secure its own position in the future. The very approach towards self-government is evoking some forces which tend to retard it.

To complete the enumeration of India's peoples, mention must be made of the aboriginal and half-civilized tribes, for the most part dwelling in the hills and forests, who have hitherto been generally classed as animists, though the last Census Report discards the term as inaccurate. There are some ten millions of these primitive people ; and it probably is as true to say of them in 1929 as was said in 1918, that they are so ignorant and depressed as to be unfitted for absorption into any scheme of government on an electoral basis.

THE WOMEN OF INDIA

BEHIND THE PURDAH

EDUCATION AND EMANCIPATION

(By Cornelia Sorabji, B.C.L., Oxford)

How in one phrase shall the present position of women in India be stated ? It is the position of the traffic in the busy quarter of some modern city, of Trafalgar-square in London, of the Strand in Calcutta—car, drayhorse, *ticca gharri*, cycle, rickshaw or ox-cart—even as these, women are travelling at different rates of progression.

In that fact lies for women, or for traffic, the real danger : and for women the danger is enhanced in that there is no policeman to control congestion. "'Ware accidents ! Equalize the pace ! " cries the Watcher, "*Be quick* about it ! "

It is essential to understanding that this truth about an unequalized pace should be grasped at the outset. The amazing thing, however, is not our difference of speed, but that there should be any traffic at all upon the Women's Highway. What England has taken centuries to achieve has been accomplished in India in one night, so to speak. A hundred years ago women were still in the fastness to which successive invasions had driven them. The cautious British, warned by the Pandits, refused to act. "The emancipation of your women folk is not our business." Who shall judge them ? "By God I am a Rajput and a King," says one of Kipling's characters to one who dares interference, "I do not speak of the life behind the Purdah." Thus initiative was left to the Indian schoolboys who went to their English tutors with the prayer—"Make our women like your wives and mothers." This petition led to discussions in Council, and eventually to that most momentous budget-entry styled "Female Education."

The Hartog Report, issued in connexion with the Simon Commission, tells us that the figures set against that entry are not even now proportionate to the urgency of the need. But let us not forget what we owe to the schoolboys : and let us rejoice over the much that has been accomplished, "in man's despite." Schools and universities in due course came into being : and the good work, once begun, found no let or hindrance (as in England) from Victorian or pre-Victorian traditions. For happily in this direction there were no local traditions to combat. *He* might be *she*, for all that they cared—those framers of a brand-new University Act. Equally the draftsmen of the Criminal Procedure Code let in the word "person" to cover male and female. And in the fullness of time advantage was taken of both University Act and Legal Code.

Thus it happened that in one or two instances we got ahead of England. University degrees were taken on equal terms with men in Bombay in 1884. Oxford did not grant degrees to women till 1920. In 1894 an Indian woman claiming to be a "person" defended a woman upon her trial for murder in a British Court. It was not till 1923 that women began to practise at the English Bar. Again, in the Legislative Council of Travancore a woman was in charge of the portfolio of Public Health seven years before Miss Bondfield became a Minister in London.

The racing cars are outrunning the speed of the country of origin. Turn from the cars to the ox-carts. But it is no use prating of paradox. Is it not often from paradoxes that we get our finest total results ?

IN PUBLIC LIFE

In some instances advance has been contemporaneous with England. Francina Sorabji, that great missionary and pioneer of women's education in Western India, with Pandita Ramabai, her pupil, and Ramabai Ranade were preaching the gospel of education and social emancipation in the Bombay Presidency just about the time that Girton and Newnham were being founded. Mrs. P. K. Roy, of Bengal, and her sister Lady Bose, followed not long after with their work for towns and villages.

In literature the first woman to attract attention in the West was Toru Dutt, with her exquisite poems in French and English. She has been followed by many writers of imagination in English prose and verse, including Sarojini Naidu, famous also in another sphere, and later still by journalists and editors. In the vernacular the continuity of writers from the earliest days has hardly been broken. The most famous modern writer is the novelist, Mrs. Ghosal.

Education was the woman worker's first love, and this profession can now boast women inspectors of schools and professors of colleges, as well as teachers. As doctors with a special gift for delicate handling in surgery, as scientists, and even as research workers, women are filling responsible positions in hospitals and laboratories all over India.

In public and political life our advance has been post-War. Women now have the franchise in all Provinces of British India, and in some Native States.

Madras has a woman for its deputy chairman of council. Bombay and Madras have women magistrates, women municipal officers, women J.P.s.

The Punjab has gone ahead in a new direction, with its inspectors of industries. Progressive women go openly to polling booths, and are acquiring a reputation as public speakers. Perhaps it should be admitted that the speedy emancipation of women owes not a little to politics and the "politically minded," as they are called. More veils are discarded in Simla and Delhi in one session than during a score of years throughout all India. The men who sit in the Legislative Assemblies are beginning to realize the part that women may play in the social organization, and are anxious that their own women should be given a chance of proving themselves.

But the individuals who have "attained" are for the most part the product of the Brahmo or Arya tradition : that is to say, of the open door, of the door breached by father or grandfather in matters first of caste and religion, and then set wide on all exits, for their women folk as for themselves. Comparatively few of the English-educated women of modern India have known even modified purdah. The ease with which they assimilate Western ideals must not be allowed to mislead as to the condition of the majority.

THE SPRIG OF BASIL

Yet there is no need for discouragement. Progress is progress, even when it goes *kadam kadam*—as the Indian says—pace by pace. To return to our simile for these slower movers, the door, though not open, is on the latch. Push it open and look into the women's courtyard. You will find the women a little fearful. They are learning to read and write their vernacular, or, maybe, a little English, but the duties of a household are soon theirs, and the demands of an ancient religion are onerous. Still do they steal out in the dawn hour to pour an oblation of Ganges water to the Earth-Mother before the sprig of sacred basil. But the basil is grown in a pot, not on an altar. It is to be propitiated, not worshipped. It is to be propitiated on the way to the fast-opening door, not worshipped as symbolical of the whole duty of the woman of the inside.

> Forget not the fragrance of the basil
> In marrying, in burying, in loving.

I have seen this pot of basil moved nearer and nearer to the exit—soon the little women get past it. *The door is on the latch.* And the women, albeit going in and out with caution, are on the move and approaching every year nearer to emancipation.

Finally, there is the solid mass of the majority—the woman of the supposed second-century tradition. *The door is shut*, often it is locked and barred. Always are the women suspicious of change of any kind. "Let us sit in our fastnesses in the courtyards of our fore-mothers," say they, "let us do nothing which they did not do."

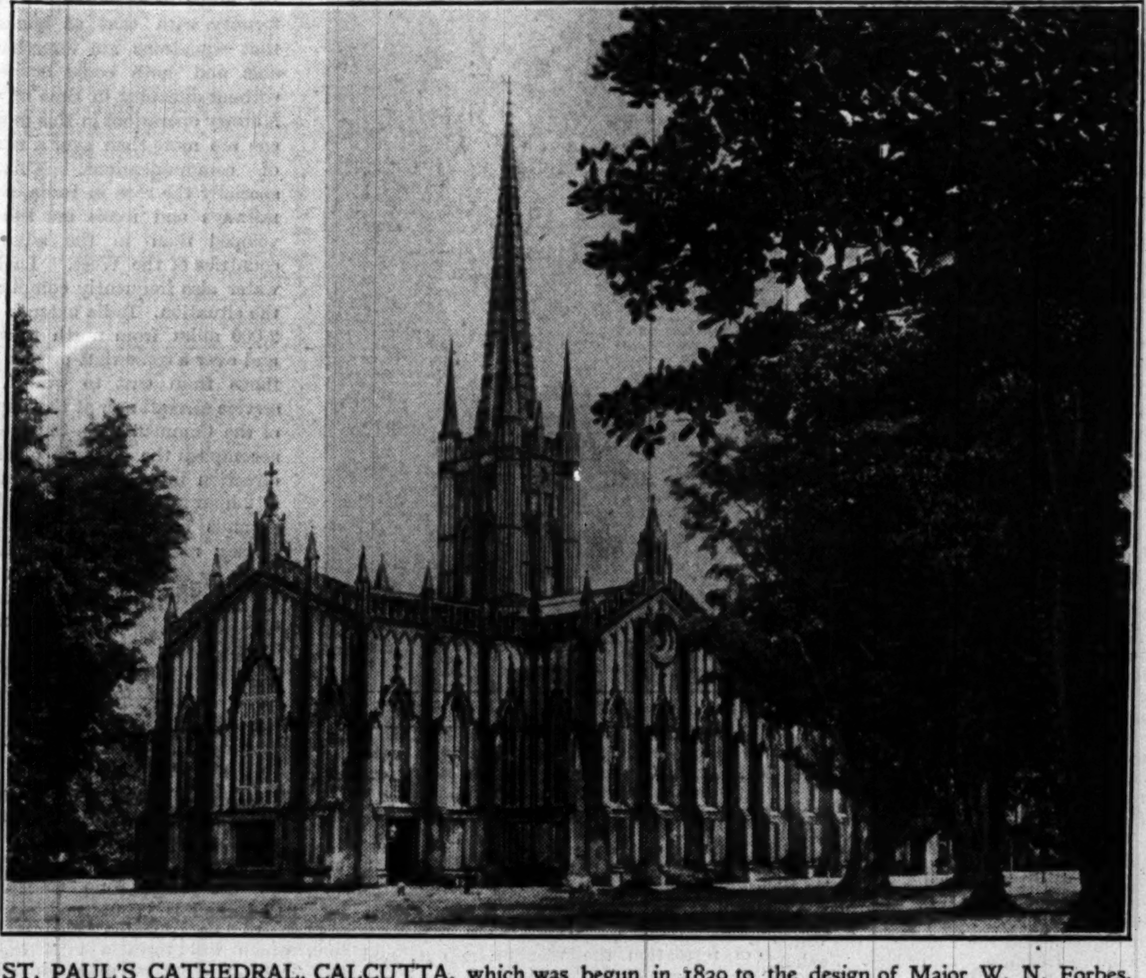
The ox-cart creaking on its wheels, a drowsy driver, drugged oxen—that is the symbol we should use to explain this block in our procession of women. Yet even here there has been a change this last decade. The drowsy driver has roused himself sufficiently to dig his toes into his oxen and twist their tails.

These women of the shut door have a charm of their own—one does not want them to lose it. Since they cannot come out to take what awaits them, cannot we carry our gifts within ? is what we say. And this is what is being done. Take Bengal as an illustration. Here three Purdahnashins, studying in Purdah, have lately taken Arts Degrees, and together with others of varying ability, led by a Moslem Begum, they have formed themselves into a group of Social Service workers to help illiterate Purdahnashins in towns and villages. The value of this work cannot be put too high. It is literally reform from within—the best end from which to equalize the pace.

Watcher, what of the night ?

It is passing, says the Watcher. My hope is in the ox-carts.

All which things are a parable.



ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL, CALCUTTA, which was begun in 1839 to the design of Major W. N. Forbes, and opened in 1847. Gothic in style, it is 240ft. long and 80ft. broad, and the spire is 200ft. high.

THE ALL-INDIA WOMEN'S CONFERENCE, with its provincial and Indian States committees, is a remarkable evidence of the awakening of Indian womanhood. This photograph of the Standing Committee was taken at the third conference at Patna early last year under the presidency of the Dowager Maharani of Mundi. The fourth session was held in January at Bombay.

CHRISTIANITY

A CENTURY OF PROGRESS

NEED OF A UNITED CHURCH

(By the Right Rev. Bishop Palmer, lately Bishop of Bombay)

Let us ask first, in what ways has the Christian Church touched India ? Three waves of missionary effort have reached her shores. The first started from Churches of the nearer East in the first or second century A.D., the second from the Roman Church in the 16th, and the third from the Reformed Churches of the West in the 18th and 19th. They are represented in the census of 1921 by nearly a million, 1¼ million, and nearly two millions of Indian Christians respectively. The Churches founded by the Eastern missions and up to the end of the 18th century by the Roman allowed caste divisions among their members. They exercised little perceptible influence on the life of India. The missions of the last hundred years, both Roman and Reformed, introduced a new method. They lavished man-power and money on educational and medical work in addition to their evangelistic efforts. Now they include every sort of amelioration within their scope.

In the last hundred years, the period of modern missions, a Christian Government has come to rule five-sixths of India. The British Government, though meticulously neutral as between religions, and though not consisting solely of professing Christians, has introduced ideals derived from its Christian traditions. For instance, it has upheld elementary moral law against immoral customs, even when sanctioned by religion ; it has extended material benefits, such as irrigation or protection from famine, to all classes ; it has set and exacted a high standard of honest work.

THE CONVERTS

Has this double impact of the Christian Church on India been rendered ineffective by the faults and foreignness of missionaries and Christian officials, or are there signs of a real influence of Christianity on India ?

(1) The growth of the Christian community is too great to be overlooked. It trebled its numbers between 1872 and 1921. It is not merely a growth in numbers. The mass-movements, which at present are chiefly among the outcastes, have produced in the converts changes in life, manners, and outlook which are in some places attracting the attention of the castes. In South India caste-men are considering the claims of Christianity because of the change that they have observed in the despised outcastes.

(2) At the same time the educated classes, from whom university students are drawn, have for the last five years or more shown a marked interest in everything about Jesus Christ Himself and an increasing tendency to revere Him as one of the greatest of teachers. The teaching of the Bible in mission schools and colleges has familiarized the pupils with its words, which are often quoted with respect in political speeches.

THE OUTCASTES

(3) Christian activities and institutions are imitated. A few instances must suffice. It is about a quarter of a century since the great Tilak said at a public meeting in Bombay that the Christian missionaries were the only people who had done what was right by the outcastes, and that it was essential that Hinduism should change its treatment of them and begin to try to do them good. Hindu missions to the outcastes have been started in many places, aiming at their education and welfare, and at retaining them in the fold of Hinduism. Since the reforms, a political importance has been added to this movement. But in idea and method it is an imitation of Christian missions. Again, there is in Bombay a rescue home for women established by non-Christian ladies in imitation of the Christian rescue work done in that city. Greatest of all, the Servants of India—a society of able men, started by Mr. Gokhale, who do educational work for a mere fraction of the pay that they could obtain in Government service—emulates the self-sacrifice of missionary educators who receive only maintenance allowances.

(4) Religious societies have been founded and flourish which either combine Christian with Hindu ideas, like the Brahma Samaj, theistic, and opposed to polytheism and idolatry and distinguished for philanthropy and an admiration for Christ, or, like the Arya Samaj, champion the ancestral religion by a sort of counter-reformation.

CHRISTIAN IDEALS

(5) Abuses in the Hindu system which such societies or individuals seek to reform are recognized as abuses mainly by contrast with Christian ideals. Some 50 years ago a Brahman widow who embraced Christianity, Pandita Ramabai, founded in Poona a home for Hindu widows. Now there is a home for Hindu widows there conducted by Hindus. The ignorance of women and the traditional objection to their education were among the great blots on Indian society. The missionaries were the pioneers in the education of women. Now there is a strong and growing movement among Hindus for this object. The Social Reformers make attempts to provide counter-attractions to the immoral celebrations of some of the Hindu festivals, which they can no longer approve. Again, in the sphere of thought, "the neo-Hinduism of 40 and 50 years ago (associated with the names of Ramkrishna Paramahansa and Swami Vivekananda) sought to give spiritual and symbolical interpretation to those elements of orthodox Hinduism which the modern mind finds objectionable. The neo-Hinduism of the present day" (as exemplified by Professor Radhakrishnan) "does not trouble to reinterpret these elements. It ignores them as not forming part of the essential Hinduism."

Some of these phenomena will remind historical students of a similar purification and attempted rehabilitation of paganism in the Roman Empire at the time when Christianity began to have real influence on the world. All of the tendencies instanced above are signs that Christ and His religion are a real power in India.

But His Church is of little power, partly because too foreign, mainly because miserably divided. It is futile to retort that Hinduism and Mohamedanism are divided into sects. All thinking Indians know that their country has been ruined by divisions and long for something which might unite them. And Christians cannot offer it them in the name of Christ.

A SCHEME OF UNION

There are other reasons for which Indian Christians desire unity. Driven together by the menace of the great religious system which they have left, they find themselves one in the simplicity of the faith that they have learned. They cannot understand why they should be divided by the Western divisions which are the result of controversies in which they had no part and have no interest. The three millions of Indian Christians who live in the South are all Dravidian by race, speak kindred languages, have a common history, and are much related by marriage. With the exception of the Roman Catholics, they have shared much of their spiritual experiences. It was a combined effort at preaching to their fellow countrymen which led to the meeting of Indian Ministers of various denominations at Tranquebar in 1919, which drew up the first outline of that Scheme of Union which has recently been so hotly discussed in England.

That scheme is a proposal for corporate union of the Anglicans, Presbyterians, Congregationalists and Wesleyans in Southern India, of whom the Presbyterians and Congregationalists combined in 1906 to form the "South India United Church." The proposed union, if effected, would include three-quarters of a million persons, mainly Indians. The United Church would gladly secure to the British residents in its area the continuance of the services to which they are accustomed at home, as they are given at present.

The scheme has been drawn up by a joint committee of official representatives of the Churches concerned, after meetings extending over ten years. The decisions arrived at were published after each meeting for the information and criticism of those Churches. The scheme was in March, 1929, presented to the Churches for their official consideration.

THE UNIVERSAL CHURCH

Two general characteristics of the scheme must be emphasized :—

1. It proposes a union of Catholic and Protestant, of men and Churches, some brought up in the traditions of earlier Christianity, and others in those of the Reformation. It assumes that India can learn something from both. The scheme assumes further that there is something valuable in all the forms of Church government which have been exemplified in the uniting Churches, Episcopal, Presbyterian, Congregational. It seeks to combine these elements, not to please men, but because they appear to be elements in God's ultimate plan for the universal Church. But all such combination must limit. The exaggerations which have arisen in the isolated Churches must disappear in a united Church. Such a Church will be neither Anglican, nor Wesleyan, nor Presbyterian, nor Congregational, but something better and more universal, and, in time, something more suitable to India.

2. The other main point of the scheme is novel. Its authors find (as they think) enough agreement in belief, opinion, and practice to justify union, but they are content to leave questions on which they cannot now agree to be settled after union, and under the influence of the unity which union will bring. That unity is not an artificial unity like that of some of the States created by the Treaty of Versailles. It is, to the Christian mind, the God-made unity of the Body of Christ, which will become more visible and more actual to the uniting Churches. This supernatural unity will reinforce the new friendships and new collaboration that the union of the Churches will make possible. In such an atmosphere truths now hidden by controversy will break out clear. With these hopes the scheme leaves for future settlement such matters as the true theory of episcopacy or the place of confirmation in the life of the Church.

Thus the union of Churches will not complete but begin their unification. Two rivers often remain distinguishable by differences of colour for some way below their junction, though flowing together in one bed, but at length are completely mingled, and there is but one river. The union intended by the scheme will be a confluence of Churches.

THE MINISTRY

While these leading ideas have not yet attracted the notice that they deserve, attention has been riveted on the proposed arrangements about the ministry. The Church, as united, will adopt the ancient rules of ministry. There will be Bishops exercising their historic functions, in consultation or cooperation with clergy and laity. Bishops will be themselves consecrated by Bishops, and will be the only invariably necessary ministers of ordination. Only Bishops and presbyters will celebrate the Holy Communion. These will be the rules of the Church. It is proposed that at the beginning the Church should make exceptions to these rules by allowing those of the existing ministers who have not been ordained by Bishops to continue their ministrations of the Word and Sacraments, and for 30 years the non-episcopal missions concerned in the union to send out ordained ministers of their own Churches as missionaries. There will be an honourable understanding that existing ministers will not be located where their ministrations will be unacceptable. If Church laws or rules admit of no exceptions, the scheme is wrong. But its framers would submit that all laws made for man admit of exceptions (as Christ pointed out in regard to the Divine law of the Sabbath), and that, further, hearty respect, even for good laws, can be maintained only by making the proper exceptions.

The whole scheme is proposed by men who have courage and hope solely because they are convinced that God wants His Church united and will prosper their efforts for unity. They are aware that, if successful, their union would unite only one-seventh of the Christians in India. But it would have an importance beyond numbers. The deepest rift in Christendom is between Catholic and Protestant, and this union would have filled up that rift at one point. The opening paragraphs of this article showed that Christianity had been planted in India by the Eastern Churches, by the Roman Church, and by the Reformed Churches. Have these Churches been brought together in that distant land in order that from there the healing of the divisions of Christendom might begin

EDUCATION IN INDIA

CAMPAIGN AGAINST ILLITERACY

ADVANCEMENT OF LEARNING

(By Arthur I. Mayhew, C.I.E.)

The system of education transferred to Provincial Ministers and Legislative Councils in 1921 had achieved some at least of the aims formulated by Macaulay and Bentinck in 1835. It had left an indelible mark on Indian administration, provided amply for the need of the liberal professions, and contributed to the material and economic development of the country. Indian society had been invigorated by new ideals of service through contact with Western thought and the influence of Christian mission schools incorporated in the educational system. Politically India had become self-conscious, aware of the need for unity, and a candidate for Dominion status. During the 20 years that preceded the transfer of control an unprecedented increase of expenditure quickened the rate of expansion and raised the standard of instruction. Public interest in education became active and intelligent. Candid criticism had exposed the failure to produce any substantial effect on the agricultural population and the women of India. Moreover, our conceptions of secondary education had been too narrow and our neglect of indigenous culture had robbed India of the joy which a nation wins from the growth of its spiritual and artistic life.

AN INHERITED SYSTEM

No clear plans for the removal of these fundamental defects had emerged by 1921. And the Government of India did not realize that problems which had baffled for so many years their expert staff were not likely to be solved by Ministers deprived of all expert advice save that which their overdriven and understaffed heads of departments could offer. Before long the assistance of the Central Bureau of Education and the All India Advisory Committee was taken from them on grounds of economy. Ministers thus situated, with short and precarious tenure of office, in an atmosphere of political unrest and financial stress, could not be expected to make any fundamental changes in the system they inherited. The fact that no such changes have been vigorously urged by their supporters suggests that the system was, perhaps, in closer touch with popular sentiment than its former critics would have admitted. Against Westernizing tendencies there has been no reaction. The more extensive use of the vernacular as a medium of instruction is educational, not racial, in origin.

The period since 1921 has been one of steady development on established lines. More pupils were added to the rolls between 1922-27 than in any preceding quinquennium. Quality as well as quantity has received attention, but as pupils increase the numerical inadequacy of the administrative and inspecting staff has become more obvious and the need for a properly organized provincial service to replace the expiring Indian educational service more pronounced.

PRIMARY EDUCATION

For some years it has been clear that primary education on its present lines is of little use in the campaign against illiteracy. Despite a large increase in cost per pupil and enrolment, the next Census is not likely to show a substantial advance on the increase of 1·4 per cent. in literacy percentage than was effected between 1891 and 1921. In the latter year only 14 per cent. of the male population over five years of age were literate.

More than half the total expenditure on boys' primary schools is wasted because so many pupils fail to complete the primary course, and a large percentage of those who do complete it show by their examination results that they have got no permanent profit from it. Irregular attendance, a short school life, and the obstacles to efficiency existing in the numerous single teacher schools are as disastrous in their effects as the educational apathy of the agricultural classes. It is these classes, and to a lesser extent the unskilled labour classes in the towns, that constitute the problem. In populous areas the "literacy" castes and those who need education for a livelihood are being enrolled and taught with an ever-growing measure of success. But 74 per cent. of the population is agricultural, and 70 millions live in small villages where, under existing conditions, efficient education is well nigh impossible.

Since Ghokhale's campaign of 1911 Enabling Acts in all Provinces have led to the partial introduction of compulsion, for boys only, in 119 municipalities, mostly in three Provinces, and in 1,571 rural areas, mainly in the Punjab. In the more progressive areas where it has been applied education has become more economical and efficient. But a wider and effective application of compulsion is unlikely till provincial Governments assume financial responsibility and arm themselves with coercive powers. The local authorities, who are far more independent than those in England and Wales, lack the experience and staff of the latter as well as the expert guidance of a Board of Education.

THE UNIVERSITIES

In secondary schools for boys improved salaries, more extensive training, improved curricula, increased provision for science, manual training, hostels, and games have raised the standard of work and affected the atmosphere of school life But examination results still show that many pupils are unfit for the type of education provided. What is wanted is not the conversion of schools that supply at present a foundation for academic studies and professional training into vocational schools, but a closer co-ordination of general with vocational education, a richer variety of secondary schools, and the means of diverting boys at definite stages from thoughts of Government service or the liberal professions into other equally honourable careers.

Universities since 1900 have grown in number from five to 15. Some of the new universities confine themselves to the teaching and examination of students concentrated in the academic area. The other universities, with fewer colleges, distributed over a smaller area, to superintend, and freed by school certificate boards from most of their matriculation work, are beginning to direct and influence collegiate teaching. University chairs have been established, and research work advanced. Constitutional reform on lines suggested by the Calcutta University Commission is having its effect on administrative and academic functions. But these favourable conditions for the advancement of learning and sound instruction of competent students are impaired by the claims on their resources made by those who crowd into the colleges without any bent for academic studies or hope of ultimate success. Of those who complete the secondary course, 59 per cent., and in Bengal 80 per cent., proceed to the universities. The corresponding percentage from aided secondary schools in England and Wales is eight.

For the specialized training required by the liberal professions and technical departments of Government provision is ample and sound. A larger enrolment in the Agricultural Colleges presupposes a demand by large landholders for expert agents which will perhaps result from the education of these classes.

The Governments generally are ready to develop other types of technical education in response to a demand for skilled foremen and supervisors in existing or potential industries. But several Commissions have insisted rightly that such education is the handmaid, not the parent, of industries. A close and useful connexion has been established between the educationist and the employer of labour. Commercial education, which in Bombay proceeds apace, has, like agricultural education, begun to enjoy the prestige and advantages of academic status. The development of higher technological training, particularly in mining and forestry, depends partly on funds and partly on the ability of the Government of India to co-ordinate the needs and enlist the support of the various provinces. In the Pusa Agricultural College and the Tata Institute in Bangalore a start has at least been made.

The agricultural high schools of the Punjab are a recent and interesting experiment in the co-ordination of vocational and general education in the secondary stage. In yet a lower grade the 66 middle schools of the same province that combine a vernacular education with instruction on a school farm earned the praise of the recent Agricultural Commission. Attempts to impose agricultural instruction on a primary course have been wisely given up in favour of a less ambitious attempt to establish a rural bias.

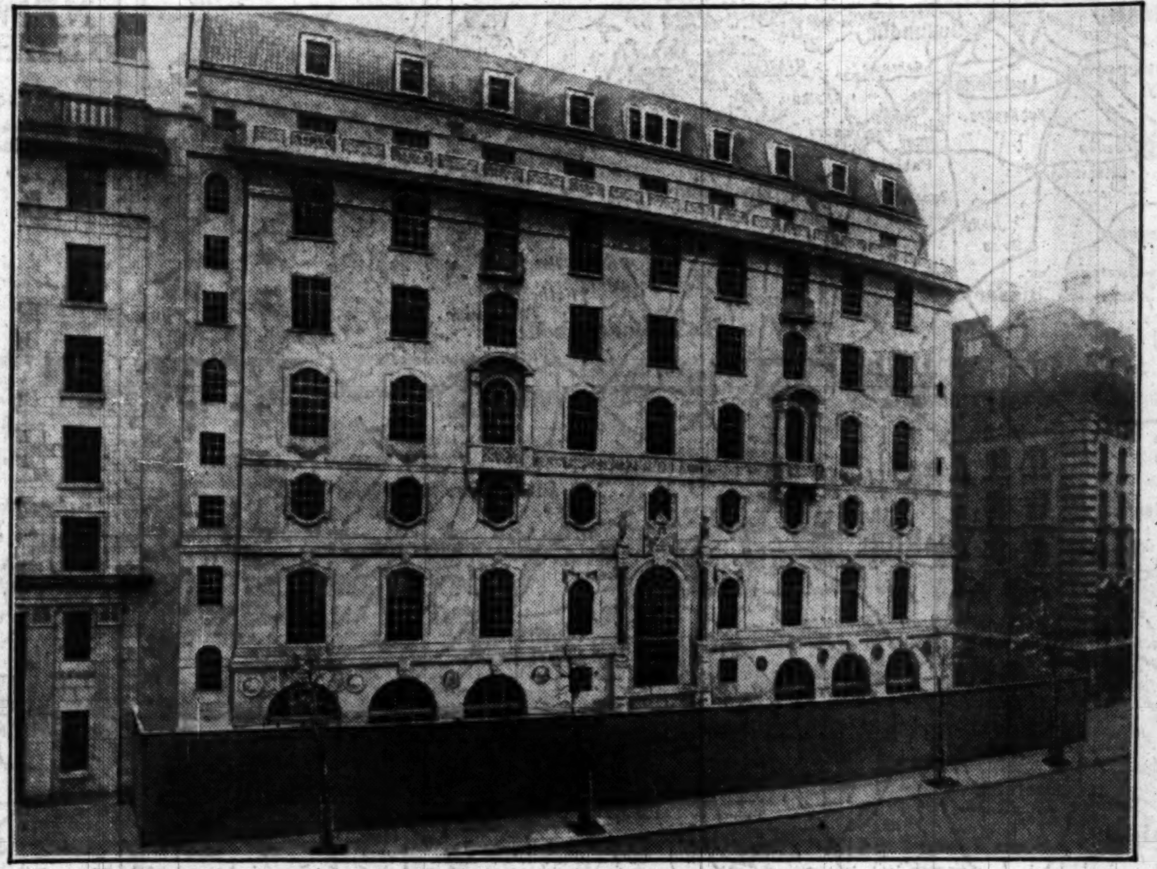
THE POSITION OF WOMEN

In 1921, 982 women in every 1,000 were illiterate. Despite an increased school enrolment of 30 per cent. in five years, and a still larger increase in expenditure, the next census can hardly show a substantial advance. In no province does more than one girl in five attend school, and two-thirds of the primary school pupils spend only one year there. The average number of pupils in the top class is two. The short school life, irregular attendance, and quite inadequate supply of competent teachers deprive most pupils of all permanent benefit. With only 7,000 girls in the high school stage and less than 2,000 women in university classes, the training and supervision of staff for even a small fraction of the school-going population of 18,000,000 is difficult. The quality of higher education is steadily improving and a gallant handful of educated Indian ladies is beginning to exert an influence on public opinion. But progress will be almost imperceptibly slow till not only the marriage customs, but the whole fabric of Indian society and its attitude towards women has been fundamentally changed by the spiritual forces now at work. Much has been done to make higher education more attractive and accessible to the Mohamedan and Anglo-Indian communities.

In the socially "depressed" classes, despite a very genuine effort by all Governments, not more than 5 per cent. of the school-going population is as yet enrolled in schools. Higher education is for them merely a name. Persistent attempts to enforce their right of entry into all schools produce but poor results. An increase in the number of special schools for these classes is open to criticism as a concession to caste prejudice. Though it is still true that neither Government nor any other agency can offer to these classes the magnificent opportunities afforded by the work of Christian missions, there are now societies that show in their aims and methods the influence of Christian ideals on thoughtful Hindus.

Mission institutions have been an important and integral feature of Indian education since 1854. In 1921 nearly 20 per cent. of the scholars enrolled in Madras Presidency were in these institutions, and 14 per cent. of the total expenditure on education was from mission funds. They have been pioneers in agricultural settlement work and have drawn from the Government of India, which officially takes no cognisance of religious instruction, a declaration of the value of education based on religious foundations. In all stages of educational work they have won the confidence of India, and there are no signs that they will lose under Ministers and Councils the support they enjoyed under the old régime. Aided institutions under other management are growing in number and usefulness. But too many depend mainly on grants and fees. They will not acquire the stability of mission institutions until non-Christian benefaction becomes relatively as important an educational asset as the endowments and subscriptions raised by Christian missions.

NATIVE CRAFTS.—A Hindu brassworker of Benares at work. The brasswork of Benares finds occupation for thousands of craftsmen and their families in and around the capital of Hinduism.



THE NEW INDIA HOUSE.—A view of the exterior of the new India House in Aldwych, London, on the north-western corner of the Bush House site. The building, designed by Sir Herbert Baker, A.R.A., will be fitted and furnished with valuable timbers from Indian forests, described on page xxii.

MODERN INDIAN LITERATURE

HISTORY, ROMANCE AND POETRY

FROM SANSCRIT TO THE VERNACULARS

(By Dr. N. Macnicol)

Early in last century the character and direction which modern Indian culture should take was determined in Bengal after a bitter conflict between those who were called "Orientalists" and those who were called "Anglicists." The partisans of both those policies were agreed that the ultimate aim of whatever system was adopted must be the vitalizing of the languages of the people. A century has passed and we can now review the consequences from the policy then adopted. How far has it been successful in creating literatures in the various vernacular languages ?

The creation of a literature is necessarily dependent upon the demand for it. If a people have no love of learning or tradition of culture, the conditions are inevitably unfavourable to a sudden awakening of literary interest. In this matter we must expect to find wide divergencies between various language areas in India. In some the literary tradition has been continuous through the centuries; in others this has been much less the case. The Bengali has always wielded the pen; but to the Rajput this weapon has been far less familiar than the sword. It is true, at the same time, that we can claim generally for India, in the words of Dr. F. W. Thomas, that "there is no country where the love of learning had so early an origin or has so lasting and powerful an influence." In few lands can the climate and the soil be more friendly to the growth of a great literature.

THE PROSE MEDIUM

There is, however, another condition which must be fulfilled ere we can expect to find literary interest and activity general among any people. There must be a body of readers whose needs are to be supplied. It is here that India comes short. Ninety-two per cent. of the village people in India are illiterate, we are told, and of the total population only one in 10 is reckoned as belonging to the literate class. These are facts that must be kept in mind lest we form too high expectations of the literary output of the Indian vernaculars.

It must not be forgotten that the vehicle of the ancient learning, as well as of poetry and the drama. was Sanscrit. The prestige of knowledge, sacred or secular, attached itself to that language only. It is only within the last six or seven centuries that a literature in the vernaculars has arisen, and that literature was until recently almost wholly poetical in form and religious in subject. Before a modern literature could arise it was necessary to create the prose medium that it should mainly use ; it was necessary also to transform the whole literary outlook by introducing new themes and new vehicles of literary expression. The very contact that came so suddenly and in such abundance between the old cultural modes and those brought to the land by the invasion of the civilization of the West produced at first bewilderment and paralysis. The process of assimilation of the new literary influences and of readjustment to new literary ideals was of necessity slow. In some areas, such as Bengal, where the minds of men are supple and agile, this readjustment has been more rapid than elsewhere. In some other areas we are only seeing around us now the emergence of a new literature that is more than an echo of foreign voices and that is beginning to wield the vernacular weapon with a real accomplishment.

The fashioning of a prose instrument fitted for modern uses, for the writing of history, of romance, of political journalism, has been one of the main achievements of the literary travail of the past three-quarters of a century. It cannot, indeed, be claimed that a stable equilibrium of expression between the dignity and prestige of Sanscrit or Persian on the one hand and the homely effectiveness of the vernacular forms on the other has as yet been attained. With the continual influx of new knowledge into the languages there is need of a reservoir of learned speech to draw upon, and Sanscrit serves this purpose in the case of many of the vernaculars, just as Latin and Greek have done in similar circumstances in English.

NEW WORD FORMS

To an increasing extent, as English ceases to be the sole medium of higher education, technical handbooks in science will be required and are already appearing. Not only so, but every department of literature and learning is expanding under the influences that, accompanying Western culture, are sweeping in upon the land. The old forms of literature had become to a large extent stereotyped and canalized by the rigid rules of Sanscrit or Persian literary tradition and orthodoxy. That situation has now been transformed.

The new forces that are at work in the India of to-day have produced much activity and confusion in the regions of at least the greater vernaculars ; new word forms are being introduced continually, new phrases fashioned and new styles of literary expression accepted as the mode. At one time the prose model that is adopted is that of Dr. Johnson ; at another it is that of Macaulay. In poetry they used to have in Bengal their Byron, their Milton, their Shelley. That period of literary imitativeness and anarchy has now, however, largely passed. The influences that for a while were overwhelming are being assimilated and controlled and the vernacular literatures are finding themselves once more.

The emergence of this new phase of literary activity has been in large measure brought about by the powerful influence of the nationalism of to-day. The danger lest the new vernacular literatures should content themselves with being lifeless echoes of Western voices has been overcome. They are finding themselves in the midst of the new formative forces that have invaded their land and a real renaissance seems to be coming, or, in some cases, to have already come.

THE MILTON OF BENGAL

The most advanced, perhaps, in literary activity of all sections of the Indian population, the most volatile and the quickest to respond to new influences, are the Bengalis. Of these the most notable was the great Bengali herald of the dawn, Raja Ram Mohan Roy. "He produced," Mr. E. J. Thompson affirms, "the first Bengali prose which can claim permanent place as literature." The novel arose and produced "the Scott of Bengal" in Bankim Chandra Chatterji. He was too forceful a personality to be a mere Bengali echo of any novelist of the West. In Marathi there was a period when translations and adaptations of the novels of the West held possession of the field, but presently a real indigenous novelist arose in the person of Hari Narayan Apte, and with him, as with Bankim Babu in Bengal, the novel became rooted in the soil.

As with prose so also with poetry. Bengal gave a lead to the other vernacular literatures. "The Milton of Bengal," Michael Madhusudhan Datta, exercised a commanding influence and was accepted by the Bengali pandits as following the true tradition of their literature. It was different with Rabindranath Tagore ; the variety and abundance of his literary output—prose and poetry, novel, drama, lyric—make it difficult to estimate as yet his place in literature, but that it will be a high one, even judged by the standard of any land, can hardly be doubted. In the opinion of one of his interpreters, Mr. E. J. Thompson, Kalidasa and the Vaishnava lyrics have chiefly influenced his poetic growth, and only after them Western literature. "The Bengal Shelley" is no echo of anyone but a poet, and a man of letters who, internationalist as he is, is essentially the possession of his own land and his own province.

MARATHI POETRY

A closely similar service has been rendered—though on a less impressive scale—to Marathi literature by Narayan Vaman Tilak and Keshavasut. What they have achieved may be indicated in the words of an able student of Marathi literature, Professor W. B. Patwardhan :—"Polished elegance of language and harmonies of sound . . . passed for the highest poetry before the advent of Tilak, Keshavasut, and their school. Mr. Tilak was among the first to break away from the trodden path and introduce innovations, both as regards metre and conception. He led Marathi poetry out of doors and taught her to realize the free, open, and bracing air of Nature. The new school of Marathi poetry has taught poetry to live and move and have her being in this world, in the realities of material life. The might and mystery of the known world lent a fullness and wealth to the new song never before dreamt of."

What has happened in the case of these two great vernaculars of the East and the West, Bengali and Marathi, has been happening in a measure in almost every vernacular. There is, for example, we are told, a new Telugu poetry, filled, like the poetry of Tagore and N. V. Tilak, with "a spirit of simple fellowship and communion with Nature." The novel has made its appearance everywhere. Nationalism has supplied an incentive to research in the older vernacular literatures and to the rewriting of Indian history from the Indian point of view. The cult of Shivaji is producing a considerable number of historical works in Marathi dealing with his period. B. G. Tilak's "Gitarahasya" has had an immense popularity, due in part to the place its author holds as a political leader in the hearts of his fellow-Marathas, partly to the place of the "Bhagavadgita" in the Hindu revival.

THE DRAMA

The drama also has an immense vogue in the India of to-day as an instrument of propaganda, whether in the cause of Nationalism or of social reform. Babu Harischandra, of Benares, who is credited with the production of 175 Hindi works, has been called "the founder of the modern drama in India."

That there is to-day a new vitality in the literatures of all the great vernaculars of India there can be no doubt. What Messrs. Chenchiah and Bhujanga Rao say of Telugu applies far beyond that area :—"The reanimation of fading energies, the rekindling of hope—in short, the rekindling of youth and vigour—are among the spiritual gains of contact with world-thought." The soul that is being reborn in the land is finding utterance, and accordingly the vernaculars are everywhere awaking to new life.

IVORY CARVING is one of the oldest of the Indian handicrafts, skill in which has been handed down from father to son for centuries. One of the carvers is seen at work.

NATIVE ARTS AND CRAFTS

THRIVING VILLAGE INDUSTRIES

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT)

There can surely be very few people in England who have not seen some specimens of the work of Indian craftsmen, either in the shape of brass-ware, plain or figured, inlaid woodwork, lacquer work, embroideries, and so on. And it is impossible to look at these things without realizing that they represent a high degree of manual skill and industrial traditions of considerable antiquity.

All over India to-day we find craftsmen plying their ancient trades in brass, iron, ivory, gold, silver, woodwork, and textiles. Every province in the country has some distinctive form of handicraft to show, and specimens are readily bought, not only by Indians or by European residents in India, but by visitors and by the people of countries where business enterprise has established traffic in Indian hand-made goods.

The most important of the Indian native industries are textile and, primarily, cotton manufactures. The old muslins of Dacca are world-famous, and the practical disappearance of this once thriving industry is one of the tragedies of the introduction of machinery. Only a few weavers still make the Dacca muslin, but they are all old men, and it may be anticipated that before very long the industry will be extinct.

WEAVING

It is impossible to give even a partial catalogue of the many specialities of the existing native cotton industry in India, but the delicate and beautifully coloured fabrics for women's clothing which have for centuries been manufactured in certain places in the Bombay Presidency, in Nagpur, and in some of the cities of the United Provinces, notably Benares, cannot be passed over without mention. Weaving is to this day the most important of all the native industries of India. Every village of any size has its own weavers, who make a good deal of the coarser cloth required by the villagers. Some of the most important and valuable work now being done by the Provincial Departments of Industries is in connexion with the native cotton industry. The villagers are introduced to improved appliances and they are taught new and better methods of work.

Silk-weaving is a growing village industry in India. Bengal, Assam, the United Provinces, and Bombay are all seats of a more or less thriving silk industry, and in this connexion, too, the Provincial Departments of Industries are taking interest in silkworm breeding and in the production of raw material. At present, however, silk-weavers obtain most of their raw material from China.

Indigenous metal industries are legion. The brass work of Benares and its district finds occupation for thousands of craftsmen and their families. In the Western Punjab, in Bombay, Bengal, and other parts of India various local specialities are encountered, such as enamelled and inlaid metal work, and cast or wrought metal. The brass and iron wares of Kathiawar and Mysore are well known, and there is hardly any corner of the country which has not its own form of metal work, much of which would find a ready sale outside India if the cost of transport were not prohibitive.

The ivory work of Delhi, Jaipur, and other places, the wood-carving of Central and Southern India, the artistic leather work of the Punjab, Madras, Jaipur, and Hyderabad, the gold brocades of Benares and other places, the carpets of Central India and the United Provinces, the gold and silver wire embroidery of Lucknow and certain places in Southern India, and a whole host of other artistic industries can only be mentioned. Lacquer work is a characteristic work of Indian artists and craftsmen and flourishes throughout India, but notably in certain places on the North-West Frontier, in the Central Punjab, and in Rajputana.

In many parts of India pottery has branched out into a number of artistic forms, and the painted potteries of Peshawar and certain places in the Punjab are famous. In brief, the Indian native industries absorb far more workers than do the big factory industries, and there is good reason for believing and hoping that the factory will not swallow up the cottage in India as it has done in so many other countries.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE

HISTORY OF THREE CENTURIES

SOME FAMOUS MEN

(By Lieut.-Colonel D. G. Crawford)

When the East India Company opened their first factory, at Surat, in 1613, one of the officers on the factory staff was a "chirurgeon," and with his appointment the I.M.S. started, one strong. As new factories, each requiring a surgeon, were opened the number rose. But it was not until the English settlements began to raise troops, partly for defence against Indian Powers, partly to carry on war against the French in Southern India, that any great increase took place in the number of medical officers.

Up to the middle of the 18th century these surgeons were individuals engaged for service each at his station. On October 20, 1763, the Bengal Council combined their medical officers into a graded service, with fixed rules for promotion. These orders provided for Bengal a strength of 40—four head surgeons, eight surgeons, and 28 surgeons mates. Madras and Bombay followed suit, Madras with the same strength, Bombay with somewhat fewer.

The demand for medical officers for the Maisur and Maratha wars involved rapid increase in numbers. A list of the Bengal service in 1774 shows 69 names, one of 1783 includes 140. In 1796 the number required for Bengal was given as 142—96 military and 46 civil. A Madras list of 1767 shows 28; a General Order of 1784 gives the required strength as 48; the Madras Army list of 1793 shows 101. In 1786 the Court sanctioned 234 surgeons for the three Presidency Armies, exclusive of civil surgeons. None of these lists provided any reserve for leave.

WAR SERVICES

Between 1800 and 1850 further increases were required by the many wars—Maratha, Burma, Afghanistan, China, Punjab, and the successive annexation of new provinces, Burma, Punjab, Central Provinces, and Oudh. A Bengal General Order of May 6, 1824, shows 630 medical officers in the three Presidencies. The Army list of January, 1861, includes 819, the highest strength attained before the Great War. In January, 1913, there were 770. During the War retired officers were recalled, and many temporary officers, chiefly Indians, were appointed. In January, 1919, the numbers reached 1,638, including 590 regular, 835 temporary, and 46 retired officers. In January, 1929, there were 745, including 129 temporary officers.

During the 18th century about four out of every five died in India; nowadays the mortality is about one in five. In 1788 the Governor-General conferred commissions on medical officers, who had previously served on warrants. In 1796 leave with pay and pension was granted to all services. In 1835 the Medical Colleges of Calcutta and Madras were founded, and medical education in India began. The Medical College of Bombay was established 10 years later. In 1855 competition for admission to the I.M.S. was introduced.

The Mutiny cost the lives of 42 officers of the I.M.S. Four were killed in action, 24 were killed by mutineers, and 14 died of hardship and disease. After the Mutiny recruitment ceased for four years, abolition of the service and amalgamation with the Army Medical Department being contemplated, but in the end little change took place.

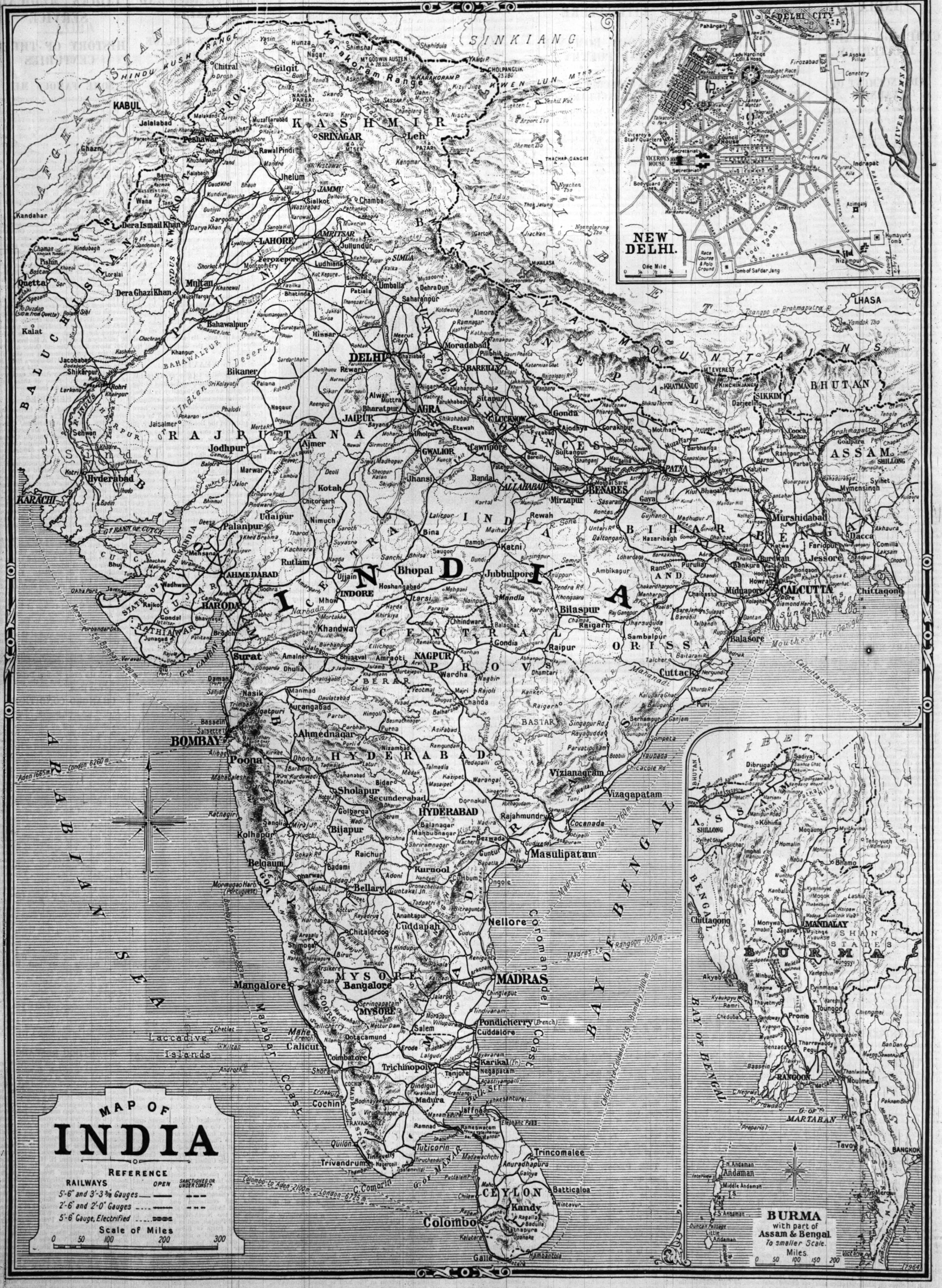
CHANGED CONDITIONS

In 1896 the three medical "Establishments" of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay were abolished, and all admissions were made to one list for general service. Shortly before the War the regimental medical system was abolished in India, as it had been in the British Army 40 years earlier, and the station hospital system was introduced. The change, though in some respects regrettable, was necessary to efficiency. Competitive examination for admission ceased with the War. Since 1915 all admissions have been by nomination ; for the present the proportion nominated has been fixed at two-thirds Europeans to one-third Indians.

Medicine, surgery, sanitation, medical education, science, have always formed part of the regular duties of the I.M.S. But, from the first, members of the service have from time to time performed services altogether outside professional routine. Such services have sometimes been of the highest importance. Two early surgeons gained lasting fame for themselves by earning for their employers, the Company, the favour of Indian rulers by their professional skill. Early in 1645 Gabriel Boughton accompanied a mission from Surat to the Court of Shah Jahan, and was afterwards in the service of the Emperor's second son, Shah Shuja, Viceroy of Bengal, from whom he obtained a grant allowing him, and through him the Company, to import goods into Bengal duty free. He died between 1650 and 1653. Seventy years later William Hamilton, as surgeon, accompanied Surman's Embassy to the Court of the Emperor Farakh Siyar, which reached Delhi on July 7, 1715. He was called in to treat the Emperor for a malady which had delayed his marriage, and did so with success. His surgical skill brought Surman's mission into favour at Court and greatly contributed to its successful result. Hamilton died on September 4, 1717, soon after his return to Calcutta.

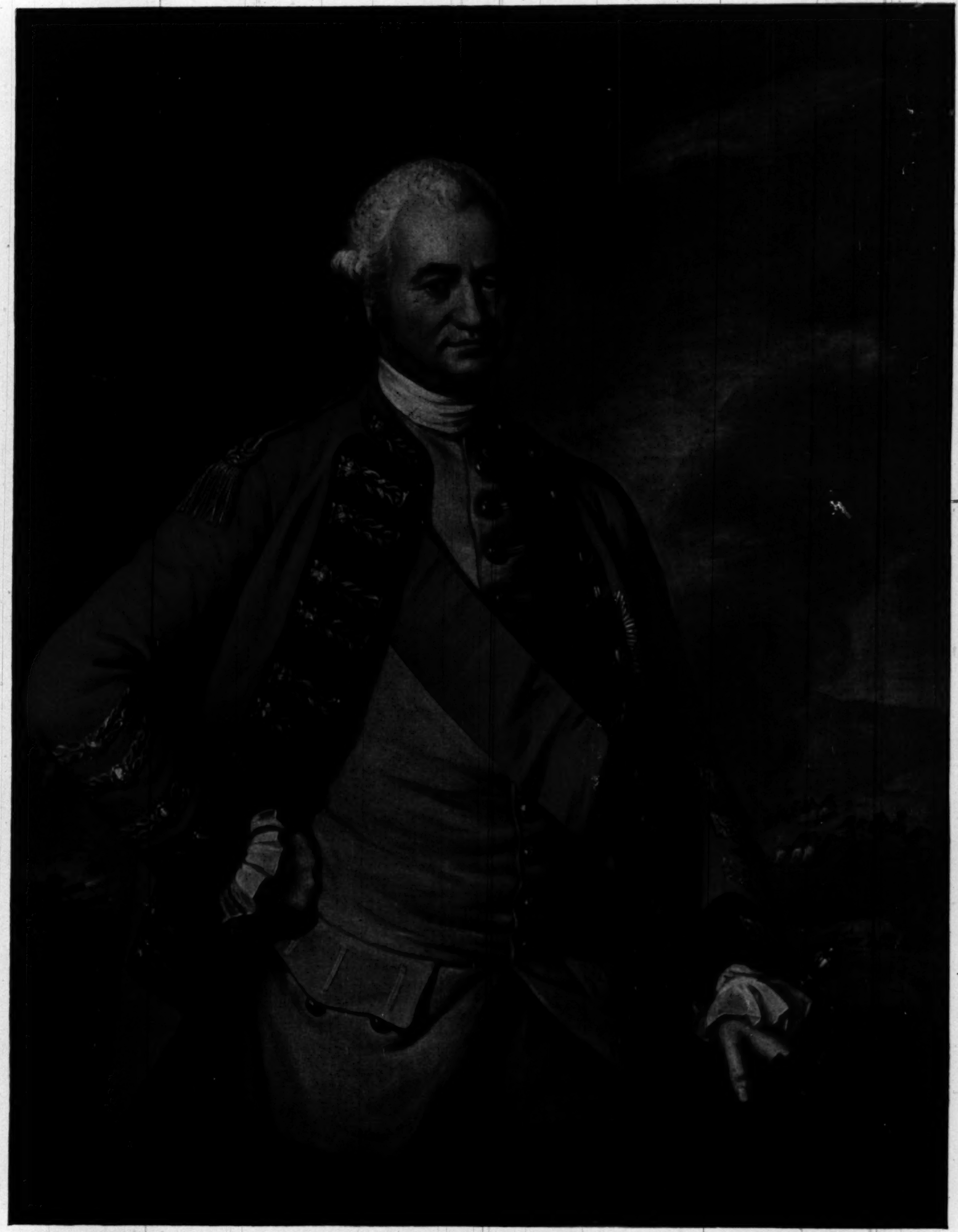
SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

Many later, though less important, instances might be quoted. In administration, at the capture of Calcutta in 1756, after Drake, the Governor, had fled to the ships—an episode surely unparalleled in English history—Holwell, a surgeon, took command of the garrison. After arranging the surrender he was one of the prisoners, and one of the few survivors of the Black Hole. Later he became, for a short time, Governor of Bengal. Sir John McNeill became Minister Plenipotentiary in Persia, and later was deputed as Special Commissioner to the Crimea. In philology the names of Leyden, H. H. Wilson, and Sprenger are pre-eminent. In economic science, Sir William Brooke-O'Shaughnessy introduced the telegraph into India; Hugh Cleghorn and Alexander Gibson had a large share in the foundation of the Forest Department. Many members of the service have been eminent in science. In botany, Roxburgh, Wallich, Griffith, Thomson, Royle, King, Prain; in geology, Falconer, McClelland, and H. J. Carter ; in zoology, Jerdon, Day, and Alcock; in scientific research, Vandyke Carter and D. D. Cunningham; and, above all, two of the passing generation, both still living, Sir Ronald Ross and Sir Leonard Rogers. It is unlikely that the I.M.S. will ever again furnish the Foreign Office with an Ambassador or an Indian province with a Governor. But the path of scientific research remains open.



MAP OF INDIA

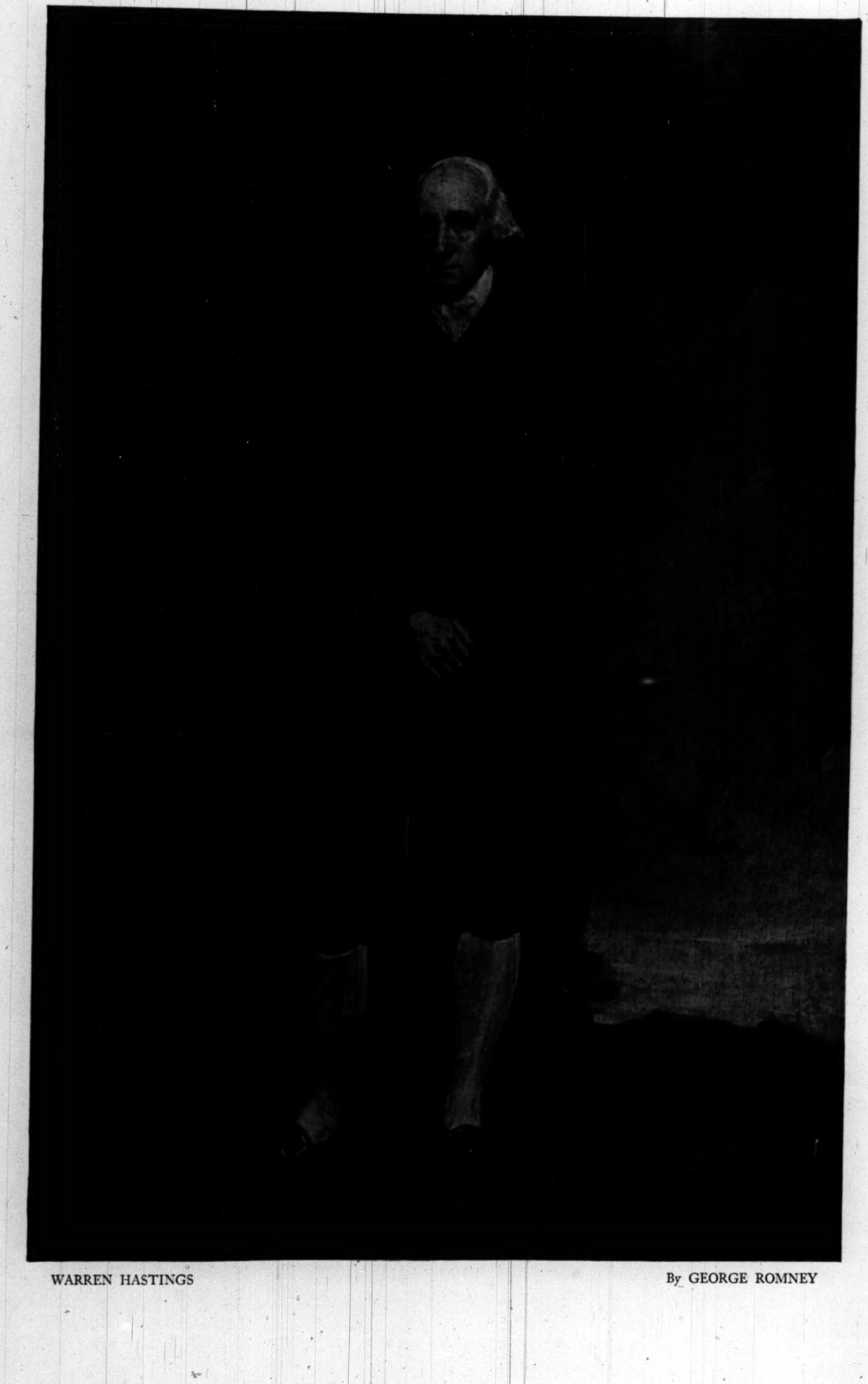
REFERENCE
RAILWAYS — OPEN — SANCTIONED OR UNDER CONST?
5'-6" and 3'-3 3/8" Gauges
2'-6" and 2'-0" Gauges
5'-6" Gauge, Electrified
Scale of Miles
0 50 100 200 300
NEW DELHI.
DELHI CITY
One Mile
BURMA with part of Assam & Bengal. To smaller Scale.
Miles 0 50 100 150 200
AFGHANISTAN
BALUCHISTAN
SINKIANG
KASHMIR
TIBET
NEPAL
BHUTAN
SIKKIM
ASSAM
RAJPUTANA
CENTRAL INDIA
CENTRAL PROVINCES
UNITED PROVINCES
BIHAR AND ORISSA
BENGAL
HYDERABAD
MYSORE
MADRAS
BOMBAY
CALCUTTA
DELHI
KARACHI
LHASA
CEYLON
Colombo
ARABIAN SEA
BAY OF BENGAL
Laccadive Islands
Malabar Coast
Coromandel Coast
HIMALAYA MOUNTAINS
HINDU KUSH
Karakoram Range
KWEN LUN MTS
MT EVEREST
BURMA
SHAN STATES
MANDALAY
RANGOON
BANGKOK
7964



ROBERT, LORD CLIVE

By SIR NATHANIEL DANCE

From the Collection of the Earl of Powis in Berkeley Square



WARREN HASTINGS By GEORGE ROMNEY

From the Collection at the India Office

THE INDIAN PENINSULA

LAND OF MANY CONTRASTS

AN ETHNOLOGICAL STUDY

(By Arthur Moore, Member of the Indian Legislative Assembly)

Before I became a traveller I used to think that Persia and Afghanistan lie to the north of India, and perhaps there are others who think so still. When I went to those parts I made discoveries all my own, and felt as much a stout fellow as stout Cortes on his peak in Darien when I observed that these countries lie west of India, and that Russia is the truly northern neighbour. And, of course, Russia in Europe, as well as a vast stretch of Russia in Asia, is also altogether west. Aden, which is west of Bombay by five days' steaming, is about due south of Tabriz in Persia, or Tiflis in Georgia, and if you run up to Chitral you are farther north than either Kabul or Teheran. You are also on the roof of the world, and hereabouts the orographical map of India shades into that dark tint which overspreads Tibet. It is the last effort of the perspiring chameleons in the Survey of India, before they burst into the plain white which means that everything is either over 18,000ft. or under sea level, and has got them beaten.

In these parts you feel as if you had discovered the North Pole, and actually if you go to Gilgit you are as far north as is Malta, Gibraltar, or Tokyo. Lahore is farther north than Cairo or Basra, but Delhi is farther south than either. Calcutta is about due south of Tomsk, in Siberia, and is so far east that Teheran is half-way between it and Paris.

THE GREAT PLAINS

By this time we are on the great plains. From Dera Ismail Khan, on the North-West Frontier, or from the outskirts of Lahore, you can travel for a thousand miles, and reach Bombay, without ever going more than 600ft. above sea level. From Agra to Calcutta you can do the same. But not yet have you touched the real tapering body of the pear in this pear-shaped peninsula—Central India, the Central Provinces, Bihar and Orissa, Hyderabad, Madras, and Mysore. Most of this is higher than 1,000ft., and on occasion runs to thousands in the plural, but Travancore and the Carnatic bring us back to many hundreds of miles of low-lying plain. Here we can run south to within eight degrees of the equator before we step off on to Ceylon.

Such in brief is the great Indian Peninsula, the living opposite of the *insularum ocellus* which stole Catullus's heart. Here, behind the gleaming rampart of untrodden Himalayan snow, India, continent or country, stretches her enormous surface to the sun in a sea of dazzling blue. In her you will find all things, and all sorts and conditions of men. Here are the tall warriors of Islam with eyes like live coals, men who live by the rifle and walk with the gait of kings of old. "Ha Sahib!" they cry, and greet you with a handshake that combines delight in welcome with lordly independence in a way that Parliamentary candidates would pay gold to possess. These speak Pushtu or Persian, and all the long miles from Quetta to Malakand they bestride the frontier and swagger through the bazaars. In Peshawar the caravans bring the trade and traders of Bokhara and Samarkand; and a host of tribal intrigues and all the gossip of Central Asia, of Tajiks, Turcomans, Afghans and Persians are murmured over infinite tobacco in the caravanserais. Yet it is not in this moss-trooping border *milieu*, where the blood feud still preoccupies the Pathan and the Mahsud's home is, more literally than the Englishman's, his castle, that the Indian Army finds most of its recruits. Sir Robert Sandeman long ago pacified Baluchistan and turned Baluchis into soldiers of the Queen, and, now that the Rawlinson "half forward" policy of making roads and holding the strong points of Razmak and Parachinar in tribal territory is gradually Sandemanizing the North-West Frontier Province, it too may become a great recruiting ground.

FLOWER OF THE HINDUS

But at present the soldiers come from farther south. You can see the types in the bazaars of Northern India, Punjabi Musulmans, Sikhs, Garwalis, Dogras, Jats. Rajputana, a land of principalities and princes, is the home of the flower of the Hindus. Here are the men who descend from the sun, with birth and breeding written on their noble faces. Rajputs reign over Kashmir and beyond the border they rule Nepal, and have for their subjects a famous race of tiny warriors, the Gurkhas, who serve in their own battalions in the Indian Army and then return to their native Nepal. From Rajputana come also the Marwaris, orthodox Hindus born with a *flair* for a profit in business and a passion for taking risks. From Bikanir, in the desert, they travel more than a thousand miles to Calcutta, even as Aberdonians fare to London, and there they oust from his own business the legally minded Bengali. The Sikh drives the Bengali out of the taxi trade and other occupations, and the Kabuli Afghan comes with a big stick to lend him money or make him pay interest.

For Hindustan is a world of movement. Pilgrims of religion or politics or business are for ever on the road or in the trains; here to-day and gone to-morrow. At the Delhi horse-show you will find dealers and farmers from the Frontier, the Punjab, the United Provinces, and Bombay. To-day exactly as of old some "little friend of all the world" may find the man he seeks in Lahore or Lucknow, or a word of power may be whispered in his ear in Simla or Bombay. Gujarati Parsis dominate the "city" in Bombay, and elsewhere are a power, but in Bombay also the Khoja Moslems, the followers of his Highness the Aga Khan, understand affairs, and Bombay men are less indifferent to big business than the Bengali, who, however, has shown on occasion that he can make a merchant prince.

THE MADRASI

Kashmiri Brahmins, powerful of intellect and pure in blood, are the law givers of the United Provinces, and play a great part in politics. The Madrasi Brahmin goes everywhere, but in his own province has not learnt to accommodate himself so well to non-Brahmins as have the Brahmins of Bengal and other provinces. Madrasis move freely, and you will find them in journalism and at the Bar in Bombay, Calcutta, and Allahabad. In Burma the jolly easy-living Burman and his capable little wife, who runs his affairs, are squeezed between the Madrasi and the Chinese immigrant. But the Chinaman marries a Burmese, and settles in the country, producing a good type of citizen. The Madrasi sends his money across the Bay to the old folks at home, and eventually goes back there himself.

The hills that stand guard towards China breed little men and women with almond eyes; through the passes of the north-west tall Musulmans have poured in. Further towards the noonday sun we find small men and dwarfs in the forest clearings. The physical differences between Musulmans and Hindus are in some cases small, where racially they are one, as among Rajputs and largely in Bengal. Elsewhere they are marked and are the outcome of race, religion, and diet. Broadly speaking, they are the differences between militant meat-eaters and pacifist vegetarians. In the hill tracts of Assam and towards Tibet there are tribes profoundly interesting to the anthropologist, such as the Abors and the Nagas, who retain their own primitive animist religions; and in the heart of India, in the forest villages, the Sonthal and other aborigines, who hunt with bows and arrows, keep alive the pagan fire.

A LAND OF RELIGION

But in this land of religion there are four great forces: Hinduism in the largest sense (with which we include Buddhism and the Sikh religion, both of which it truly claims to have produced and in its present form still to include), Islam, Christianity, and Zoroastrianism. Over all India broods the mystery of religion. European Christianity suffers a sea change and recovers the sense of mystery which weakened in Renaissance Europe, and therefore it is from India that the urge for unity in Christendom comes. Diverse races, tongues, the clash of creeds, the strife of politicians, and of interests justify the view that India is more continent than country. But that is not all the truth. Englishmen at any rate have now for two centuries thought of it as one country. They have given it a common law, a central administration, a *lingua franca*, a single tariff system; they use large maps. Of their begetting it is that the Indian mind has conceived the idea of a nation. Part of their evolutionary function is now to be an irritant to Indian nationalism, their own sturdy offspring. But throughout the land there is an invisible freemasonry, a secret kingdom of the mystics of all religions who know that Hindustan is one land and glimpse the evolutionary purpose in its association with Britain. No politician can escape from religion in India, and there is also no escaping the fact that the combined force of all the great religions of India believes in the permanent and profound value for the whole world of the Indo-British connexion. Christian mystics, Sufis, Yogis, and the illuminated lights of Zoroastrianism would say that they know rather than that they believe.

EAST AND WEST

The Hindu holy man will tell you that the politicians shrieking for independence are doing good if inferior work in stirring a larger consciousness in the masses, and that actually they are powerless for evil against the unseen band of love between East and West that is being forged by Eastern saints engaged in solitary contemplation in forest glades and hill sanctuaries, and by the active work of Western Christianity.

Here is the voice of the authentic India, the one land in the many. The words are those of a Hindu sage of Benares upon his death-bed a few years ago.

> India needs love. The West has given her criticism these many years, therefore give the West love, till she learns to love this land of the sages. I am quite clear in what I am saying: love her and she will fulfil her destiny. The West still believes that knowledge will give her God; we think that God can be found by Bliss alone. A decade of intense loving will enable her to accomplish a century of God-realization. . . . Desire to convert the human into the divine, the temporal into the timeless, to convert all men not to one religion but to the essence of all religions.—("My Brother's Face," by Dhan Ghopal Mukerji.)

India is a land of contrasts. Not least is the contrast between the passing phase which has produced non-cooperation, and her highest thinking, which carries as far as thought can reach.

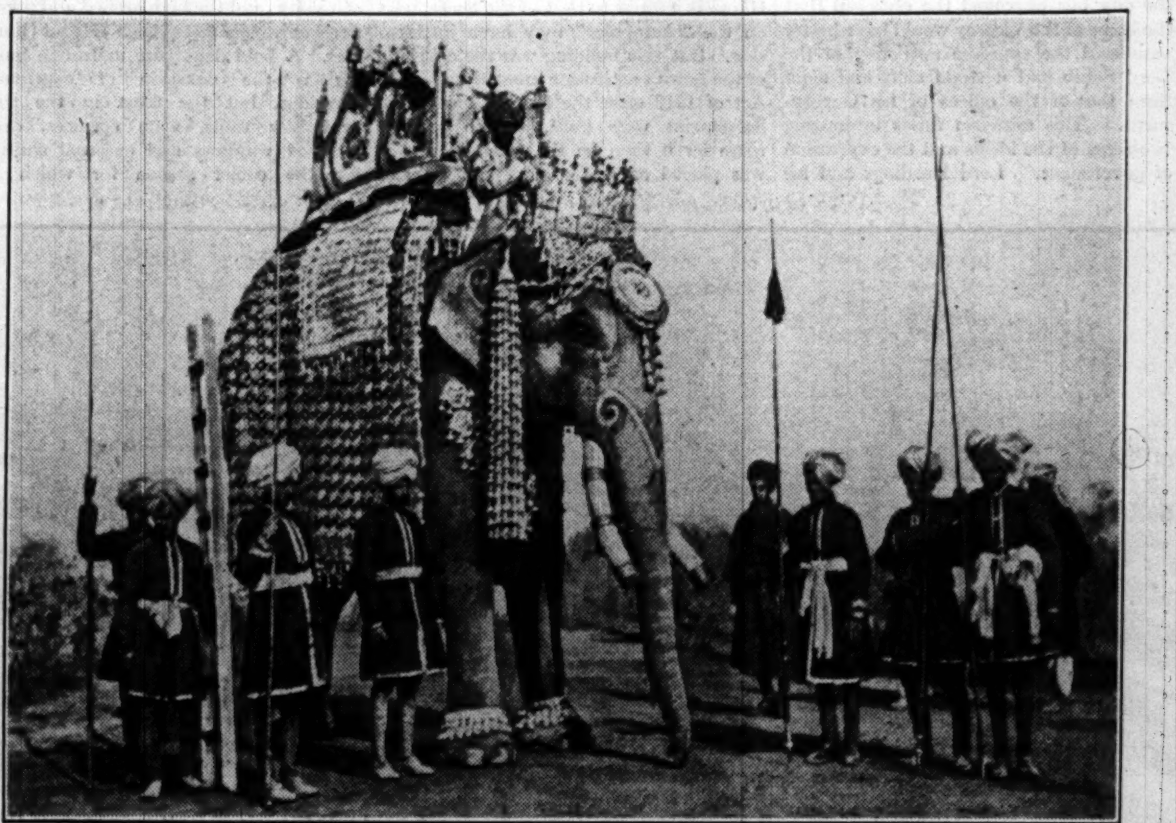
IN THE INDIAN STATES

THE PRINCES AND THEIR PEOPLE

THE PERSONAL TOUCH

(By Sir Walter R. Lawrence, Bt., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., C.B.)

As the traveller passes from British India into an Indian State, at first he will notice no difference. The fields and the crops are the same, the villages look the same; but there is a difference, for the men carry arms and seem to bear themselves more proudly than their brothers on the other side of the boundary. It is on these boundaries, the scene of many disputes, that the truth may be learnt as to the merits of the Indian State and the British Province. The observer who can spend months in camp along the frontiers and can listen by the camp fire, when the smoke of the hookah goes in and the thoughts come out, may learn much. For night by night the villagers from the British side of the frontier come into camp to meet their tribal brothers who live under the rule of the Rajah. They do not call him Rajah; they speak of him by his name or refer to him as Durbar Sahib, for he is the Lord of Audience, and the Indian system begins and ends in that one word Durbar.



INDIAN CEREMONIAL.—The state elephant of the Maharajah of Patiala, Chancellor of the Chamber of Princes. An illustration of the gorgeousness of Indian ceremonial.

INDIAN LIFE

If the observer listens well and speaks little, the facts will come out; not the facts that have been prepared in answer to leading questions, but the simple facts rarely heard in the Law Courts, never wanting by the inspiring fire of the camp. He will hear—and this is everywhere the burden of conversation—of comparative prices, of the little economies which mean so much to the lowly ones of the East. It is cheaper in the Indian State. They, too, pay taxes, and get little in the way of roads and railways, school houses, and police stations. Irrigation is more primitive; life is less regulated; but life is happier and more Indian. British India is great, but Delhi is far. It is easy to walk to the Rajah's Palace, and to enter the Hall of Audience. But on the other side it is an expense, and a daring venture to approach the Sudder Station; worse still to travel to the provincial capital. The Rajah has few officials, and he knows them well; knows how far he can trust them. He also knows his people, knows their patois, and knows what is passing in the villages by an intelligence system which has no counterpart in British India.

In British India the officials are many, and as legislation has its consequences the underlings of officialdom are in myriads. They are on small pay, and they "eat." The observer will hear of new legislation, new departments; but the people think only and uneasily of the new myrmidons, the new corrupt lictors, who will hungrily settle down on them. The conclusion of the matter is that on the British side there is regulation; over the border little regulation, but less daily tribulation, less worry, less "dikk"!

A traveller might almost walk from the cold snow mountains of Kashmir to the warm surf which beats on the cape which takes its name from the goddess Kumari without encountering a single police station or octroi post of British territory. He might start from Cape Comorin, and pass through the State of Travancore to the cooler lands of Mysore; through the great territory of Hyderabad; then through Central India and Rajputana into Patiala and Kashmir. There is much that is interesting in all these countries, so diverse from one another; but everywhere the system is the same; the outlook and ideals are the same. They are Indian, as the Moghul found and left them; and if the British ever leave India, and no foreign Power succeeds, British India will again become Indian.

Kashmir is a frontier State, with all the problems which attend life in a restless neighbourhood. The ruler is a Dogra Chief, head of the good fighters who live along the borders of the Punjab. The beauty of Kashmir's fair valley is described on this page, but the Dogra country to the south has its qualities, and some think great mineral wealth. In Kashmir the ruler makes his stately progress in barges as picturesque as those of old Venice or old London. But at Jammu, his Dogra capital, he sallies forth on horse, and there are always elephants with their gorgeous trappings in waiting. At Srinagar in the summer and at Jammu in the winter, the Halls of Audience are always open, and the Ruler knows the languages both of the Kashmiris and of the Dogras. They have always been shrewd, keen men, those Dogra Chiefs, and they are fond of touring in their territory and seeing things for themselves. They know, as do the other Chiefs of Indian States, that their system cannot last without the personal touch.

PATIALA

Through the lovely hill State of Chamba the traveller may reach the great Sikh State, where the Maharajah of Patiala holds sway—a rich country of strong peasantry and fine soldiers. The Patiala House is of the great caste of the Punjab, and some maintain that the Jats and the Rajputs are of the same stock. But just as the Jats are now easily to be distinguished from the Dogras, so can they be distinguished from their neighbours, the Rajputs of Rajputana. All three are brave, independent, and proud: all have the same dignified ceremonials: all are to the manner born, with the old official titles which were in use in the Moghul days. But if the traveller passes on through the desert to Jodhpur, or due south to Jaipur, that noble example of fine town-planning, and farther south, he will find among the dimpling mountains the beauty spot of India, exquisite Udaipur. In all these three States—and they are of equally high rank—he will see the real Rajasthan, where the "sons of Rajash," the Rajputs, live lives of lofty, and as some pessimists think, lost ideals. But the age of chivalry has not passed in Rajputana, and none can come away from the Courts of the Rahtors, the Cuchwahas, and the Sesodias unmoved by and indifferent to the charm of this world of courtesy and noble self-respect.

The guide lingers in this land, though he knows that its long galleries running south are full of living tapestries and vivid frescoes which will never change: mountains and lonely rivers in deep canyons shaded by dark forests, where the tiger, bear, and panther take the waters, and the arrogant boar jostles them aside and drinks first. He lingers with reason, for Rajputana is the home of the real Hindu manners and fashion, and if, as many think, India's present discontents are social rather than political, the reformer will turn, like all Hindus, to Rajputana as the model. "It is done differently in Rajputana" has often settled a difficult social question in the Courts of other States.

Udaipur has a special quality. Hurdwar in British India is holy; Kashmir is holy, but its holiness is rather for the Sanskrit scholar, and the snake gods do not talk to the stranger. But in Udaipur there is a sense of ever-present and living holiness, for the chief is himself a high priest of a celebrated fane—he is the vicegerent of the great god Siva. The people go about their daily avocations, but there is something different and distinguishing—seen in Rome, but missing in Jerusalem—the people of Udaipur almost seem to walk with their god.

LEGENDS OF CHIVALRY

In all the Rajput States there are legends of its chivalry, which is the soul of this proud race: the legends run on, and the bards are still busy with their chronicles—not published, but known to the Court and the country-side, a strong stimulus to fine conduct. One chronicle among so many which cluster round the story of Udaipur appeals to the British. There is a little island on the lake with exquisite halls of white marble. This was the sanctuary of our countrywomen when they fled from the red-handed mutineers. They were safe in the noble keeping of the Maharana.

Now for the South, but before leaving the territory of Meywar reverence should be done to the towers of Chittor, where the Rajputs made the great stand, and the great sacrifice—the historic *Johur*. They would make it again, for the words "death before dishonour" are no mere phrase to them. At Chittor, as elsewhere, when resistance was of no avail, the men fell fighting, first giving their women to the flames, rather than to the foemen who thundered at the massive gates.

So to the States of Central India, to the rich lands of the Malwa plateau, where the soil is black and good. India has many beauties, not the least the loveliness of her various crops. The yellow blooms of the cotton delight the eye, but nothing matches the glory of the Malwa poppies of every hue. When the light breeze strokes so gently the poppies, colour holds high revel and the fields are like some silken carpet unfolded by the cunning merchant, who makes the purples chase the reds and the mauves. In this fertile land the Mahratta chiefs founded their kingdoms, the Holkars and the Scindias. The greatest of them, the Gaekwars, hold sway in Baroda, which is off our route. Their land, too, is rich, and in the palace there is gold and silver and gems worth a king's ransom, cannons of gold and silver, and a praying-carpet of pearls made by a Hindu prince for the Moslem shrine in Mecca. They may not love one another, these Hindus and Moslems, but they both venerate the sacred places.

THE MAHRATTAS

There is a world of difference between the Mahrattas and the Rajputs. The latter rule by instinct and tradition: the former govern, for it is their trade. The Rajput prince is *primus inter pares*; the Mahratta chief wants no peers, and has a keener eye for business and development than the rulers of Rajputana. The late Scindia was an administrator of the first rank, full of energy and action, and never flagged in his efforts to make his State prosperous and safe. He was a soldier, too, and, realizing that Gwalior was a key position standing across the most important route in India, he strove to make his army efficient. His great friend was a Rajput prince, who has shown that he also had the Mahratta genius for development; and perhaps the work of Maharajah Gunga Singh, who has changed the desert of Bikanir into a land of promise, will rank as high as the fine achievements of Scindia of Gwalior.

The traveller should visit Bhopal, where Moslem ladies have ruled wisely and well. There is much to be seen in Central India, ancient buildings, old customs, sharp contrast between Mahratta overlords and Rajput feudatories, and the wild Bheels of the forests, who know the ways of the tiger and love the heady drink which all can distil from the luscious flowers of the too generous Mohwa.

Now it is time to elude the police posts of British India, for a big wedge of regulation country must be crossed before the great State of the Deccans can be reached—the Moslem kingdom of his Exalted Highness the Nizam of Haidarabad. In India it is not difficult to travel for many months without encountering the pleasant habitations of mankind, tramping like the ascetics, skirting the villages, and shunning the roads. Their way lies through the jungle, whose cultivation has never spread. They sleep on the lonely burning grounds.

The Nizam governs a State larger than a third of France. He is a Moslem; his subjects are mostly Hindus. It is a rich State, and the Nizam is reputed to have in his palace more than the wealth of the mines of Golconda, that desolate town so near to the leafy capital of the Deccan. Some of the old men, looking down from the hospitable Palace on the hill, can point to where the Pagoda trees stood. Their golden shower ceased when Berar, the country of cotton, was permanently leased to the British Government. But the roots of the golden tree may again send up its shoots.

MYSORE

Next Mysore, so full of history, when the British were doggedly fighting for a footing in the East, unconsciously destroying the balance and the old Constitutions of India. Lord Dalhousie finished the business in masterful fashion, and the British State in India was no longer one State among many, but became paramount and suzerain. The rendition of Mysore to its old Hindu rulers was a wise and generous gesture of the Suzerain. Mysore now has its Constitution. It has, too, a delightful climate, a fine river, harnessed for the working of the rich goldfields, and an exquisite waterfall, perhaps the most beautiful in the world. Some day the rapid traveller will find his highest aspirations gratified by a visit to the Taj Mahal, Udaipur, and the falls of Gersoppa in Mysore. What more perfect morning than coffee with the *Dame blanche* of Gersoppa, that fragrant coffee known as Mysore which mostly comes from Coorg, the one little province of India which fell to us without conquest.

And at the last through the States of Cochin and Travancore to the thunder of the surf of the great ocean racing to Cape Comorin. A very beautiful people in the beautiful setting of the Tropics. As the boat carries the traveller along the rivers and lagoons of this slumbrous and enchanted land he may well ask the old question, "Why should life all labour be?"

He may see in Cochin the ancient communities of the white Jews and the black Jews, but more interesting still is the fact that Travancore and Cochin proclaim to the world, what is true of all India, though elsewhere they tell it from the housetops, that power and rule are through the woman. Alas! that in early days the British did not grasp this basic truth.

THE VALLEY OF KASHMIR

IMMORTAL BEAUTY

AN EMERALD SET IN PEARLS

(By Sir Walter R. Lawrence, Bt.)

A man reputed to know India once said that the Orientals had no sense of landscape. It is easy to say anything of India or of Orientals; yet in Kashmir there sometimes seems to be a quiet love of scenery and beauty. The Hindus look on Shalimar and the Moslems on Martand; never mind what they say, and, indeed, they say little; but their eyes speak. The reverent appreciation of these warring and vengeful creeds for one another's works inspires the hope that some day, perhaps not in our time, the zealots will cease from troubling and India be at peace.

At any rate, it was an Oriental who likened the exquisite Valley of Kashmir to an emerald set in pearls. They may have no sense of landscape, these Orientals, but in the sweet springtime the Kashmiris flock out from the City of the Sun to sit for hours silent in the lilac groves—not merely the young folk, to whom the time of the lilacs may be the time when love is all, but the old folk, too. The spring has come. On a day in April the earth grows suddenly warm, the snow goes and the valley is all at once green from end to end, green with a gossamer veil of blue—the blue of the flag iris. No need now to lift up eyes to the rare beauty of the dazzling snows which circle the valley. There are other pearls as beautiful and less remote. For the almonds this day are in full bloom. The flowers have come before the leaves, like some lovely wanton impatient of her clothes.

All worship this beautiful valley, but there are different rituals. The Orientals whisper "sweet and heartclasping scene"; the Westerns are lyrical in colour words. So different and such worlds apart, the one in the unseen world there, and the other in the world here, both bow down and worship this thing of beauty.

BLOSSOMS OF SPRING

The Moghuls loved the fair valley. The most human of them all, when he was dying on the way to Kashmir, was asked whether he wanted anything. "Only Kashmir." They left fair gardens and gave to Kashmir the noblest trees in the whole world, the planes with their silver trunks. No one who has camped under the shady plane, which cools her delicate feet in some sweet-singing stream, or in some clear limpid lake, will ever camp with equal pleasure under any other shade. When the quick almond has won all hearts, the blossoms of the apple, the apricot, the pear stay with us longer and charm our maturer mind. All will-of-the-wisp, for the real givers of this revel are the sky, the snow, the rivers, and the lakes. There may be other skies—"the blue sky bends over all"—but no such sky and no such dancing, douce air as the day-spring pours down upon Kashmir. No such mountains—the Alps and the Rockies are mere foothills. And for rivers, the valley is old and clings to her ancient friend, the fabulous Hydaspes, in whose venerable progress the gallant Sind and the lovely Lidar join their cool streams. Lakes! There is the largest in all India, the Wular (Ullola, "with high-going waves"), and the loveliest in all the world, the Dal. The world is longing for leisure. Let the world paddle slowly in flat-bottomed boats over the Dal when summer is young, when the pink and white lilies lie open to the sun; or in autumn when the lake is crimson and gold with the planes and the poplars. The world should see the merry camps—white tents on the green turf of the garden of breezes, and the house-boats by its sloping shore. And behind are the ponies which to-morrow will carry the careless pilgrims to other fair swards by some stream or river; or to the mountain meadows gay with flowers, and ringed with the snow ranges.

GARDEN OF BREEZES

In this garden of breezes they live deliciously, and sometimes, perhaps, think of the great Akbar, who first grasped its immortal beauty. Near by are other terraced gardens made by Jehangir and Shah Jahan; and there is a little river by one of these gardens where the English, who have wisely left no tracks in Kashmir, have added something. That something is the brown trout of England, and to-day "men may catch such trout as do not often come to bank or boat in either English or Scottish rivers or lakes." Sometimes, in doubting mood, men ask what England has left in India that will last. Let the brown trout answer for Kashmir.

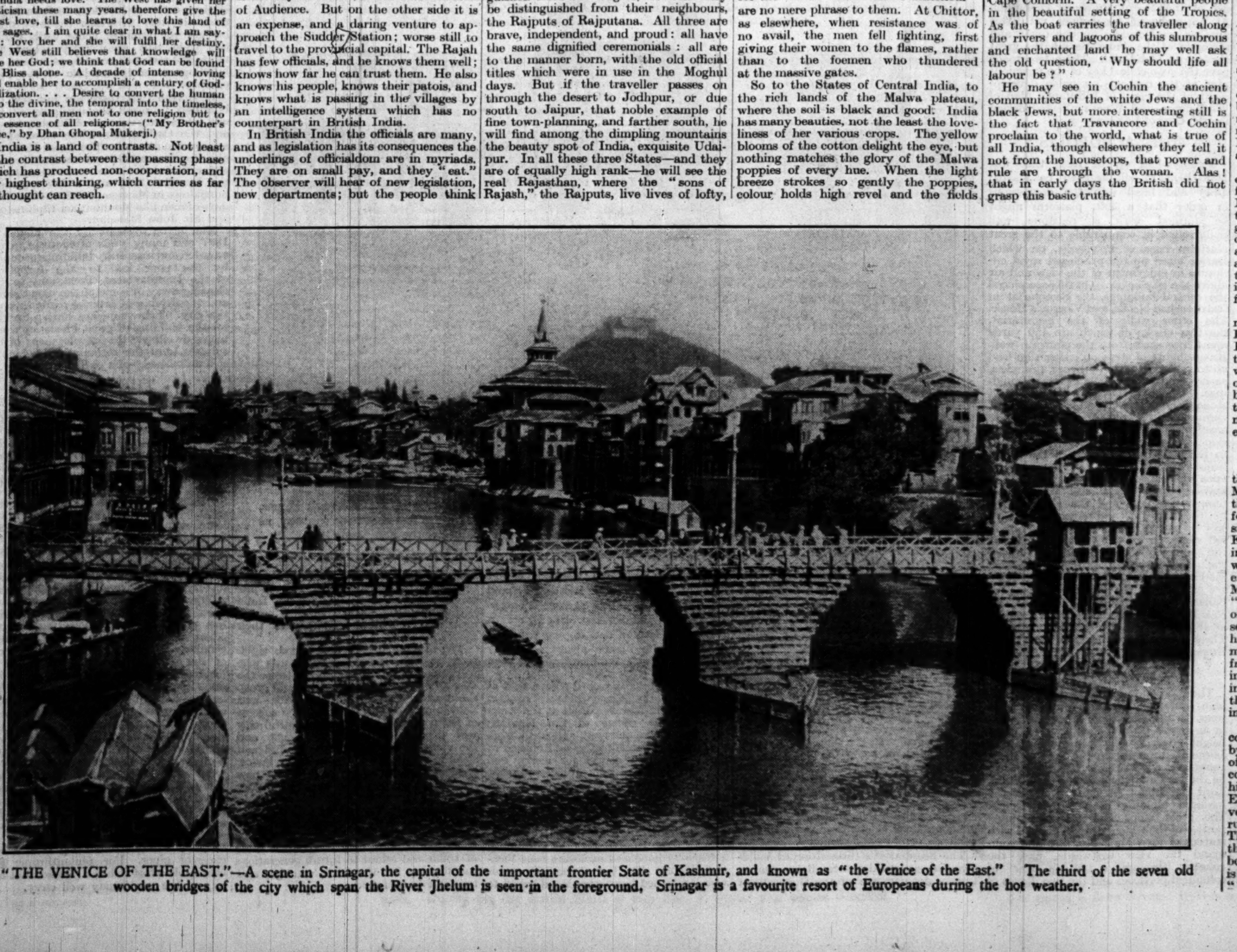
Pretty children bring little baskets of enchanted fruit to the pilgrims, and the fruit is worthy of the fair blossoms. Nothing in the wide world will match the plump, ripe Bigarreau and the white grapes which have no seed. The very cattle and the sheep can help themselves at discretion to the luscious gold of the apricot which almost paves the paths by the riverside. Up the valley slopes there is wild rhubarb and asparagus, which forlorn Lucullus never knew.

Pylons and progress, wire and cement may some day change the happy valley. But Kashmir is holy ground to the Hindus, and whatever gods there be they seem to have gently intervened when mortals dreamed of railways and oil fields. Even the great and costly barrage, where the river tumbles out of the valley like a drunken giant, must mask its power, for the valley is not electrically minded.

THE KASHMIRI

And the people? There is a story of the classic lovers of the East, Laili and Majnun. The fame of their love went through the land and reached the Palace, for Majnun was a poet and must be singing of Laili and her loveliness. The King sent for her, was not greatly impressed, and turned in his disappointed wrath on Majnun and asked him to explain his extravagant estimate. "Your Majesty," said the trembling Majnun, "you should see Laili through the eyes of Majnun." And so, if the reader will see the Kashmiris through the eyes of him who writes he will know that the men of Kashmir are fine in stature, frugal and domestic in their lives, witty in their conversation and very clever in agriculture and the handicrafts; while the women are said to be the loveliest in the East. And all are kind to children.

And its government? Well, the country is simply and efficiently governed by an Indian Ruler, a Hindu. The people of the valley are Moslems. The Ruler comes of a race of rulers and has learned his business from his ancestors. In the East it is a business, very personal, and very difficult for men who have never ruled—whose ancestors have never ruled. Though there may be a rare policeman in the City of the Sun, the villages are lacking both in police and in crime. Perhaps this is the reason of our calling Kashmir "The Happy Valley."



"THE VENICE OF THE EAST."—A scene in Srinagar, the capital of the important frontier State of Kashmir, and known as "the Venice of the East." The third of the seven old wooden bridges of the city which span the River Jhelum is seen in the foreground. Srinagar is a favourite resort of Europeans during the hot weather.

DELHI, NEW AND OLD

THE FUTURE CAPITAL

NEW JEWEL IN AN OLD SETTING

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT)

Interaction between old and new cities is nothing new in Delhi. Every time a new capital has sprung up beside an old one something of the same sort has happened. Even the experience of seeing the Imperial capital growing up within a few miles of a decaying provincial town is not new. For when Shah Jahan built his new capital of Delhi-Shahjahanabad in the days of Charles I. of England, the latest of the older Delhis was decaying in close vicinity. And just as the people then saw the Court accommodate itself in the Mud Palace south of where the Jama Masjid now stands, while the new palace-fortress was building, so their descendants ten or twelve generations later saw the Viceroy and his officers, and the hordes of clerks that must accompany them, provided with temporary quarters in the northern outskirts while the New City was being prepared to receive them. It is characteristic of the change of times that the term applied in Delhi parlance (*Kila*—the fortress) to the palace of the Great Mogul is applied in New Delhi to-day not to the Viceroy's House but to the Secretariat. The sword has been beaten into the pen.

The Old City with its crowded slums lies to the north, some seven miles in circumference; the New City with its amply spaced buildings to the south, perhaps eleven or twelve miles along its perimeter. Taking the great Mosque as the centre of Old Delhi and the Secretariat as that of the New, the distance from centre to centre is not more than three miles as the crow flies—rather farther than from the Tower of London along the Thames bank to the Palace of Westminster.

CITY OR SUBURB?

The power of Shah Jahan's new city drew into it the life of the older cities, or what survived of them, until it became the one Delhi. Whatever the fate of the New Delhi of to-day may be, that is a result it can never achieve. In these days cities do not follow the Court, and New Delhi is not the seat of the Court for more than a third of the year. A question often asked is—Will New Delhi ever become a city? Not in the sense in which the question is meant. It will be an annexe, an official suburb with a heterogeneous population drawn from all parts of India, but with a mere sprinkling of permanent residents. Only permanent residents can make a city, and New Delhi will not become one till it gets them. Almost half of what one may call the private residential area has been allotted to the Rulers of Indian States, none of whom is likely to spend more than a fortnight a year in Delhi. The great majority of them have not yet built at all. On the remainder of this area a certain number of private houses have been built, most of them not for permanent residence.

New Delhi owes its existence to the traditions of the historic tract between the Ridge and the river on which it stands. The town-planners have been careful to repay this debt by aligning the principal streets and avenues so as to give vistas ending in one or other of the great monuments of the past—the Jama Masjid, the tombs of Humayun and Safdar Jang, or the Old Fort—so that the new jewel has an old setting. Beyond that, and its central position in India, roughly equi-distant from the three ports of Calcutta, Bombay, and Karachi, at the meeting point of four of the great railway systems, the Old Delhi has contributed little to the New. The rough grey granite of the local hills was too homely for the buildings of the new capital, just as it had been for the buildings of Shah Jahan. But in finding a substitute for it Lutyens and Baker followed the lead of Usta Hamid and his peers and chose the red sandstone of Agra so-called. And it is the free use of this splendid red stone in the public buildings of New Delhi which furnishes a colour harmony between the present capital and its latest predecessor.

HEALTH PROBLEMS

But if New Delhi owes little to Old, beyond its existence and its central position, the reactions of the child on its parent have been much more varied, and not always for the good of the latter. Up to the present the accommodation provided for the thousands of clerks who have flocked to Delhi with the Government has been utterly inadequate. Houseless clerks and their families crowd into the old city and add to the congestion within the walls. A big scheme is now under consideration for the housing of clerks, a measure of reparation from the new city that is overdue. Fortunately public attention is now focused on the health problems of Delhi as it has never been before. Since the move of the capital in 1912 the infant mortality figures have shown a steady improvement. The figures for the three successive quinquennia in the period 1913-27 were 286, 243 and 204 per 1,000. Malaria in its seasons takes a heavy toll, and it is intended to make Delhi a malaria-free enclave. Schemes for the improvement of the water supply, the distribution system and the drainage have been approved and money provided or promised. The health problems of Delhi have become in a sense All-India problems. It is the cold-weather seat of the Legislature and of the Government of India, and Indians from all provinces collect there. It is in this that Old Delhi will find its greatest gain. Now that the needs of the new capital have been for the most part satisfied, more attention can be paid to its surroundings and to the task of making them cleaner and more healthy. An important project recently sanctioned is that for a 350-bed hospital outside the Delhi Gate of the old city, which will serve both Old and New Delhi. The present city hospital is always overcrowded, and half of it is underground.

THE UNIVERSITY

With an improved standard of public health, Delhi will be able to take fuller advantage of the cultural opportunities that have come to her owing to her new position. In education the first gift it has conferred on her is the University, an institution which many think was called into existence too soon. Its scope has been restricted owing to lack of funds, and it would be difficult to say that it has yet had any marked cultural effect on the city. As regards the older culture, its exponents lament the decay of the historic language of the capital. The Urdu of Delhi, they tell you, has been corrupted by the influx of enterprising men from the Punjab, and the literary supremacy has definitely passed to Lucknow. What is really happening, perhaps, is that the old local culture is giving way to something wider, something more cosmopolitan, to meet the needs of the Indo-Anglican microcosm which Delhi has become. Elsewhere, too—in trade, in society, in costume—the same process is going on. The East may not change, but it has a great power of adapting itself.

ARCHITECTURAL DESIGN

SYMBOLISM IN STONE AND MARBLE

(By Sir Herbert Baker, A.R.A., F.R.I.B.A.)

Few will now question the wisdom of the Commission of 1912 in its decision to abandon, in spite of local sentiment, the northern site of the British cantonments round the historic Ridge—a site proved to be limited in unoccupied, dry, and fever-free land—for the freer, wider, and healthier spaces to the south between the existing old walled city of Shah Jahan and the many deserted cities of the older Delhis. On the new site, two or three miles wide between the Jumna and the Ridge, were the brick-making pits and mounds of immemorial cities, a few unknown and long forgotten graves, and ruined tombs and mosques of relative unimportance, while the historic tombs and ruined cities lie outside the proclaimed area. The land consists of deep alluvial soil with outcrops of quartzite rock near the Ridge.

The largest mass of rock was chosen as the focus of the city and its central buildings. In the winter of 1913 the writer was sitting with the present Prime Minister on this rock and wondering how a beautiful city could arise from what Lord Curzon described as "the deserted cities of dreary and disconsolate tombs" when the sun setting beneath the rainclouds formed a complete rainbow arching the destined central vista. The good omen then acclaimed has been triumphantly fulfilled, as the building of the city proceeded—in spite of the evil prophecies of the unluckiness of Delhi—without a break through the dark days of the War and the economic stringency which followed it.

From this focus lead two great roads: one, the Processional Way or Maidan, with its lawns, avenues, and fountains, points to Indrapat, the fortified city of the legendary Indraprastha of the Mahabharata and the citadel of the Mogul Emperor Humayun. At an angle of 60 degrees with this another road centres on the dome and minarets of the Jama Masjid, the great mosque of Old Delhi. These two roads gave the geometrical key of the ingenious plan of the new city, a noble development of the germ of L'Enfant's plan of Washington and Wren's rejected design for the City of London.

THE "ACROPOLIS"

Twenty feet of the rock, that was 50ft. high in all, had to be blasted away and filled into the depressions in order that a 30ft. platform might be formed with a redstone wall built round it, comparable to the great platform base of Persepolis, on which Darius lifted up the privileged royal enclosure in enjoyment of the view and air above the city below. On this are placed the central buildings, the Secretariat in two detached blocks, and Viceroy's House. The outer walls of the Secretariat, the two blocks of which are 150 yards apart, rise sheer from the platform wall. Broad flights of steps on either side lead up to the level of its porticoes, propylæa, as it were, to the whole group of buildings. Below, enclosed by high pierced stone railings like those of the Buddhist shrines of India, is the Great Place, where cross-roads meet. From this the Processional Way leads up between the steps to the court which separates the Secretariats. In its centre are crossway fountains which reflect the two domes. Grass lawns, orange trees, and flowers will temper the heat and the glare of the hot redstone walls and pavements. Here will be placed four monolith columns of red stone, crowned by a bronze ship as the symbol of the Empire of the Sea, on the model of the inscribed columns which the Emperor Asoka set up in India. They are given by the four Dominions of Canada, Australia, South Africa, and New Zealand to symbolize "the common loyalty of the Empire to the Person and Throne of His Majesty the King-Emperor."

VICEROY'S HOUSE

The Processional Way leads on through high railings, between fountains and trees, to the privileged Viceroy's Court; in its centre stands a column of great height given by the late Maharajah of Jaipur, terminating in the Star of India rising from a lotus-flower. Beneath it will be the statue of the father of New Delhi, Lord Hardinge. At the end stands the majestic building of Viceroy's House. The great steps and raised-columned portico of the state entrance, flanked with statues of their Majesties, face and command the view eastwards, past the column, through a double row of columned porticoes and the two domes of the Secretariat, down to the far avenues and water channels of the Maidan, to a vast arch, the War Memorial of the Indian Armies, and to the gate-turrets of Indrapat and the distant Jumna. North and south of Viceroy's House are other wide Maidans and avenues. Behind to the west lies the private garden of the Viceroy, Moghal and intricate, with innumerable flower beds and water channels like the pleasure dome of Kubla Khan,

> Bright with many a sinuous rill, where blossomed many an incense breathing tree.

From the garden the park stretches to the Ridge, where it was designed to quarry out and build up a semi-circular amphitheatre half a mile in diameter in place of the distant and earth-built amphitheatres of the famed Delhi Durbars. This conception for pageantry, which might be unrivalled in any ancient or modern city, has yet to be achieved.

THE SECRETARIAT

The position of the Secretariat building on the same exalted platform as Viceroy's House above the level of the rest of the city has provoked the criticism that the home of the Viceroy would have better expressed the supreme authority of the Lord Sahib had it stood aloft and aloof from that of the offices of his Government. This criticism raises interesting problems of the ideals and the expression of governance. Lord Hardinge and his Government had a high, and in view of the reforms even a prophetic, instinct when they decided to express in terms of architecture the common dignity and distinction of the Government of India as a whole. Governments, as individuals, may indeed rise to the distinction given to their office. The creation of such influences should be a high mission of architecture; and the founders and designers of New Delhi, if this faith prove to be justified, cannot by future generations be "taxed with vain expense" or "ill-matched aims" in giving this distinction to the home of the Government of India.

The state entrance to Viceroy's House, under the great columns of its portico, leads into the domed Durbar Hall, the centre of the house and the support of the external dome, which dominates the city. Beyond its surrounding marble-lined corridors are grouped the principal reception rooms. Two great staircases lead down to the ground-floor level, where carriageways right through the building connect to many entrances and spacious cloak rooms, which will make it possible to speed both the coming and the parting guests. There are four wings, for the Viceroy, guests, staff and offices. The house has suffered the mutually conflicting criticism of being too small in its room-space and too large in its mass, but it is often forgotten that spacious corridors and loggias have during great receptions the value of rooms in an Indian climate and that the capacity for inviting great numbers at one time tends to convenience, comfort and economy.

The Secretariat's three-storeyed buildings give accommodation to all the administrative departments of the Government of India. The rooms allocated to Ministers and Committees have the distinction of a columned loggia 50ft. above the ground level of the city. In addition to the innumerable offices, there are, in the North Block, a high-domed entrance hall lit by carved and pierced stone screens and, in the South, a conference room surrounded by libraries and reception rooms where the Government of India can itself entertain. Below, between the platform wall and the rock, are the record and storage rooms. On the front of the high wall at the level of the Great Place facing down the water-channels of the Maidan are redstone vaulted chambers enshrining the foundation stones laid by their Majesties in 1911. Above them are the Royal Insignia, their Majesties' Coats of Arms, and dedicatory inscriptions inlaid in white marble on the red stone. From these chambers spring the small fountains which feed the larger fountains and water channels which run for over a mile down the central avenue.

THE COUNCIL HOUSE

The criticism that the site of the Council House is inferior to that of the Secretariat on the "Acropolis" may have justification. But this building was the offspring of the new Constitution created under the Act of 1919 after the foundations of the Secretariat were built. There was no room for it then on the platform, but it was placed on a site of distinction and near to the Secretariat for the convenience of the Ministers and secretaries who are members of the Legislature. There are three chambers—the Legislative Assembly, the Council of State, and the Council of Princes. The building is circular, as fitting its site, an equilateral triangle. The three chambers are built at equal angles round a central dome, 90ft. in diameter, used commonly as a library, but in it on special occasions the Viceroy can assemble all three chambers. The central dome will thus express the essential unity of the three estates of all India. Three open courts with flowers and fountains separate the three chambers. On account of their semicircular form and the height and spaciousness necessary for dignity and coolness, the chambers presented exceptional acoustic difficulties. But by means of straight faceted and sloping panelling on the walls and sound-absorbing plaster on the ceilings these difficulties have been overcome.

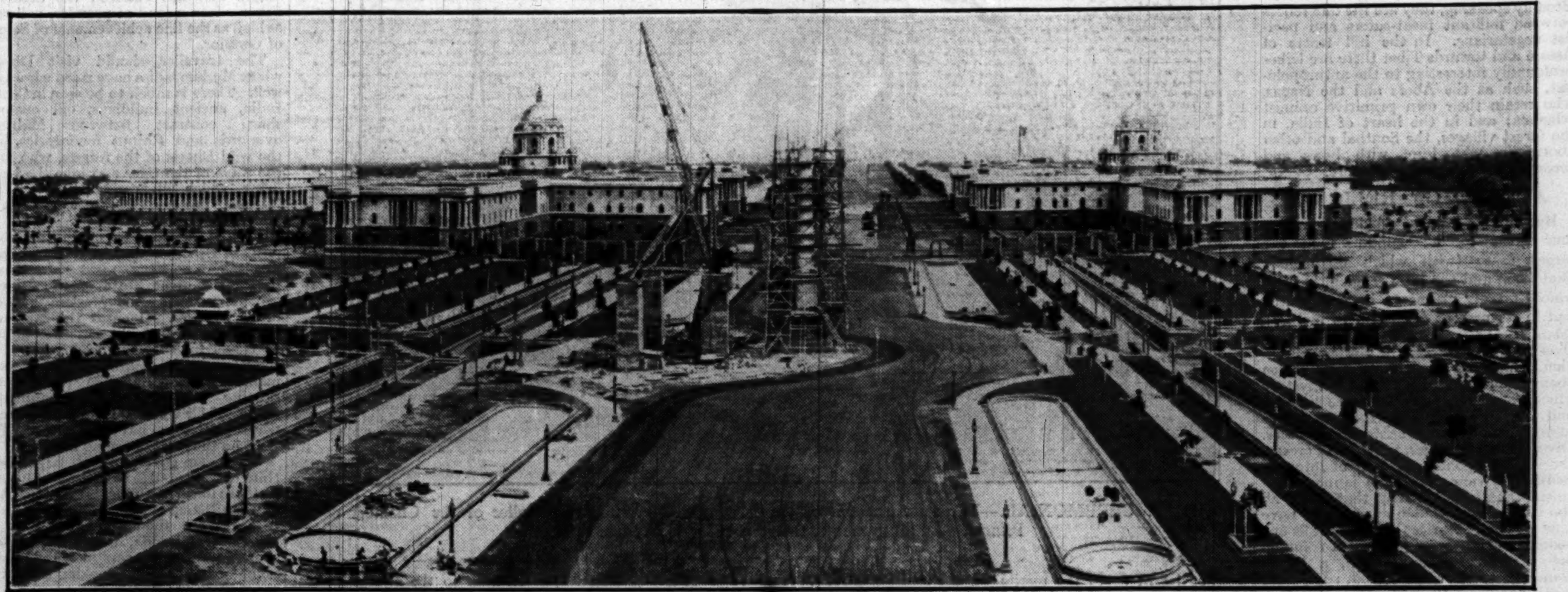
There are besides record offices, part of four blocks of buildings which will contain museums and libraries, built at the crossroad in the centre of the Maidan; churches, bungalows great and small, from the houses of the Ministers and officers to the streets and courts for clerks and menials; post and police offices, schools, hospitals, hostels for members of Parliament, bazaars, and shopping centres. Avenues of trees, already shade giving, line the streets. All living temples and shrines are enclosed with walled gardens. Among them the famous Sikh shrine has a specially honoured enclosure near Viceroy's House. The last of the Sikh Gurus who lies buried here, when condemned to death by the Emperor Aurangzeb, went to it with a prophecy on his lips that a great white race would come from the West to destroy the Empire of his executioner. The roads, public gardens and parks, except those of Royal or local significance, are named after great men and women of Indian history. Next to the names of Clive and Hastings are those of Dupleix and Albuquerque.

INDIAN TRADITION

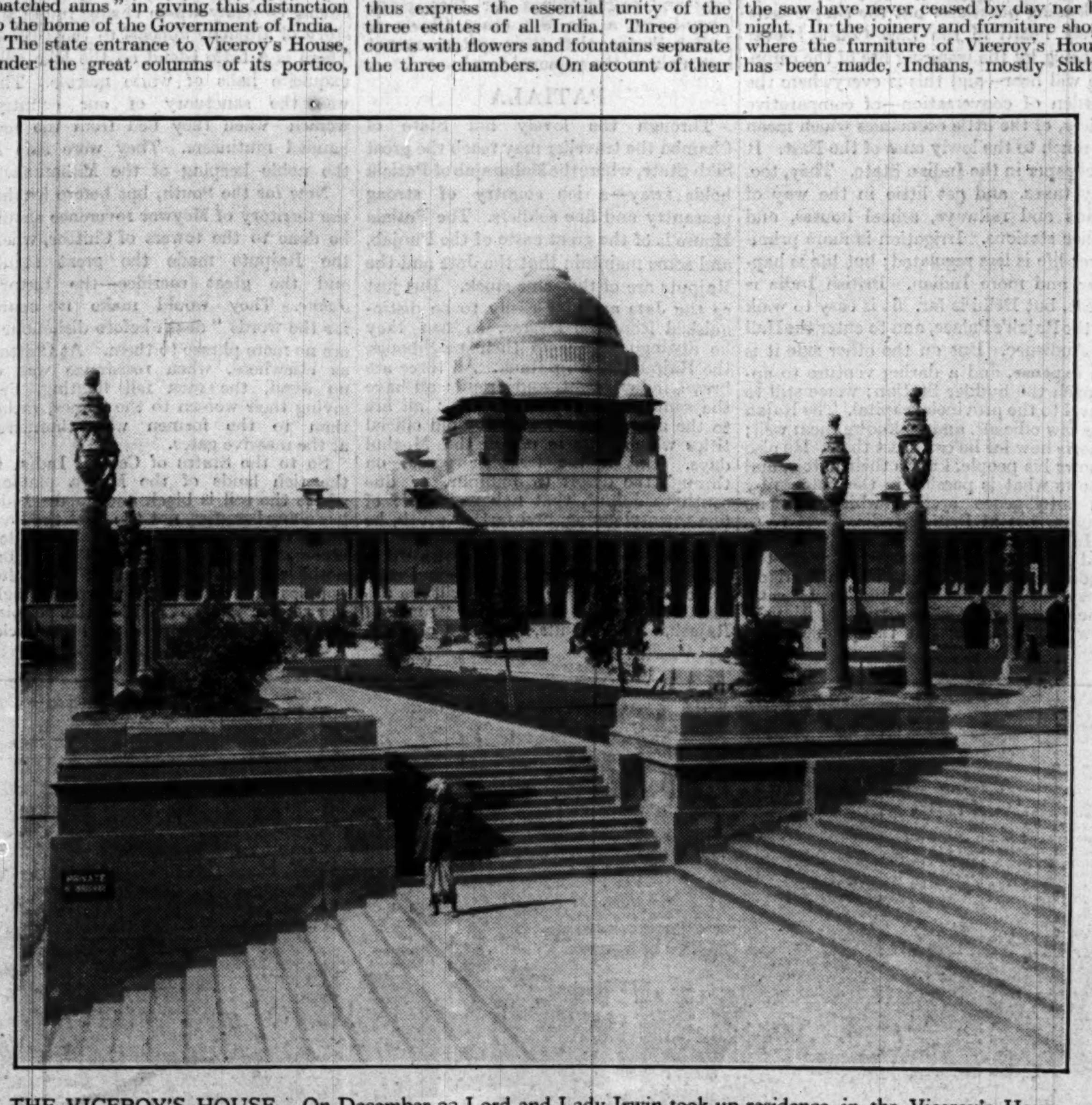
The principle underlying the designs of the architects has been to weave into the fabric of the more elemental and universal forms of architecture the threads of such Indian traditional shapes and features as were compatible with the nature and use of the buildings. The more characteristic of these features are the chajja, a cornice of stone slabs overhanging the walls to a depth of eight or nine feet like the wood and tiled eaves of Spanish and Italian buildings; the jadli, carved or pierced stone or marble slabs of intricate patterns for windows, screens, and balustrades; the chattri, or open canopied turret, a symbol of royalty; and the high arched and domed porches which distinguish Mogul buildings. A bold departure in Indian building is the omission of continuous verandas, but the trust in the thick or hollow walls, wide cornices, deep-recessed windows and external shutters for the cooler season for which the buildings were originally designed, has not been misplaced. The extreme heat of the summer for those who do not migrate to Simla has been successfully mitigated by machinery which cools the summer and warms the winter air.

The work, except for a handful of British foremen (the salt of the job, and men proud of the good work done by their Indian fellow-workmen), has been executed entirely by Indian workmen. In the stoneyard where some two or three thousand masons have been at work for 15 years the murmurs of the saw have never ceased by day nor by night. In the joinery and furniture shops where the furniture of Viceroy's House has been made, Indians, mostly Sikhs, soon overtook and displaced the expert Chinese craftsmen who had been held pre-eminent in the more skilled trades. India is thus the richer by many skilled craftsmen who are now returning to their homes.

The Indian people are good sightseers, and the gaily dressed crowds who will come in increasing numbers to see the new as well as the old Delhi should grasp the meaning to be read in the stone and marble of their capital. But the success of Delhi as a pleasant and beautiful city will depend on the Government and the votes of the Legislature for full and clean maintenance of the avenues, lawns, gardens, and fountains both in the new city and in the surrounding circle of older Delhi. If this duty is liberally accepted and performed, the new capital of India, with the red and white buildings of its Delhis new and old in their setting of trees and gardens, may become the pride of India and afford to future generations justification for the faith, courage, and foresight of its founders.



NEW DELHI.—A panoramic view taken from the Viceroy's House, New Delhi, looking towards the Secretariat Buildings, with the Council House on the left. The two blocks of the Secretariat are 150 yards apart, and broad flights of steps on either side lead up to the level of the porticoes. In the foreground the Jaipur Column is seen surrounded by scaffolding. This is the gift of the late Maharajah of Jaipur. Beneath it will be the statue of Lord Hardinge, "the father of New Delhi." The circular Council House comprises three chambers—the Legislative Assembly, the Council of State, and the Chamber of Princes.



THE VICEROY'S HOUSE.—On December 23 Lord and Lady Irwin took up residence in the Viceroy's House, New Delhi, a view of which appears above. Surmounted by a copper dome rising 177 feet above the roadway, its pillared portico is approached by 32 broad white steps and is flanked by statues of the King and Queen.

BOMBAY

GROWTH OF A GREAT CITY

THE COTTON INDUSTRY

(FROM OUR BOMBAY CORRESPONDENT)

The transition of Bombay from a small Portuguese settlement and a collection of fishing villages to a great city has been distinguished by much that is remarkable. The period covered is more than two and a half centuries; and the making of one island out of seven islands, first contemplated by far-seeing men within a few years of the British occupation being effected, has been spasmodically continued throughout that time.

The history of Bombay is therefore primarily one of continued struggle against the sea. It has been a struggle without parallel in the history of the Empire, and many of the men who played the noblest part in it, like Governor Aungier in the 17th century, are by the irony of fate scarcely remembered to-day among the builders of Empire. Nor was it only with the sea that the early makers of Bombay had to contend. The climate, to which their manner of life was ill suited, and tropical diseases, with which they could not contend, killed thousands of men who deserved a better fate. Added to this were the constant menace and frequent reality of war with the Mahrattas and the French, and of invasion by the Mogul's sea forces and by pirates.

As one looks down on the city and its docks and harbour, either from Malabar hill or Bhandarwada hill, it is difficult to realize the physical changes that have been brought about in the island. Scarcely any of the hills depicted in the old engravings of Bombay survive, for they have been levelled, mainly to fill in the low ground rescued from the sea by such engineering achievements as the Vellard which closed "the great breach" through which the sea flowed right up to the heart of the modern city.

LAND RECLAMATION

Yet in several distinctive ways certain periods in the history of the city are indelibly marked upon its face. The low-lying land in the north of the island and on the Tardeo flats, where the racecourse is situated, are reminders of the slow progress of reclamation when once the sea had been shut out. Similarly, though it is 70 years or so since Bartle Frere's régime, when the walls of the Fort were levelled, one can easily trace the way in which the city grew beyond the limit of those walls across the wide belt of country which for military reasons was kept clear of buildings from the middle of the 18th century.

It is true that there are but few old buildings to recall the antiquity of the city; the scanty remains of Bombay Castle and the Cathedral are the chief of its ancient monuments. The Town Hall, the old Government House at Parell (now converted into a Government laboratory), the Byculla Club, and a few scattered bungalows in Mazagon recall the spacious days of men like Mountstuart Elphinstone and Sir John Malcolm.

The havoc wrought by the plague in 1897 and many years afterwards in the crowded and insanitary buildings occupied by the poor led to the formation of the Improvement Trust and to the clearing away of some of the worst slums and the driving of arterial roads through the city. Later schemes have provided for the building of great blocks of workmen's dwellings, the development of the suburbs, and the reclamation—which is still unfinished—of a part of Back Bay.

THE PORT

The great port of Bombay, with its miles of docks and railway, is by far the most considerable port in India, judging by the tonnage of ships using it during 1927-28, when also the trade of the port aggregated 251 crores of rupees in value. The main industry on which the port and, indeed, the whole city of Bombay rely for their prosperity is that of the cotton mills. There are to-day about 74,000 looms and 3,468,000 spindles in Bombay Island.

If Bombay is proud of its port it is equally proud of two other institutions which have a long and honourable history—its University and its Municipality. One of the three oldest universities in India, the Bombay University, has played a conspicuous part in the educational history of the country. Similarly, the Municipality has been one of the pioneers in the development of local self-government in India; it has done its work with efficiency; and it has helped to promote that feeling of good citizenship and of good fellowship which, except at rare intervals, has long distinguished Bombay. It is a city in which almost every race in the East is represented, and in that strange diversity of creed and language, of tradition and ideals, there has, as a rule, been marked concord. *Ecce quam bonum*, and in a city, too, which, excluding suburbs, has a population of 1,175,914. Nor can one conclude even the briefest survey of Bombay without remarking that it is a cheerful giver. For philanthropic and charitable effort it has a record that any city in the world may well envy.

CALCUTTA

THE JUTE TRADE OF BENGAL

THE VICTORIA MEMORIAL

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

Standing on a huge cake of Ganges mud with no certain foundation, raised but a few feet above the level of the Hooghly, one of the greater mouths of the Ganges, Calcutta is a triumph of British perseverance and grit. Perhaps no other people would have chosen this particular site, where a few scattered villages maintained precarious life in the jungle, for the creation of one of the big cities of the Empire. The original lure was the river, a broad outlet to the sea, with its chances of trade in the richest province of India. Job Charnock having made his choice, there the British settled and there they have evolved the most characteristically Western of all Eastern cities—a city solid in its architecture, nobly planned, with outward evidence of its wealth; a great centre of trade and commerce, and not less a centre of culture.

Panegyrists have described Calcutta as "the London of the East," the "second city of the Empire," "a city of palaces." There is some truth and some exaggeration in all these phrases. Including Howrah, the industrial area on the other bank of the river, Calcutta has a population of 1,300,000 souls. So far as European inhabitants are concerned it is the first city in India. For long the capital and the cold-weather seat of the Viceroy, it retains the amenities of a capital city, and the residential quarter of the Europeans and richer Indians speaks of a time when questions of space were less important than now.

THE MAIDAN

The "palaces" of Chowringhee have mostly disappeared, their sites covered by commercial buildings, by clubs, or by the great blocks of flats which are springing up rapidly in days when the cost of living no longer permits the keeping of an army of servants; but the setting of this principal glory of Calcutta along the edge of the Maidan—most wonderful of open spaces—is still a thing of beauty. Calcutta is like London in that it is a great port, and that in these days the increasing number of its docks tends to carry trade farther down the river and away from the centre of the city. Though no longer the capital of India it is the capital of Bengal, the seat of a Governor, the possessor of a great university, of the Imperial Museum and the Imperial Library, and, perhaps not least, of the Victoria Memorial, the most ambitious addition to the architecture of India made in the present century.

The eminence of Calcutta in commerce derives from several causes. Through its port passes the external trade of an area with a population of 100,000,000, and agriculturally the richest area in India. Bengal has a monopoly of the jute trade. The great mills, dwarfing the largest conception of Lancashire, extend for 40 miles along the banks of the Hooghly and many of their tall chimneys are visible from the waterside. They give employment to 250,000 operatives, and Bengal grows all the jute that these handle and exports a large surplus of the raw material to America, Germany and Scotland. Tea in vast quantities from the gardens of Darjeeling and of Assam is yearly carried from Calcutta. In these days the coal of Bihar, the most productive mineral area of India, is shipped from Calcutta, and its trade in hides and skins is enormous. These are the principal exports, but there are few of the products of India and few classes of imports that are not handled in the docks or the wharves which line the river right to the centre of the city. All this trade is controlled by the Commissioners for the Port of Calcutta, whose revenue derived from dues was last year nearly £2,500,000 and will probably exceed that figure in the current financial year. Vessels entering the port totalled 8,000,000 gross tons in 1928-29, and, while the total imports of goods were nearly 4,000,000 tons, the exports were 7,000,000 tons.

THE NEW DOCK

Calcutta's trade has in volume already surpassed the pre-War totals, and at the end of last year the Viceroy, Lord Irwin, opened the new King George's Dock, through which ultimately a great part of the trade of the port must pass. At present there are in the docks and jetties berths for 45 vessels, with four dry docks, and river moorings for 62 ocean-going ships. The development of this new system has robbed the Hooghly of the picturesqueness it possessed when all but a narrow channel in front of Fort William was thronged with every type of ship that the East could show, but it has added vastly to efficiency and has placed Calcutta among the most practically equipped of the great ports of the world, with all modern machinery for the handling of cargo quickly and cheaply.

Lord Curzon's deep love for the city was shown in his creation of the Victoria Memorial, a marble palace about which architectural opinion may differ, but which remains a very splendid addition to the beauties of the town; he was also responsible for the creation of the Calcutta Improvement Trust, whose labours are having great results in the transformation of the older, more densely crowded areas of the city.

CITY IMPROVEMENTS

With capital expenditure of over £8,000,000—a sum that grows from year to year—the Improvement Trust has already accomplished much. Calcutta is expanding outwardly until its farther suburbs are seven miles from its centre, and in the centre itself great avenues have been cut through despicable streets and broken-down dwellings. Rehousing goes side by side with improvement, and in a few more years the scandal that moved Lord Curzon's indignation will have disappeared.

Private enterprise has done almost as much as the Improvement Trust to give a new aspect to Calcutta. In and around Clive-street—the Lombard-street of the East—nearly all the banks and great business houses have rebuilt their premises in styles which have borrowed largely from the architecture of the great commercial cities of the West. Their spirit of confident optimism is reflected in the European trading quarter of the town, where splendid shops rapidly spring up. It is the same in the residential areas. The European no longer lives in a sort of proud isolation. Rich Indians increasingly invade the European quarter and outdo the merchant princes in the splendour of their dwellings.

The city still feels hurt in its pride that it should have ceased to be the capital—it holds itself worthy of that distinction—but it is realised that if, under the new conditions, Calcutta had remained the capital it would have been as necessary to build a new city as it has been at Delhi. Nevertheless, in its new aspects Calcutta is to-day a city of which the Empire may be proud.

THE NORTH-WEST FRONTIER

GATEWAY OF INDIA

AIMS OF BRITISH POLICY

(By J. Coatman, C.I.E.)

There is great interest, and more than a little significance, in the fact that the last of the many roads which lead to India—the air road—enters the country in the north-west. For the air port, Karachi, lies at the southernmost end of the thousand-mile border between British India and that belt of tribal country, of varying depths and degrees of independence, which separates her from Afghanistan and Persia. A glance at the map will show that from the north and north-west of Kashmir, that is, from Chitral and Gilgit in Central Asia down to the Arabian Sea, all the north-west of British India is flanked by mountain ranges with the Indus running roughly parallel to them from the spot where it enters our territory at Kirpilian, in the Hazara district of the North-West Frontier Province, until it reaches the sea near Karachi.

But the mountains are pierced at intervals by the Malakand, the Khyber, and the Bolan passes, not to mention lesser routes like those leading into India by the Kurram and Tochi valleys, and the well-known Gomal pass in Southern Waziristan—which from times immemorial have neutralized the protective potentialities of the high mountains and proved themselves no better than open gateways for wave after wave of invaders. Even for solitary travellers from China in the far east the gate of entry into India was in the north-west, for impassable forest and swamp and intransigent rivers forbade entry from the side of Burma and Assam. And soon, after an interval very brief and transient in comparison with the great age of the old north-western route, those who visit India will forsake the steamer routes to Bombay and Calcutta and come again by the north-west, travelling into the interior of the country by the equally ancient and hardly less famous road which leads to Delhi.

ARYAN INVADERS

From the liners of the Imperial Airways Service to the Rig-Veda, almost the earliest and most archaic specimen of Aryan speech, is a far cry, but the earliest of India's invaders of whom we have any certain knowledge also came by the north-west, as we read in that ancient document. It may be that the strange people whose settlements in Sind and the Western Punjab are now being examined by Sir John Marshall and his assistants came to India from Mesopotamia through Seistan and Baluchistan, but we cannot say at present. Therefore we must regard those Aryan invaders of three thousand years ago as the pioneers of the route which we, their kinsmen from afar, are about to open again. Long after the movement of the Aryan settlers into India, but centuries before the recorded history of India begins, the kings of old Iran established their sovereignty—again by way of modern Afghanistan and the north-west—over the parts of India adjacent thereto, and, still later, Darius ruled over the lands afterwards conquered by Alexander. Fortunately Sir Aurel Stein has recently filled in great gaps in our knowledge of Alexander's itinerary and operations in Swat, and his latest book, "On Alexander's Track to the Indus," is so vivid and well informed a narrative as to give the reader an almost uncanny feeling that he himself took part during some previous existence in those long-gone and once-forgotten battles.

PAX BRITANNICA

The Malakand and its environs witnessed the march of the Greeks into the Punjab, and well into the Middle Ages of European history this pass remained a great high road between India and other parts of Asia. After Alexander's time the north-western passes from north to south of the great mountain barrier gave access to India to one horde of invaders after another—Scythians, White Huns, the Mohamedans of the first invasions from the 10th-century invasion of Sind onwards, the Moghuls, and, lastly, Nadir Shah in the mid-18th century. At the end of that century the British reached Delhi, and from that time onwards the *Pax Britannica* has kept the frontier inviolate.

The mountain range which forms the administrative border of British India—that is, the border between the regularly administered and settled districts of British India and the belt of tribal country referred to above—has not always been an administrative and political border. The great Persian "king of kings" ruled on both sides of it, and so did the Mauryan, the Kushan, and the Gupta rulers of the earlier dynasties of India. But the decay of Moghul power in the outskirts of its empire left Rangit Singh and the Mirs of Sind with boundaries roughly coincident with those of our present administrative border.

In view of the circumstances in which the frontier, as we took it over from Rangit Singh and the Mirs, had become defined, it is not surprising to find that it was an unscientific, haphazard affair, pregnant with innumerable problems, big and small, but most of them difficult. In some places the border divided tribes, both Pathan and Baluch, into two sections, the one governed and restrained by the British Administration of India, the other enjoying—or not enjoying as the case might be—the licence of trans-border freedom tempered by the occasional aggressions of neighbours and enemies.

TRANS-BORDER TRIBES

Naturally such an inchoate frontier was a source of much uneasiness to the severely practical minds of many of the early British administrators and soldiers whose work brought them into contact with it and its problems, and for years discussions concerning its ideal rectification provided much keen and, on the whole, harmless interest for strategists both lay and professional. The more ardent spirits, those who belonged to what was once known as the "Forward" school, would have preferred to see at any rate the tribal belt between India and Afghanistan, and possibly the Kandahar province of the latter, brought under British rule so as to give the Indian Empire something with a reasonable claim to the title of a scientific frontier. The exponents of the "Close-border" school would have nothing to do with such ambitions. They wanted nothing better than to keep the existing frontier safe against attack from tribesmen, Afghans, and Russians, and to leave the tribesmen between themselves and Afghanistan and Persia absolutely alone, thus giving them no cause for fear and no excuse for aggression.

The history of such a region as the North-West Frontier of India could not possibly be any other than turbulent, and since the forties of last century, when the British took over both Sind and the Punjab, the frontier has witnessed a long succession of campaigns, expeditions, and blockades of varying degrees of difficulty and importance directed against nearly all the trans-border tribes, sometimes against single tribes, sometimes against coalitions of several. But Baluchistan and the Baluch tribes, thanks to the work of a frontier officer of genius, the late Sir Robert Sandeman, have presented very little of a problem for the past half-century. Strongly impressed as he was by the administrative inconveniences and even the injustices arising out of the scission of certain of the tribes, he took advantage of the first favourable opportunity to go into the Baluch trans-border himself and arrange with the tribes and their chiefs for the introduction of more workmanlike arrangements for tribal administration and for the future relations between the tribes and the Indian Government. He made good behaviour, peace, and progress on the part of the tribes the conditions on which certain tangible material benefits would be conferred on them. He gave service in their own country to the tribesmen, and support to the chiefs in their troubles and difficulties.

HILLS OF UNREST

Naturally such an example was not lost on those responsible for the administration of the Northern half of the North-Western Frontier, and Lord Curzon's great settlement of Frontier policy after the upheaval of 1897 put as many of Sandeman's principles into operation as the different conditions of the Pathan tribes and country allowed. The unique conditions of the Great War with its aftermath, the Afghan War of 1919, broke down the Curzon system, particularly in the old storm-centre, Waziristan, and now a new and fruitful frontier policy is in operation—a policy of carrying civilization, by means of roads in Waziristan and a railway in the Khyber, to these long-vexed hills of unrest.

In 1894 the frontier between the trans-border country and Afghanistan and Persia was defined from far north to extreme south, and from time to time the administrative border between British India and tribal territory has been slightly rectified. The farther frontier is known as the Durand Line, from Sir Mortimer Durand, who carried through the negotiations with Afghanistan; and now the ultimate object of British policy on the North-West Frontier is to bring the hardy tribesmen on our side of the Durand Line to the same level of civilization as is to be found in India, to elevate them to the status of citizens, and to have the frontier for all time as the shield and buckler of India instead of her naked side. It is a worthy policy and must surely succeed.

KARACHI

SEAPORT AND AIRPORT

(By Sir M. de P. Webb, C.I.E., C.B.E.)

Though Nearchus is believed to have awaited the triumphant Alexander in the lagoon from which the modern harbour of Karachi has been carved, the locality was little known or developed until Russian designs upon India *via* Afghanistan led to the dispatch of defensive British troops to Karachi in 1834. With the coming of Sir Charles Napier and Sir Bartle Frere a few years later the importance of the place, not only as a military depôt but also as a commercial port for Sind and the Punjab, was quickly recognized. Under the advice of an eminent harbour authority, the late Mr. E. Walker, a design was adopted (in 1858-60) which forms the base of Karachi's main port developments of to-day. At the same time British enterprise inaugurated the "Scinde Railway," and by 1878 the Punjab could send its products by rail to the Sind port. The extension of this railway by Government to serve the vast tracts of waste lands rendered fertile by Government's great irrigation projects in the Punjab resulted in Karachi's becoming, by the end of last century, the chief wheat port in the British Empire. In recent years cotton has taken the place of wheat.

While these developments were being carried forward the city and cantonment of Karachi were being rapidly improved under the guidance of British officials. Between 1880 and 1884 potable water from the Malir River, 18 miles away, was brought by underground conduit to Karachi's reservoirs; while in 1895 the Shone hydro-pneumatic system of sewerage was introduced. Electricity for lighting and power purposes followed some years later. An ample supply of building stone from quarries close at hand has enabled buildings of a substantial character and imposing design to be erected for public and commercial offices and for private residences, so that, at the present day, Karachi presents the spectacle of an up-to-date city enjoying all the conveniences and amenities of a modern Western town; while its port facilities, and the ease, rapidity, and economy with which steamers of all types and sizes can be received, discharged, loaded, and refuelled (coal and oil), are second to those of no other port in the East.

Since the British first landed in Karachi in 1834, the population has multiplied 20 times (and is now approximately 220,000), while the value of the total export and import trade has increased nearly 500 times and is now about £58,400,000. With the Sutlej Valley and Lloyd Sukkur Barrage projects (which will water areas larger than two irrigated Egypts) in full yield, Karachi's trade will expand to a much larger extent.

THE AERODROMES

Geographical position and appropriate climatic and atmospheric conditions have long marked Karachi for development as an airport. The first aeroplane seen in India landed in Karachi on December 10, 1918. It was piloted by Captain (afterwards Sir) Ross Smith, and carried, among others, Major-General (now Air Chief Marshal Sir Geoffrey) Salmond. Since then two aerodromes—one military and one civil—have been constructed, together with a completely equipped air base and depôt with hangars, mooring tower, workshops, stores, factories, barracks, and a self-contained cantonment with a population of over 1,000 people—mostly members and employees of the Royal Air Force. The aeroplanes of almost every nation have landed at and flown from Karachi airport, which is on the main route to the East and just half-way to Australia. The Cardington-type mooring mast and the great airship "dock" (800ft. by 200ft. and 180ft. high, the largest building in Asia), now await the arrival of Major Scott with his R 101.

The establishment of the direct weekly air-mail service between London and Karachi has brought India within one week of England. When night flying is possible this period will no doubt be halved. In the meantime a local aero club is encouraging interest in flying, and several pilots, Indian as well as European, have been trained. Thus Karachi can now claim to be well equipped and thoroughly efficient as an airport as well as a seaport.

MADRAS

AN EXPANDING CITY

TRADE OF THE PROVINCE

(FROM OUR MADRAS CORRESPONDENT)

Madras resembles an old English provincial town, with its aloofness from the main currents of national life; yet Madras is perhaps the most politically important town in India. Her sons are among the leaders of political, social, professional, and scientific activities in India and are everywhere in high place in the Central Government, commerce, and journalism.

Most of the people of the Presidency depend on agriculture for their prosperity. When Francis Day chose Madraspatam as the site for a new trading settlement in 1639 he was attracted by its situation at the natural outlet from the fertile plains that lie behind it. Trade in the produce of the country was then his purpose: it is still the main preoccupation of the city. Of Day's original building little more than the site remains, for Fort St. George has passed through four phases of development, the first being Cogan and Day's castle; the second, the quadrangular bastioned enclosure of the White town, which converted the original castle into a citadel; the third, the development of the walled town into a fortress planned as a half-decagon; and the fourth, the entire reconstruction of the Fort as a half-octagon on Vauban's system with ample outworks.

OLD COMPANY DAYS

To-day the Fort presents outwardly an appearance little different from that of 1783, but its internal arrangements have undergone many changes. A new Council Chamber has been built and the Secretariat added, and many of the barrack buildings have been remodelled. Nevertheless the student will find many traces of the old Company days in the Fort. The kernel of the Secretariat is still, authorities affirm, the old Fort House built in 1694-5; the Officers' Mess once served as the Exchange and was built for that purpose about 1790. Near by is St. Mary's Church, the oldest structure in the Fort and the mother church of the Anglican Church in India. The foundation stone of this historic building was laid on Easter Monday, April 1, 1678; it was consecrated two and a half years later. Here Clive was married; here was buried Lord Pigot, who defended the Fort against Lally and afterwards was imprisoned by his own Council; here, too, lie the mortal remains of Sir Thomas Munro, the best loved of all Governors; of the Rev. Christian Frederick Schwartz, the Prussian missionary who loved India and helped England; and of Governor Nicholas Morse, great-great-grandson of Oliver Cromwell. Here, too, is the almsdish Elihu Yale presented to the church.

HARBOUR DEVELOPMENT

Outside the Fort, Madras has developed enormously. Yet even to-day the bulk of her growing export and import trade is done within the shadow of the Fort. Far from leaving the Fort, trade would seem to be returning to its old quarters beside and in front of it. The harbour is not large enough to cope with the traffic with which it is now called to deal. So the Port Trust has acquired 23 acres of land to the south of its present limits. This will bring the port in front of the High Court, and beneath the gaze of those sitting on the verandah of the Officers' Mess.

Madras is justly proud of its Marina, of the long drive that borders its coast for some three miles, and glories in the fact that it is unspoilt by big hotels, restaurants, and shops. The harbour has an area of 200 acres, affording shelter in all weathers, and the Port Trust has equipped it with the most up-to-date means for handling passenger and freight traffic. During the year ended March 31, 1929, the port handled 48.64 per cent. of the aggregate trade of the Presidency, the total value reaching Rs.5,202,07,000, while the port revenues amounted to Rs.49,55,974. The principal export is groundnuts, exports of which exceeded all previous records at 345,221 tons. Exports of raw hides and skins grew by 36.2 per cent.

Behind this growing harbour lies a developing Province and an expanding city. The great irrigation works now in process of construction at Metur will bring under wet cultivation some 301,000 acres in the Tanjore and Trichinopoly Districts; the Pykara Hydro Electric project will supply cheap current to an area developing in industrial importance; the two great railways serving Madras, the South Indian Railway and the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway, have planned and are carrying out great programmes of reconstruction and development. Everywhere there is progress and improvement. As a result Madras is increasing in importance commercially. Industrially she is still severely handicapped by the absence of coal. Her cotton mills are among the best and most prosperous in India.

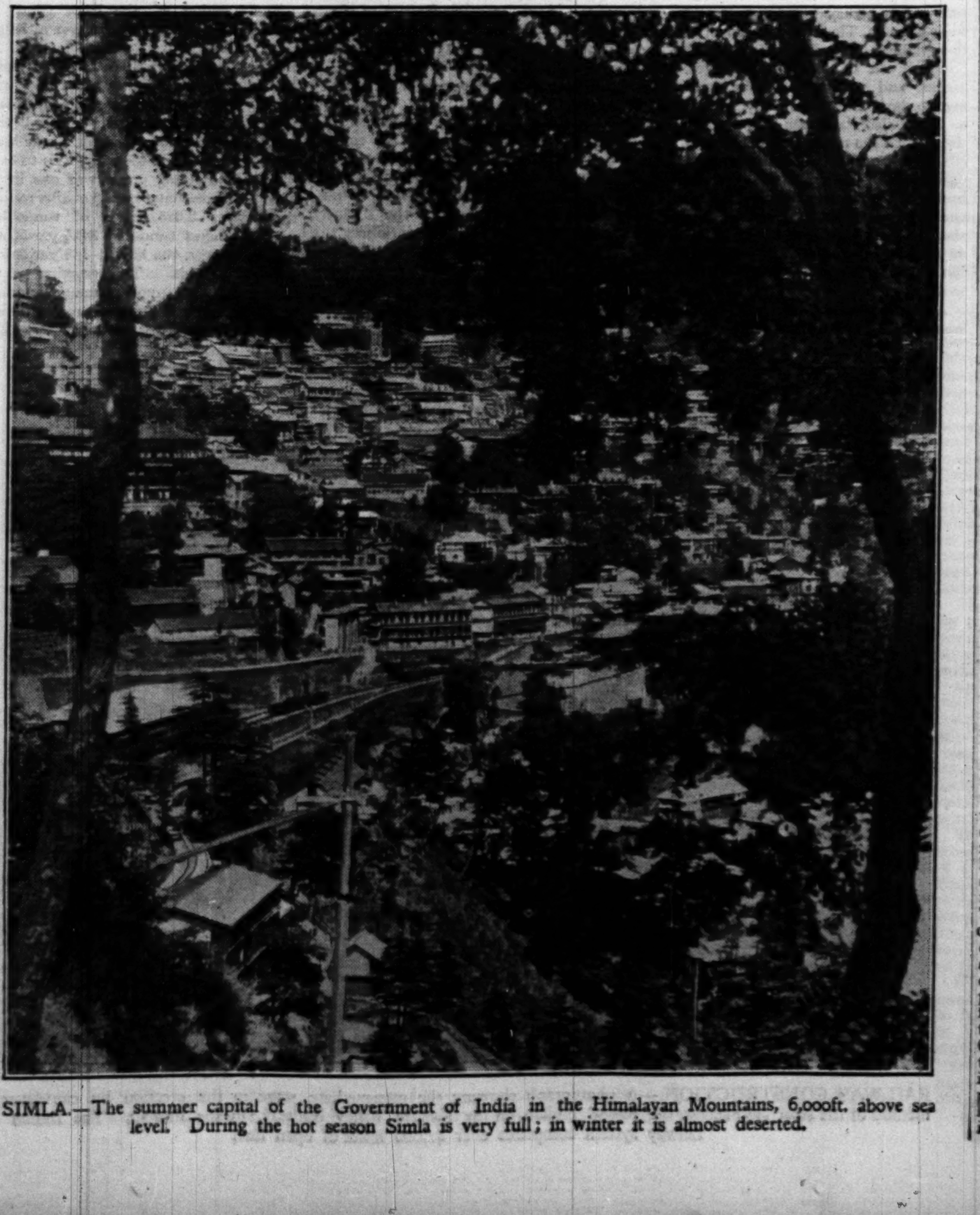
SPIRIT OF FESTIVAL

Madras is a microcosm of the Presidency. Here may be seen sturdy men and handsome women from Coorg, the gaily decorated gypsies from the Agencies; the bright, alert, and capable Malayalees; the placid and valuable cultivator from Tamil districts, and his taller if less placid fellow from the Andhra country. Pilgrims from the far north and distant Burma, journeying to the great shrines of Rameswaram and Srirangam or going to bathe in the sacred Cauvery, jostle one another in the streets. Madras University attracts students from all parts of South India.

The bazaars are a feast of colour. Here it is always warm; a disgruntled resident has described the climate as "three months hot and nine months hotter." And yet the people are, on the whole, cheerful. They love a tamasha and lose no opportunity to be present at one. Scarcely a night passes without some temple procession with its blaze of lights, the blare of trumpets, the whine of conches, the throbbing of drums, the thunder of rockets, and the shrill note of the flute. All these combine to produce noise, yet not unpleasing noise if one enters into the spirit of the festival. And such scenes are typical of the city's life.

To the visitor Madras offers a variety of occupation almost unrivalled in India; its wonderful beach affords rarely equalled opportunities for bathing; its surf challenges swimmers, and rarely in vain. On the Adyar river pleasant boating is obtainable; sailing may be enjoyed by those who like a small boat and the open sea; while golf, tennis, hunting, racing, and other sports are available in their season.

BOMBAY.—A view of the Municipal Offices and the Victoria terminus of the G.I.P. Railway. Once a small Portuguese settlement, Bombay is now one of the greatest industrial and shipping centres of Asia.



SIMLA.—The summer capital of the Government of India in the Himalayan Mountains, 6,000ft. above sea level. During the hot season Simla is very full; in winter it is almost deserted.

THE MOUNTAIN CAPITAL

WORK AND PLAY IN SIMLA

THE AWAKENING OF SPRING

(FROM OUR SIMLA CORRESPONDENT)

Simla! The word conjures up for people throughout the world the picture of a delightful spot in the Himalayan Mountains, whither the Government of India and other folk retire in the hot weather and spend life in a whirl of gaiety and enjoyment. Kipling's stories have done a good deal to encourage this idea. There was, perhaps, a good deal of truth in it 30 or 40 years ago, when public life enabled Government to have an easier time than it does now, and when the simpler needs of the day and the cheaper prices at which they could be satisfied made competition in the smartness of their rickshaw turn-outs one of the chief concerns of Simla Madam Sahebs, in the same sense as the smartness of her carriage and pair in Hyde Park delighted a lady in London. However that may have been, Simla always had its serious aspect, and even in its gaieties was less frivolous than some of its sisters.

> The presence of the Commander-in-Chief, or the Governor-General, and sometimes both (as was the case when I was at Simlah) imposes a restraint on the visitors to this sanitarium [wrote an English traveller in 1853]. The younger men are less disposed to run riot and incur the risk of having their leave cancelled and themselves sent down to the plains; a ball, therefore, at Simlah differs from a ball at Mussoorie.

In recent years the pressure of work upon those who go to Simla on duty has enormously increased as the improvement of communications has gradually abolished its isolation. Even the competition among ladies to be voted the owner of the smartest rickshaw has disappeared with the modern shortening of financial margins.

EXODUS TO THE HILLS

And Simla to-day is thus much as other official Governmental headquarters in India are, except that it is in the hills instead of in the Plains.

> I feel very far from the rest of the world, including India, and I doubt, if I had the fixing of the summer capital of Government, whether I should ever have brought it up here.

So wrote Lord Curzon when he first retired out of the summer heat to Simla just over 30 years ago. But Lord Curzon was ever a defender of Simla's reputation as a place of work, and in this respect he praised the great advantages which it offers.

> Undoubtedly in the clear and invigorating air, and in the comparative freedom from social and ceremonial toils, the Viceroy can undertake and push on work here which he could never do in the Plains.

When the temperature rises above a certain level in the Plains it induces a condition known as Punjab head, under which the brain loses efficiency. There was formerly much protest in Indian political circles against what was called the exodus to the hills, but the popular chamber of the Indian Legislature created under the Constitutional Reforms of 1919 has more than once formally debated the question, and its vote has always favoured the annual migration.

Simla, its houses "slipping off the hills and clinging like barnacles to hilltops," is in its appearance a constant source of entertainment to the visitor and the newcomer. Its population in the season numbers about 70,000. The better-class houses are built upon levelled niches cut into the hillside and are thus picturesquely distributed over the almost precipitous northern and southern slopes of the mountain ridge which the name Simla covers, and of its offshoots. Shaley slopes they are, and after the winter thaws and in the summer rains the houses and the paths which run among them demand endless revetting to keep them in position. The bulk of the population lives in the bazar, as the humbler Indian quarter is called, and there you may see a remarkably cosmopolitan crowd, with members drawn from the Aryan and Moghul peoples of Hindustan, from Dravidian southern India, from the primitive Hindu hill folk of the villages about Simla itself, from the hillmen of Kashmir, and from the Mongolian population of Tibet.

THE SEASON

The Government of India normally retire to Simla from Delhi about the end of March or early in April. They descend to the Plains again at the end of October or early in November. The exact dates of the migrations change from year to year according to current circumstances. The Punjab Government ordinarily move up from Lahore about a month later, the hot weather in Lahore being a shorter season than that at Delhi. Army Headquarters secretariat stays permanently in Simla.

Few more delightful experiences can be imagined when the Indian summer is warming up than one's first impressions of the awakening season in Simla. Leaving the thermometer with its mercury somewhere in three figures in the Plain, you find Simla radiant and smiling in the delicious spring garment of a temperate climate. With the snow but a few weeks melted, the deodars and hill pines welcome you with arms waving their new year's verdure. Wild flowers decorate the grassy slopes. Gorgeous crimson rhododendrons smile upon you from trees 30 and 40 feet high. The gardens are all fresh. The snow-capped mountain peaks and ridges of the Greater Himalayas shine inspiringly before you in a crystal clear atmosphere to the north. The high air, for Simla lies at over 6,000 feet, is delightfully bracing, and in the evenings you welcome a blazing fire upon your hearth.

SPORTS AND PASTIMES

The Viceroy commonly goes into retreat at Dehra Dun, under the Himalayan foothills, for a week or two while his household moves, and many people take a few days' respite for a tramp into Simla through the hills or from Simla out into the hills and back. A seductive holiday is a trip from Simla along the Hindustan-Tibet road into the interior high country in either spring or autumn, and the break from workaday life which it provides is the more welcome because the opportunities for outdoor recreation in Simla during the three months' heavy rains are restricted. Polo, races, lawn tennis, gymkhanas there are in the early and late stages of the summer. Cricket there is none. The golf course is 12 miles out. The rains stop outdoor amusements except occasional lawn tennis. Society staves off boredom and its dangers by dances, amateur theatricals, and other indoor recreations. There were some who prophesied that with the introduction of the first stages of provincial autonomy under the Montagu-Chelmsford reforms the Government of India would have so little to do that it would diminish and that incidentally Simla would become comparatively deserted. Actual experience has been in the reverse direction. Simla in season is more crowded than ever.

BURMA AND THE BURMANS

THE "IRISH OF THE EAST"

RELATIONS WITH INDIA

(By Sir Harcourt Butler, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.)

Burma is one of the fairest countries of the British Empire. Approaching Rangoon after two days' passage from Calcutta one enters a new world. Rangoon itself is cosmopolitan, only one-third of the population being Burman, but pagodas and monasteries, monks in the yellow robe, dignified men and dainty ladies in richly coloured silks proclaim the Silken East. A coastline of 1,000 miles, an archipelago of some thousand islands, an extended land frontier touching China, Indo-China, and Siam, long ranges of hills separated by great rivers and fertile valleys, a dry zone between two wet zones, vast rice plains in Lower Burma, glistening pagodas on hill-tops, wooden and bamboo homesteads on wooden piles, extensive and rich forests, oil-fields, precious stones and mineral wealth—these make up Burma. The rivers and creeks are still the main highways, but over 2,000 miles of railway are open and good metalled roads are being made. The people are generous, impulsive, artistic, mechanical, lovers of sport and racing, often passionate and vain, always sensitive as to personal honour, not yet given—perhaps because not yet driven—to sustained manual labour, but capable of great effort, full of humour and humanity. The "Irish of the East," they have won all hearts. In working timber and rice they yield to none. There are marked differences of race and language, and minorities require protection, but of the total population of 13,000,000 some 11,000,000 are Buddhists. They have none of the fierce religious animosities found in India, no caste system, no purdah system, no great social distinctions, no landed aristocracies except in the Shan States, where chieftains rule in ancient ways over simple folk.

THE MONKS

And whereas in India the people look to Government as an earthly providence, in Burma Government is viewed as an earthly nuisance to be kept at arms' length. The monks, estimated at 80,000, are generously supported by the people and have still great influence—every Burman has to wear the yellow robe for a short period, if only a few days. They are under no central ecclesiastical authority. Of late some have taken to politics and dream of the restoration of a Burman Kingdom and monkish supremacy. They number some thousands in Mandalay alone—the fascinating capital of the last Burman kings with its Royal palace, huge monasteries, and relics of a greatness that has passed away.

The province was annexed piecemeal after the three Burman wars, Arakan and Tenasserim in 1826, Rangoon and Lower Burma in 1852, Upper Burma in 1886. The pacification of Upper Burma was lengthy and troublesome. The forces of disorder are near the surface and violent crime is unduly prevalent, but peace has brought wonderful progress and prosperity. Modern Burma dates from the opening of the Suez Canal. Much land was then brought under cultivation to grow rice for export. The annual export now exceeds 3,000,000 tons. British firms, mainly Scotch, invested huge sums in opening up the province in other ways. Its present prosperity is principally due to the Irrawaddy Flotilla, the Bombay Burma Trading Corporation, the Arakan, the Burmah Oil, Steel Bros., Burma Corporation, British India Steamship, Macgregors, Bullochs, and other large companies which employ hundreds of thousands and pay salaries and wages running into millions a year, not to mention their large contributions to taxation and the support of social services. Chinese and Indians also came to settle. Over 350,000 Indian coolies come over every year to reap the rice crop and return with large savings.

BURMA FOR THE BURMANS

The standard of comfort and living is higher in Burma than in India. But economic pressure has begun. Indian and Chinese competition is felt, and the cry of "Burma for the Burmans!" has of late become insistent. This and the general feeling that Burma is not well treated by India in the matter of finance have led to a demand before the Statutory Commission for the separation of Burma from India.

The Burma Government has recently summed up the arguments for and against separation. The leading arguments for it are that Burmans differ radically from Indians; that they cannot have an effective voice in an Indian Legislature; that their interests have already been subordinated to those of India in such matters as the protective steel duties, the export of hides, the manufacture of salt, and that their disadvantages in this respect will increase as an Indian Legislature grows stronger; and, finally, that they would gain financially by separation. The leading arguments against it are that Burma is wedged between India and China, that it depends on India for defence, for labour, and for cheap credit—an important point for a country which requires loans for development. A north-east frontier question may again become obtrusive, as it did some 20 years ago when the Chinese occupied Lhassa.

SEPARATION PROBLEMS

Burma is the biggest province of the Indian Empire in area, but its population is rather less than that of the Central Provinces. Its higher education is behind that of India, but it is building and organizing a university on lines in advance of anything in India. The practical difficulties of separation are admittedly great. At the last Burma dinner Lord Reading emphasized the necessity of safeguarding defence, law and order, standards of British justice and administration and commercial interests. The financial aspect of separation is at present vague, as the claims of India are not known. How far Burma would gain financially by the change depends on the terms to be fixed and the cost to the province of transferring various services (with due regard to efficiency and public convenience), defence, railways, Customs, currency, posts, telegraphs, income-tax, &c., from central to provincial revenues. There is reason to think that Burma did not get anything like her fair share of the remission of provincial contributions, because that remission dealt with direct contributions only and Burma's main contribution to central revenues was indirect, amounting to over two crores of rupees a year in duties on rice and oil. The case for Burma is in the very capable hands of Sir Charles Innes and his advisers, and will surely receive sympathetic consideration from the Commission.

THE RAILWAYS OF INDIA

EFFICIENCY AND PROGRESS

A RAILWAY STAFF COLLEGE

(By T. GUTHRIE RUSSELL, Chief Commissioner of Railways)

India is a country of great distances. From Bombay, where the fast expresses steam away from the ship's side, to Peshawar, where the camel caravans swing out of sight into the north, is 1,450 miles. Should the traveller fare east he will have to go 1,223 miles before he comes to the Howrah Bridge, across the Hooghly, that is his gateway to Calcutta. Southward from Bombay to Madras, and so to Danushkodi (the nearest point to Ceylon), is a distance of about 1,200 miles.

It is to bridge gaps such as these that the railways have flung their network across the country. Seventy-seven years ago, on April 18, 1853, a modest line of 21 miles was pushed north-east from Bombay as far as Thana. To-day there are more than 41,500 miles of railway lines in India. No longer do they act merely as feeders to the great ports, taking the produce of India to the sea and returning laden with manufactures from the outside world. Following tradition, taking the historic route through the Khyber Pass, they strike to the borders of Afghanistan; the Nushki extension is a distant link with far-off Persia.

PASSENGERS AND GOODS

Last year the railways carried more than 620,000,000 passengers and 85,000,000 tons of goods. It would be easy to quote statistics by the column to explain this bald statement in detail and to show the striking increase on the totals of former years. But if an answer is to be found for the question, "What have the railways done for India?" it is desirable to look at some of the more human aspects of their development.

The efficiency of the railways as carriers, both of the people and of their goods, is shown by the figures for the year. But the railways of India do far more than act as carriers from city to city and from coast to coast. They have acted as a valuable civilizing influence. As in so many other parts of the British Empire, railway lines that originally were thrust into wild and distant places as lines of communication to ensure their peace and safety have long since become recognized trade routes. In what was originally an essentially agricultural country the railways have stimulated the producer by widening his markets and bringing him within a day's journey of centres that formerly were half a world away. They have broadened the vision of the Indian people by enabling them to visit the seaports—points of contact with the outer world—and distant parts of India that (as folk at home so often forget) are almost as foreign to them as countries oversea. They have made it possible for devout worshippers to undertake their religious pilgrimages in safety and comfort, and in as many days as it once took months. To some extent, at least, it is helping to bridge that formidable gulf between caste and caste which cleaves the country; religious differences are apt to be forgotten for the moment in the intimacies of a crowded railway compartment or the cooperation of the workshop bench.

RAILWAY EXTENSION

In one notable field the railways have done enormous service. The several great schemes of irrigation which have turned barren wastes into fertile fields were primarily intended as a first line of defence against the ravages of famine. Without means of transport the new crops would have been as useless in this defence as a new army that had no means of leaving its base camps. The Commission that reported on the disastrous famine of 1878 urged the rapid extension of railways, and for the 30 years before the War an average of 807 miles of new line were opened yearly. The War checked progress, but recent years have seen even speedier development, and no fewer than 1,282 miles were built in the financial year 1928-29. Everywhere as the irrigation channels have been built, so the rails have followed.

Such are a few of the many services that the railways have given to India. Some of them, no doubt, may be indirect, and neither their extent nor their value may be reduced to the symmetrical columns of an annual report. There is, however, a part played by the railways in the life of India that it is possible to appraise at its true value and to explain by facts and figures. This lies in their important function as employers of labour themselves, and as one of the determining factors in the employment of labour elsewhere.

SKILLED LABOUR

It is estimated that there are about 807,800 persons directly employed by the various railway systems in India. Of these 788,500 are Indians. So from a numerical point alone the railways, as one of the largest employers in the country, are a great factor in the industrial life of the country. But a question like this cannot be judged merely by weight of numbers. The character of work on the railways is such as to make it a considerable educative force in the ever-present problem of creating and maintaining a supply of skilled labour. It finds expression in the workshop, on the footplate, in the signal-box and in the telegraph room.

Few railways in the world can point to so advanced a stage in the education of a skilled staff as will be found in the Railway Staff College which is shortly to be opened at Dehra Dun. Here junior and senior officers will attend courses of instruction in transport work and commercial services, while probationary officers will receive theoretical training alternatively with practical work on railways. The college stands in 155 acres of its own grounds. It includes, in addition to the necessary class-rooms and hostels, a "transportation hall" in which will be a model railway of 2½-in. gauge with 13 stations and 19 signal-boxes to be used for demonstration. There will also be a locomotive model room and a railway museum. The system of staff training is to be extended to lower grades, and area schools are to be established for elementary and refresher courses. The fighting Services throughout the Empire have long had their superior staff colleges, but India has led the way in applying the system to railway officials.

The railways are particularly solicitous of their employees' welfare, and the provision of suitable quarters, medical stores, education for their children, and healthy recreation for their spare hours is an important matter in regard to which the men themselves are consulted.

It would be impossible to estimate the hundreds and thousands of men, women, and children who find work all over India in industries which find an outlet for their productions on the railways. There are men employed in the Tata steel works, men hewing teak in the Central Provinces, Tavoy wood in Burma or Pyinma in the far Andamans, that the rolling-stock of the railways may be kept rolling, as far as possible, with the aid of Indian labour and Indian materials. To these must be added a score of minor occupations—employment in the fields producing foodstuffs, employment at the bookstalls selling papers, employment on road transport taking passengers and goods to the railhead—the list, if continued, would be a long one.

The railways of India are divided into three classes:—

Class I.—Railways with gross earnings of Rs.50 lakhs a year.

Class II.—Railways with gross earnings of less than Rs.50 lakhs, but exceeding Rs.10 lakhs.

Class III.—Railways with gross earnings of Rs.10 lakhs and under.

There are 14 railways in the first class, and the second and third classes number about 40 among them.

THE RAILWAY BOARD

To exercise control over so vast and so intricate a system it is obvious that some central authority is necessary and this is found in the Railway Board. Space does not permit of a detailed history of its transitional stages—the establishment of a State Railway Directorate in 1874; the successors that followed it in various shapes and with various powers; the creation of the first Railway Board in 1905, and so on down to the Acworth Committee of 1921, and the reforms of even more recent years. As at present constituted, the board consists of a Chief Commissioner of Railways, a Financial Commissioner, and three members, together with a secretary, directors of departments, deputy-directors, and other necessary officers. In brief, the function of the Chief Commissioner and his colleagues, working as a board, may be summarized as follows:—

(*a*) They are the directly controlling authority of the State-worked systems, aggregating 18,499 miles;

(*b*) They represent the predominant owning partner in other systems aggregating 10,952 miles;

(*c*) They are the guarantors of many of the smaller companies;

(*d*) They constitute the statutory authority over all railways in India.

That the present system of co-ordination is satisfactory seems to be indicated by the fact that the railways contributed £4,750,000 to general revenue during 1927-28 and nearly £4,000,000 in 1928-29, after paying £3,500,000 and £1,250,000 respectively during these two years into the railway reserve fund.

There is, however, another standard than that of pounds, shillings, and pence. That is to be found in the growing efficiency of the railways, the increasing spirit of cooperation rather than of rivalry all round, and, above all, in the fixed determination of railwaymen to render loyal service to India and to measure the progress of the railways in the progress of the country itself.

MODERN WORKSHOP PRACTICE

STANDARDIZATION OF ROLLING STOCK

(By J. M. D. WRENCH, Chief Mechanical Engineer, Great Indian Peninsula Railway)

At the close of the Great War, India, like almost every other country, was faced with the problem of rehabilitating her railways. During the War everything had been subordinated to the needs of the Empire. Not only had long tracts of railway been dismantled in order to supply permanent way for the requirements of the Army in Mesopotamia, but large quantities of rolling stock had also been requisitioned for the same theatre of war, and railway workshops were utilized for the manufacture of munitions of war. The result was that the stock which was left in India was overworked, repairs had to be neglected, and India found herself with rolling stock which was not only seriously depleted but was also in bad condition. Worse still, she was left with a tired staff—a staff which had worked at high pressure during the whole period of the War with practically no leave or rest. It must also be remembered that so far as India was concerned the War did not end till long after the 1919 trouble in Mesopotamia, and on the Frontier continued for nearly two years after the official end of the War.

It was, therefore, not till well on in 1922 that the railways of India were in a position to make a beginning on the immense task of putting their house in order. The problem before them was a big one. The existing workshops were not in a position to overtake the arrears of repairs or the large building programme which was essential if the railways were to meet the needs of trade and the travelling public. Certain of the railway shops were reorganized and put on a sound footing immediately after the War by the introduction of up-to-date labour-saving machinery, the bringing out of experts on workshop practice from home, and the starting of costing branches in the shops. But for the reforms in workshop practice which have revolutionized the mechanical engineering side of Indian railways the main credit must be given to the workshop committee appointed by the Government of India and presided over by Sir Vincent Raven, late chief mechanical engineer of the North-Eastern Railway. New carriage and wagon and locomotive repair shops have been opened at Golden Rock on the South Indian Railway; new carriage and wagon and locomotive shops are shortly to be opened at Perambur on the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway; and new locomotive shops have just been completed at Dohad on the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway.

A GO-AHEAD POLICY

In addition to these improvements the Government have under consideration the building of new shops at Jhansi on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway; and the complete remodelling of the Jamalpur locomotive shops on the East Indian Railway, and the existing workshops have been completely reorganized and brought up to date both on the production side and in their costing methods. Many small and uneconomical workshops have been closed, enabling all work to be concentrated at one or two places on each railway.

The cost has been heavy, amounting to millions of pounds, but a go-ahead policy has been amply justified. Repairs to rolling stock have been brought up to date, the output of the shops has been doubled and trebled, and the cost of a unit repair reduced in most cases by at least a half. The speeding up of repairs has enabled the railways to get a better "duty" out of their locomotives, carriages, and wagons—"engine miles per engine day" have been largely increased, as have also "net ton miles per wagon day," with the result that it has been possible to delay the purchase of very large quantities of rolling stock. The savings under this head have more than paid for the cost of the reorganization of the workshops. India can now claim that so far as railway workshops are concerned she has little to learn from the rest of the world.

Another problem to which attention was directed immediately after the War was that of standardization—the dream, and at the same time the bugbear, of all railwaymen. Attempts had been made from time to time by different railway administrations to adopt some form of standardization, but little effort had been made to co-ordinate the practice of the different railways—*e.g.*, all the major railways adopted a 4-6-0 type locomotive as their standard for heavy passenger work, certain railways adopted the British Engineering Standards Association design, others with different consulting engineers a similar type but with different motion and different fittings. The result was that though standardization to the non-technical eye appeared to have been achieved, it was actually as far off as ever.

TYPES OF LOCOMOTIVES

It was therefore decided that railways should not be allowed to build locomotives and other rolling stock to their own designs, and a committee of Indian railway officials was appointed by the Government of India to go into the whole question. This committee has designed seven different types of locomotives for the broad gauge and the same number of types for the metre gauge. Locomotives of practically all these types are now on the lines, and although there have been minor troubles it can safely be said that all the types have been successful or can be made a success with minor alterations. The new standard locomotives, of course, vary considerably as to type and power. On the broad gauge there are the huge goods locomotive with an axle load of 22½ tons and a tractive effort of 48,000lb., and passenger locomotives for main and branch line traffic, and at the other end of the scale a small locomotive designed to haul two or three coaches but capable of travelling at a high speed. This locomotive is designed for the express purpose of providing fast and frequent services at a minimum operating cost, to compete with motor traffic on the roads. There are already signs that where such services have been introduced the railways can hold their own with their road competitors. The metre gauge has its types similar to those of the broad gauge, but it is not possible within the scope of this article to go into details.

COACHES AND WAGONS

The Standardization Committee has not confined its energies to locomotive design only; coaching underframes of all types, both broad and metre, have been standardized. Designs have been got out for goods wagons for all classes of traffic on both gauges, from the ordinary general service wagon to huge 6-wheel bogie wagons with 22½-ton axle loads. A large number of these wagons are already in service. An interesting feature of these wagons is that they have all been designed so as to be convertible to the use of automatic couplings when the Government of India decide to introduce this form of coupling.

So convinced are the Government of India that standardization is the correct policy to follow, and that the economies to be secured are of the greatest importance, that they propose to set up a permanent department under the Railway Board with the object of maintaining the standards already in force and introducing others as the need arises. This department will not confine itself to rolling stock standards, but proposes to undertake the standardization of all engineering details, including permanent way, girders, &c.

CALCUTTA.—The General Post Office at Calcutta, which disputes with Bombay the title of the "second city of the Empire." The capital of Bengal, Calcutta and suburbs have a population of over 1,300,000.

THE VISHRANT GHAT at Muttra, on the Jumna, one of the famous places along the holy rivers where the pulse of Hindu worship is to be felt at its strongest.

BUILDING THE RAILWAYS

ENGINEERING PROBLEMS

BRIDGES, VIADUCTS, AND TUNNELS

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT)

India is a land of large rivers, high mountains in the north, and long ranges of hills near the sea coast, and the construction of railways has necessitated the carrying out of many important engineering works. The first important work taken in hand was the carrying of the railway from Bombay to Calcutta and Delhi, and to Madras across the Ghats, the low range of hills which enclose Bombay on the north-east and south-east. The first section of the railway from Bombay to Thana was opened in 1853. Preliminary investigations for crossing the Ghats were made in 1847, but owing to the difficulty of the country, the necessity for a careful investigation of the engineering problems to be solved and the high cost, the contract for the Bhor Ghat on the south-east was not let until the autumn of 1855, and that for the Thal Ghat on the north-east until 1857.

The crossing of the Bhor Ghat involved taking the railway over a height of 2,027ft. above sea level and an actual climb of 1,831ft. in 13¼ miles. The hills were precipitous, covered with thick jungle, lacking water and means of approach, and composed of hard trap rock. An enormous mass of heavy work was entailed which took 7½ years to complete. The ruling grade was one in 37, with a sharpest curve of 15 chains radius; there were 3,985 yards of tunnelling, with a longest tunnel of 341½ yards, and eight viaducts, the largest 168 yards long and 139ft. high. The crossing of the Thal Ghat also involved many engineering problems and work of greater dimensions, such as two tunnels 490 yards long and one viaduct 250 yards long and 200ft. high, but less in magnitude than the crossing of the Bhor Ghat.

THE HIMALAYAS

In the construction of the various mountain railways many problems also had to be solved. The Darjeeling-Himalayan Railway, 2ft. gauge, is 51 miles long and rises to a maximum height of 7,000ft. in the first 47¼ miles. The steepest grade is one in 22½ uncompensated, with short lengths of one in 20, and the sharpest curve is 60ft. radius. There are five loops and four reversing stations on this line, which runs through country unsurpassable in its beauty of scenery and with magnificent views of some of the highest peaks in the Himalayas, including Mount Everest. Darjeeling is the summer headquarters of the Bengal Government. The Nilgiri Railway, 3ft. 3⅜in. gauge, is about 29 miles long, of which the last 12 miles is a rack railway. It runs up to a superb natural plateau of some 900 square miles standing about 7,500ft. above sea level, where is situated Ootacamund, the summer headquarters of the Madras Government. The steepest grade on the adhesion section is one in 25, and on the rack section one in 12½, and the total rise is about 4,550ft. The Kalka-Simla Railway, 2ft. 6in. gauge, is about 60 miles long and connects the plains of Upper India with Simla, the summer headquarters of the Government of India. Simla is situated among the hills of the lower Himalayas at an average height of 7,220ft. The steepest gradient is one in 33 uncompensated, and there are 103 tunnels on this line, the length of the longest being 3,752 feet. From Simla starts the well-known Hindustan-Tibet road.

THE KHYBER PASS

Railways on the broad or 5ft. 6in. gauge have also been built in the foothills of the Himalayas, involving the use of steep grades and heavy work. The best known line is probably the Khyber Railway, through the famous Khyber Pass, which was opened for public traffic on November 2, 1925. The total length is about 28 miles and the line is situated entirely outside the administrative border of British India in the strip of tribal territory which separates it from Afghanistan. The steepest gradient is 1 in 25 and the line has been built to the 5ft. 6in. gauge. The hills are bare and rocky and much heavy tunnelling was required, as over 10 per cent. of the whole line consists of tunnels and over 50 per cent. is on a curve.

Another railway which necessitated the overcoming of many engineering difficulties was the Bolan and Sind-Pishin sections between Sibi and Quetta. The steepest grade on the Bolan section is 1 in 25, built to the 5ft. 6in. gauge. On the Sind-Pishin section the railway has been carried for a short length in a tunnel along the side of a rocky hill, and after emerging crosses by a bridge over the well-known Chapper Rift.

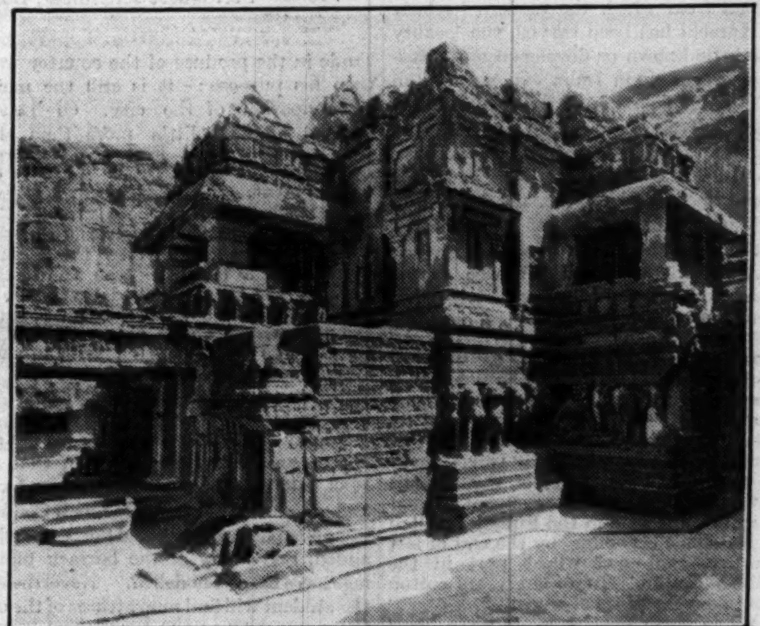
Bridging is an art in which Indian engineers have had considerable experience, and many fine bridges and viaducts have been built to carry the railway across the rivers. The longest bridge is probably the Upper Sone Bridge, with a total length of 10,052ft. and including 93 spans of 100ft. It is on the Grand Chord of the East Indian Railway. The Godavri Bridge on the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway, 5ft. 6in. gauge, has a total length of 9,000ft., and includes 56 spans of 150ft. The Mahanadi Bridge, Bengal-Nagpur Railway, 5ft. 6in. gauge, has a total length of 6,912ft. and includes 64 spans of 100ft. The Hardinge Bridge, Eastern Bengal Railway, 5ft. 6in. gauge, carries a double line over the River Ganges, and has a total length of 5,894ft. It includes 15 spans of 345ft. and the 16 main piers are carried on wells sunk by open dredging to a depth of 150ft. to 160ft. below lowest water level. These are believed to be the deepest foundations of their kind in the world. The Lansdowne Bridge, North Western Railway, 5ft. 6in. gauge, carries a single line over the River Indus at Sukkur. It is a cantilever bridge, consisting of two cantilevers each of 310ft. span and a central suspended span of 200ft.

The Gokteik Viaduct on the Burma Railway, 3ft. 3⅜in. gauge, has a total length of 2,260ft. The viaduct is erected on steel trestles and the height of the highest trestle is 320ft. The Pamban Viaduct on the South Indian Railway, 3ft. 3⅜in. gauge, has a total length of 6,739ft. and consists of 144 spans of 40ft., one of 38ft., and one of 200ft., the latter being a Scherzer rolling lift span.

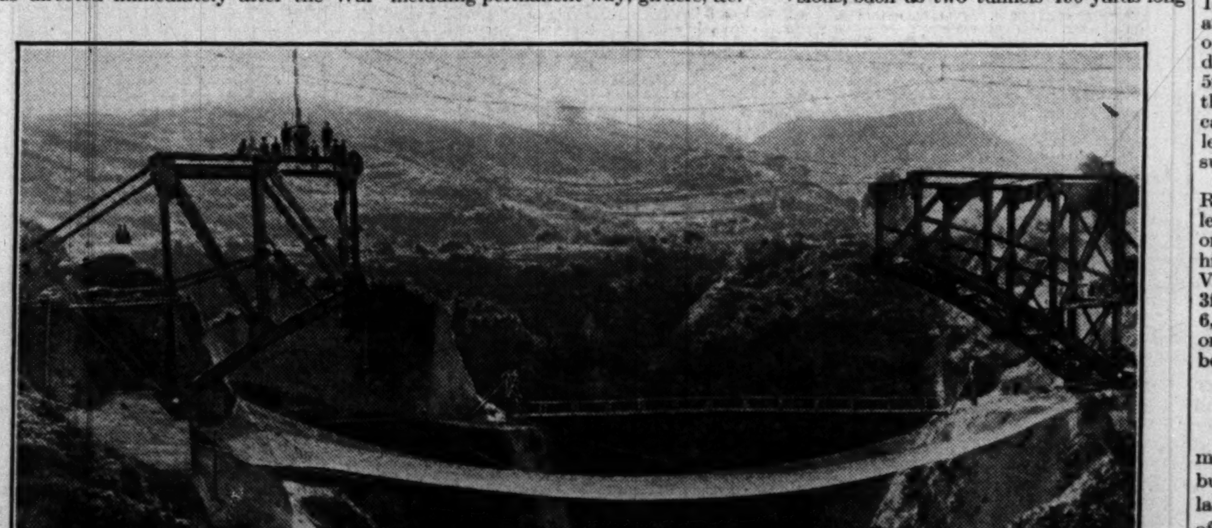
THE LONGEST TUNNEL

The building of tunnels is also one of the most important duties of an engineer; but as India in its centre consists of one large plain, the necessity for the building of tunnels does not arise as frequently as in some countries. Many tunnels have, however, had to be built when crossing ranges of hills near the coast and among the foothills of the Himalayas in the north. The longest tunnel is the Khojak Tunnel, 12,870ft. long, on the North Western Railway between Quetta and Chaman, which is situated on the frontier of Baluchistan and Afghanistan.

Engineers in India have also been called upon to design and build many of the works essential in the running of a railway, such as large workshops, head offices for the various larger railway administrations, stations, &c. Two very pleasing examples of these constructions will be seen by the visitor when he lands in Bombay, in the Victoria Terminus Station of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway and the administrative head offices of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway.



THE KAILASA TEMPLE, in the famous Ellora Caves, Hyderabad State. The temple is shaped and carved wholly out of the rock. It forms one of the finest remains of antiquity in India.



RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION.—A photograph showing the intermediate stage in the erection by cantilever method of the steel arch across the Raond Nullah on the Kangra Valley Railway, in the Punjab. The Indian railway system comprises over 41,000 miles of open line.

AN INDIAN TOUR

GLAMOUR OF THE EAST

RAILWAY FACILITIES

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT)

India calls to every one in whom the spirit of romance is not dead. It is one of the oldest communities in the world, yet in a sense one of the newest. The romance of Asiatic history with its saints and sages and its warrior kings and invading armies—the drums and trampings of a thousand conquests—is revealed at many points; at many others may be read the later romance of England in the East. Life surges past in a picturesque procession. The traveller will hear a medley of strange sounds, the tinkle of the temple bells, the throb of the drum, the chant of the muezzin announcing that God is almighty and Mohamed is his Prophet, the song of a nightingale, the cry of the wild beast in the jungle. The East has a glamour of its own, and perhaps it is found at its best away from cities in scenes and places as yet scarcely touched by modern progress and Western influence, where life is still of arcadian simplicity and wholly Oriental. Or it may be found again among the many wondrous buildings designed by master architects of bygone days where echoes from the vanished centuries ring in the air like distant music.

VARIED INTEREST

India offers something of interest and value for every one—for the statesman, a nation in the making, throwing itself with avidity into the latest ideas but yet bound by ancient practices which are of far more importance to many than life itself—for the archæologist, the unfolding of the life and customs of nations long dead in the old cities that are being excavated, such as Taxilla, where Alexander the Great probably rested during his invasion of India—for the sportsman, such sport as few countries can offer: the tiger in the forest, the great mahseer in many rivers, the wily snipe on the jheel, the strong-winged duck, the jinking pig and many another kind—for the tourist, scenes and buildings unlike anything else in the world.

Time was of little value when many of the buildings which we now look at with wonder were built; and many an artist only lived that his handiwork might do honour to his God. The article on "The Monuments of India" on the next page shows what a wide choice lies before the tourist.

December, January, and February are the most pleasant months for a visit to India. The days are pleasantly cool and, except on the seaboard, the nights are cold. India, speaking broadly, has no winter except in the far north. It is a land of sunshine and colour. But the traveller coming before November or staying in the country beyond the month of March must expect to have the tropical sun asserting its sway unless he wends his way to fair Kashmir or to one of the hill stations of India, such as Simla, the summer capital of India, or Darjeeling the delightful.

LUCKNOW AND BENARES

Those who contemplate a visit to India often wish to know how long they should remain there. The answer is simple: as long as they possibly can, as none of the time will be wasted. Much can be seen in a month, and a fairly comprehensive tour made in six to eight weeks. Even a fortnight spent in India will, if they land in Bombay, enable them to do a short tour to include Agra and Delhi and back *via* Lucknow and Benares, or back *via* some of the delightful cities of Rajputana, such as Jaipur and Udaipur.

Lucknow is a city hallowed by memories of the Mutiny. All visitors go to the Residency and pay homage to the gallant band who held it against terrific odds until relieved by Sir Colin Campbell.

Benares, reputed to be the oldest city in India, and certainly one of the most holy for the Hindu, rests on the banks of the Ganges. As the visitor floats down the river in a boat he sees Aurangzeb's Mosque and the many picturesque temples and ghats, and the imagination recalls through the dim vistas of time the endless procession of devout people wending their way down the narrow lanes to the temples with fragrant garlands to hang round the necks of the gods or to wreathe in solemn devotion the emblem of Siva's divinity.

Jaipur is the capital of the State of Jaipur, in Rajputana. It is "the rose pink city" where every building is pink or mauve. Here the traveller realizes the India of his dreams and sees the life of an up-to-date Indian State.

Udaipur, "The City of Sunrise," owes its principal charm to its situation. It stands on the slope of a low ridge the summit of which is crowned by the Maharana's palace. To the north and west the houses extend to the bank of Pichola Lake. In the middle of the lake stand two island palaces, the Jag Mandir and the Jag Niwas, and the view across the lake, with the dark background of the wooded hills, is one of surpassing beauty. In the palace enclosure buildings of today mingle with the buildings of a distant past, and this diversity has a peculiar charm of its own. In the interior of the palace the visitor sees the magnificent East in the peacock mosaics of the Choti Chitra-Shali, the mirror of the Moti Mahal glistening like diamonds, the Chinese and Dutch tiles of Chini-ki-Chitra-Shali, and in the scarlet and gold liveries and brilliant turbans of the attendants.

MOUNT EVEREST

A month would enable the traveller to include Amritsar, with its Golden Temple; to get a glimpse at the famous Khyber Pass through which invading armies have for centuries entered India; to see Calcutta, the second city in the British Empire; and to visit Darjeeling and see the sun rise over Mount Everest from Tiger Hill. If he arranges to land at Colombo, and leave from Bombay or *vice versa*, he can include a trip through South India and see its famous temples and the oldest British settlements in India.

Indian railways have now a comprehensive organization to assist the visitor before he sails to plan out his itinerary, to work out his costs, and to help him during his trip in India. The officers in charge of the Indian Railways Information Bureaus at 57, Haymarket, London, S.W.1, and at 342, Madison-avenue, New York, will gladly supply any information required. The address of the Chief Publicity Officer in India is 26, Alipore-road, Delhi, where general information can be obtained. Pamphlets describing many of the interesting places worth visiting have been written and will be sent free on demand. Indian Railways publish monthly the *Indian State Railways Magazine*, which retells the story of some of the many places of interest in India, describes the flora of the country and the customs of its inhabitants, the many forms of sport which await the sojourner or the traveller, and gives short accounts of the industries and works for which India is famed.

THE MONUMENTS OF INDIA

TEMPLES, MOSQUES, AND PALACES

TOMBS OF THE PRINCES

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT)

Every one who thinks of travelling in India looks forward to a sight of the temples, mosques, tombs, and palaces in which much of her history is written; but though some of the best of these are to be found in the big cities, which are easily reached in a few weeks' cold-weather tour, there are many others lying off the beaten track to which a special pilgrimage is necessary.

The buried cities which excavators' spades are bringing to light in the Sind Valley have a special interest for the archaeologist and race-historian, and may be expected to illuminate some region of the darkness in which the antiquity of India's civilization is hidden. But of the standing monuments which primarily interest the tourist, none dates later than about 260 B.C., when the great King Asoka carved on rocks and pillars the main precepts of the Buddhist faith. Two of the Asoka pillars are to be seen at Delhi—one in the ruined palace of Feroz Shah, and one on the Ridge near Hindu Rao's house. A better pillar, which also bears later Gupta and Moghul inscriptions, rises in the Fort at Allahabad.

BUDDHIST STUPAS

The finest specimens of Buddhist building, however, are the topes (*stupas*) which mark some spot sacred to Buddha, or were meant to contain some relics of his, the rails which surrounded these and other holy places, the *chaityas* or churches, and the *viharas* or monasteries. Far the most impressive group that survives is that at Sanchi in the Bhopal State, on the railway between Bombay and Agra. Topes, rails, monasteries, and some later temples are nobly set on a hill commanding wide and beautiful views, and the visitor will indeed be dull of imagination who does not feel the sanctity and grandeur of a place that is almost comparable with the Acropolis. Less impressive than Sanchi, but not less interesting, is the tope at Sarnath, near Benares, which marks the beginning of Buddha's mission as teacher. The work of the Archæological Department, described by Mr. Hargreaves on this page, has made the purpose of the several buildings very clear, and an admirable little museum houses some famous pieces of Buddhist sculpture. Holier than either of these in Buddhist eyes is the temple at Buddh-Gaya, near by the bodhi-tree where Buddha attained enlightenment, a lofty pyramid-like building said to have been built by a Brahman in the days of religious tolerance about A.D. 500, before Buddhism was swept out of India by the Brahmanic revival. The later development of the characteristic Buddhist railing can be studied best at Amraoti and Bherhut, but the best specimens of *chaityas* are the rock-hewn caves of the Bombay Presidency, of which the most famous are those at Karli, Bedda, Nassik, Ajanta, and Ellora. Some of these in plan are curiously like an early Christian church, with nave, aisles, and apse. Karli is architecturally the finest, but the cave pictures of Ajanta have a nobility which the art of painting never again attained in India, and from them some of the best Indian artists of to-day draw inspiration.

JAIN AND HINDU

Buddhist architecture, as the rail conspicuously shows, was derived from building in timber. To the Jains belongs the credit for the introduction of the dome. It is characteristic of the Jains that they mass their temples together on hill-tops, as at Palitana in Gujarat, or Mount Abu in Rajputana, where the temple of Vimala Sah is one of the noblest examples of the style. There are notable groups also at Khajuraho in Central India, and at Deoghar in the Jhansi district. Later Jain work is to be seen at Sunagir, near Datia, but by this time the bulbous Moghul dome has mingled with the pyramidal spire of earlier days.

Fergusson lays it down that all that is intellectually great in India pertains to the Aryas, and all that is artistically great belongs to other races, either aboriginal, or earlier or later immigrants than those from the north. The great Hindu temples are to be found in the Dravidian country of the south in amazing numbers and variety. They are remarkable less for their beauty than for their cathedral-like size, and for a profusion of ornament which to many Western observers is unpleasing. Often they are enclosed within high walls with towering doorways in each face. The general impression is one of colossal labour and effort which somehow fails. A journey from Madras through Tiruvallur, Conjeevarum, Vellore, Polur, and Chilambaram to Tanjore and Srirangam, and thence on to Madura and Rameswaram on its island, enables all the finest examples to be seen, even at the risk of satiety.

Hindu temples in Northern India are generally smaller, simpler, and more scattered, except where they are multiplied to serve the pilgrims at a place of special sanctity. There are few pleasanter sights in the Northern plains than that of the flame-like spike of the *shivala* peeping over the village trees like some country church spire in England. But the pulse of Hindu worship at its strongest is to be felt at a few famous places along the holy rivers; notably at Hardwar (the gate of Hari), where the Ganges breaks into the plain through the outer hills; at Muttra, on the Jumna, where Rama sported with the milkmaids; and, above all, at most holy Benares, where, if he could, every Hindu would come to die.

THE KUTB MINAR

High above the crest of the Benares river-bank and on the site of an old Hindu temple soars the Mosque of Aurangzeb, a striking reminder that in later days a new race and a new religion had entered India. The main development of Muslim building in India can be observed at Delhi and Agra. Nearly 800 years ago Kutb-uddin proclaimed himself Emperor and built the Kutb Minar; "beyond comparison," says Sir Valentine Chirol, "the loftiest and noblest form in which the Musalman call to prayer has ever gone forth"; and with it the mosque known as the "Power of Islam," on the site of Hindu temples and constructed of materials torn from them. To this time belongs also the finely decorated tomb of Altamsh, Kutb's successor. The Alai Darwaza close by pertains to the next dynasty. A few miles south are the titanic ruins of Tuglakabad, and the soldierly tomb of Tughlak Shah, the outstanding figure of the 14th century. Closer to New Delhi rise the tombs of the Lodi kings, with their low strong domes and buttressed octagonal walls. Akin to these is the severe and massive Black Mosque in Delhi City. But meanwhile under Moghul governors who had assumed independence as the Sharqi kings, were built the Jama Masjid and the Atala Masjid at Jampur, splendid virile creations with massive propylons screening small domes or barrel vaults and with no minarets. At Mandu, too, in Central India, Hushang, the founder of the Ghori kings, built himself a capital, which till to-day is majestic in ruin; and at Gujarat Ahmad Shah and his successors have left notable monuments, only surpassed by those of Bijapur when Vijianayar, the last Hindu kingdom in the south, had fallen before the Muslim conqueror.

With the coming of the Moghuls the great age of Muslim building was reached. Baber certainly built, though no work of his has been identified. His son Humayun's tomb stands out prominently south of Delhi; and to the usurper Sher Shah is attributed a beautiful mosque in the fort of Purana Kila. Akbar has left us not merely the great forts of Agra, Delhi, and Allahabad, but the old palace in the Agra Fort and the immortal city of Fathpur Sikri, and his own stately tomb at Sikandra. Less known than these, but still worthy of a visit, is his hall of audience in the Allahabad Fort. Jahangir built himself a mosque and tomb in Lahore, as well as a tomb for his minister Itimad-uddaula in a garden by the Jumna at Agra.

A RELIC OF THE MUTINY.—The ruins of the famous Residency at Lucknow. A photograph taken soon after the reoccupation of Lucknow in 1858.

THE TAJ

But the greatest of builders was Shah Jahan, who has given us not only the unequalled Taj and the great mosques both at Delhi and Agra, but also the imperial palaces within the forts at both capitals, which, after suffering many evil things during a utilitarian usurpation, have been partly restored to their ancient beauty by the Archæological Department which India owes to Lord Curzon. Upon these world-famous creations there is here neither need nor space to dwell.

Nor is it possible to enumerate the tombs of the princes and nobles of the Moghul Court which are to be found throughout the country. Worthy examples are those in the Khusru Bagh, at Allahabad, or the tomb of Safdar Jang, at Delhi. The decay of Moghul building is best exemplified in Lucknow, where, with the possible exception of the great Imambara, the sheer size and long horizontal lines of which redeem its other weaknesses, there is hardly a palace, tomb, or mosque that escapes banality, at least of a later date than the little mosque on the Lachmantila hillock by the Goomtee, with slim white minarets rising against a blue sky and wind-sown vegetation sprouting from its dome.

HISTORIC PLACES OF THE MUTINY

FAIR CITIES OF TO-DAY

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT)

A variety of causes contributed to produce some highly combustible elements in the India of 1857—annexations by Lord Dalhousie, the fundamental difficulty of political development under the Company's rule, discontent among the sepoys and Indian officers, dangerous reductions of the British troops, the drafting of many of the best officers of the Indian army into civil employ, and years of anarchy and extravagance under the king's régime in Oudh, when the carrying of arms was universal and hordes of professional criminals and bullies were ever on the look out for chances of plunder.

In such conditions only a spark was needed to kindle the flame. After a few warnings in Bengal, the sepoys mutinied at Meerut on Sunday, May 10, 1857. The intelligence system was poor and the rising seems to have taken the staff by surprise. The mutineers broke open the jail, murdered any European they encountered, and dashed headlong to Delhi, only 44 miles away, there to place themselves under the dethroned Emperor. Meerut had a large force of British troops, and a commander of decision would have overwhelmed the insurgents at the outset. He did nothing but warn Delhi by telegram. The Mutiny spread like wildfire. From Delhi and Agra to Cawnpore the country was in chaos; nearly the whole of Rohilkhand and Oudh slipped from our control. It is round the three cities of Delhi, Cawnpore and Lucknow that the story of the Mutiny chiefly centres.

Fortunately men rose to the occasion who worthily sustained the great traditions of our race and showed in remarkable degree the highest qualities of leadership: John Nicholson, "the lion of the Punjab," at Delhi; Sir Henry Lawrence, Havelock, Outram (the Bayard of Oudh) and Inglis at Lucknow; Neill, Hodson, Baird Smith, Roberts, Kavanagh and many others too numerous to mention. Recalled from civil employ as Deputy Commissioner of the turbulent district of Bannu, John Nicholson took command of the Punjab movable column, whose operations effectively checked the mutiny spreading in that province. He reached Delhi about the middle of July to find a spineless general in command and no progress being made. "From the moment of his arrival he was the life and soul of the army," and thanks to his genius the city was captured in September, 1857. Nicholson "led the assault but fell in the hour of victory mortally wounded" at the early age of 34. He is perhaps the most striking figure of this time. He had to contend with enormous odds and the price of failure was the loss of the Punjab. His dominating personality, his courage and determination carried the day and saved India from a grave calamity.

DEFENCE OF LUCKNOW

But probably no achievement in British history stirs the blood of Englishmen more deeply than the defence of Lucknow. The marble tablet in the entrance hall at the Residency, eloquent in its reticence, thus sums up the siege.

> There does not stand recorded in the annals of history an achievement more truly heroic than the defence of the Residency of Lucknow. On June 30th, 1857, the day after the battle of Chinhat, the siege began.
>
> On the 2nd July Sir Henry Lawrence was mortally wounded by a shell which burst within the Residency building. The command then devolved on Brigadier Inglis, H.M.'s XXXII. Regiment.
>
> The force within the defences consisted of 130 officers British and native, 740 British and 150 civilian volunteers. There were 237 women, 260 children, 50 boys of La Martinere College, 27 non-combatant natives, being a total of 2,994 souls. From the 30th June to the 25th September, for 86 days, they were closely invested and subjected to a heavy artillery fire day and night on all sides and had to sustain several general attacks. On the 25th September, 1857, Generals Outram and Havelock with a large force endeavoured to release the garrison after having, with great loss, effected a junction with them. They were, however, unable to withdraw and the whole combined force was besieged for a period of 53 days until finally relieved by Sir Colin Campbell on the 17th November, 1857, A.D. There remained out of the original number, when relieved on the 25th September, a total of 979 souls, including sick and wounded, of which 577 were Europeans and 402 were natives.

This concise statement conceals a story of poignant suffering and grim resolve. The women and children, quartered in the vaults and cellars, suffered terribly from the sweltering heat of an Indian summer, from sickness and disease, from shortage of food and from daily anxiety. Enemy snipers were at places only a few yards from the outposts and kept up an incessant fire. Officers and men could get little rest, and by night had to repair defences, move guns, and bury the dead. But from the start there was no thought of surrender. The garrison was pervaded by the devout and fearless spirit of Sir Henry Lawrence, who had foreseen the storm and, as he lay dying, gave detailed instructions for the conduct of the siege. The simple inscription on his tomb in the Residency graveyard, "Here lies Henry Lawrence who tried to do his duty," gives the keynote to his noble character. Every day a fresh wreath is laid upon his grave as a tribute to the memory of an heroic Englishman.

HAVELOCK'S FORCE

Let us turn for a moment to the relieving force, whose hardships were as great, whose devotion was no less. Havelock had marched to Cawnpore to rescue Wheeler and his little garrison, besieged by the infamous Nana Saheb. Before Havelock could relieve them, they accepted a treacherous promise of a safe conduct to Allahabad by river. As they were embarking they were brutally shot down. The women and children who were not then killed were murdered later, shortly before Havelock arrived. After defeating Nana Saheb's forces he began his preparations for the advance on Lucknow to save it from the fate of Cawnpore. It was the worst time of year for such a campaign. The monsoon was at its height, rivers swollen, the country between Lucknow and Cawnpore, though only 50 miles distant, was infested with rebels, transport was difficult, disease took a heavy toll. But in spite of every difficulty, by August 24 the heavy guns of the relieving force were heard at Lucknow. Three times, however, Havelock had to fall back on Cawnpore, and it was not until a month later that he reached within striking distance after engaging the enemy on numerous occasions between Cawnpore, Unao, and Alambagh, once a country house built for a favourite wife of King Wajid Ali Shah, a few miles from the Residency, which he finally captured from the enemy on September 23. Thence he literally hacked his way through narrow streets in a densely populated area, the enemy in great strength, and, at last, on September 25, effected his entrance into the Residency to find the garrison in desperate straits. He was compelled to remain there to await reinforcements.

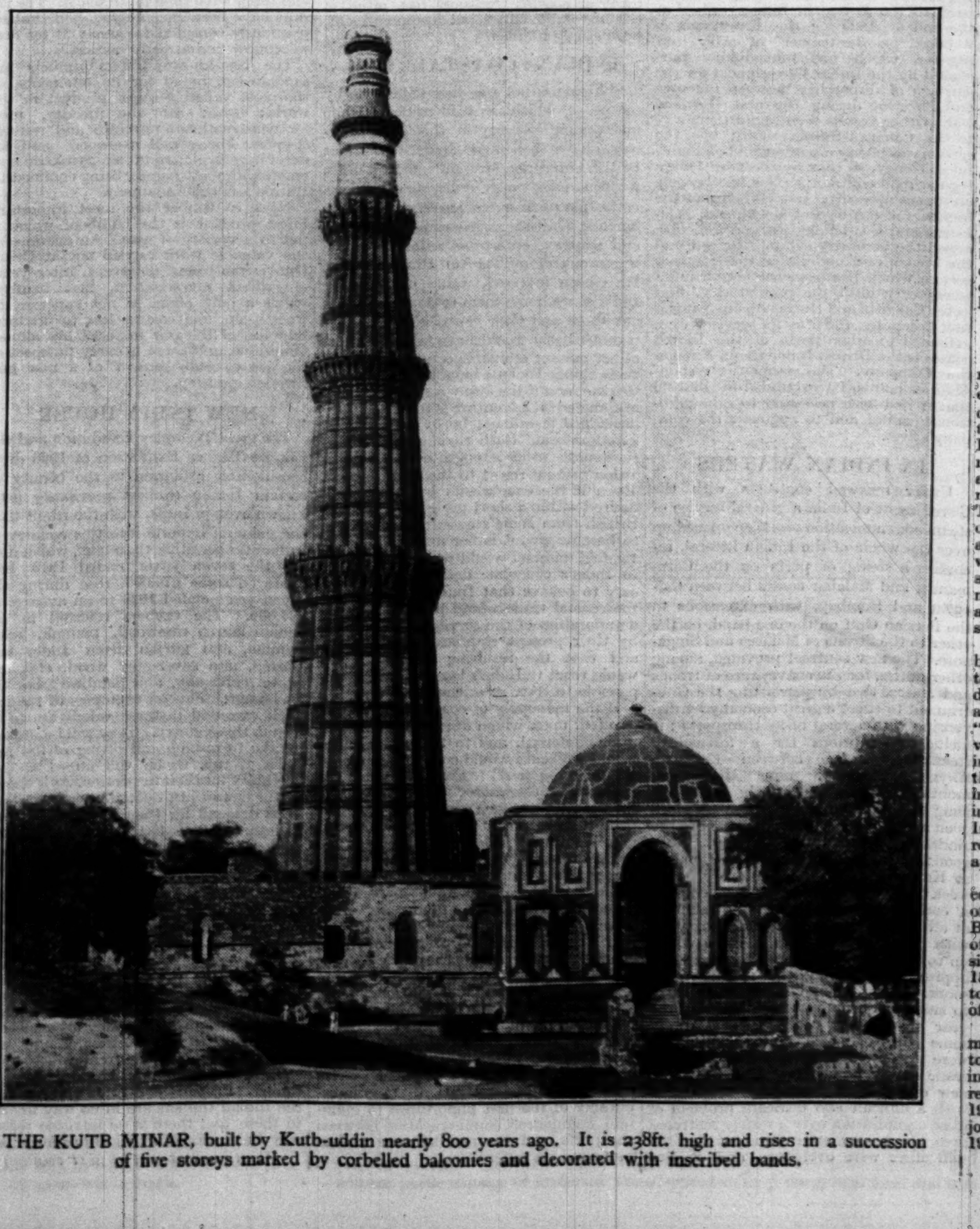
THE RELIEF

The beleaguered garrison, though no longer in danger of massacre or destruction, was in sore plight, and rations, already short, were still more reduced. They had to hold out for another 53 days before they were finally relieved by Sir Colin Campbell. His force, advancing from Cawnpore to Alambagh, but without Havelock's extreme difficulties, met with determined opposition at Secundrabagh, a garden house about 1½ miles from the Residency, but after some stubborn fighting, in which the 93rd Sutherland Highlanders led the attack, they cut their way through; and the historic meeting of Sir Colin, Havelock and Outram took place at the Khursheid Manzil, once a palace, then the messhouse of a British regiment, and now a girls' school, between Secundrabagh and the Residency. The Lucknow garrison was saved. At midnight on November 22 the whole garrison marched out through the Baillie Guard gate and advanced to Dilkusha, built as a hunting-box by a Nawab-Vizier on the outskirts of Lucknow. Here Havelock died. Worn out by anxiety and disease, he was taken ill on the 20th and did not live to enjoy the honours deservedly showered upon him by a grateful Queen and country. He was buried at Alambagh. From Alambagh the women, children, and sick and wounded were taken to Cawnpore and thence to Allahabad. Outram remained behind at Alambagh.

With the relief of Lucknow the Mutiny was broken, though it was not until the end of 1858 that Lucknow was recaptured and order was finally restored in Oudh and Rohilkhand by Sir Colin Campbell, assisted by Sir Jung Bahadur of Nepal.

THE GARDEN OF INDIA

To-day the India of the Mutiny seems remote, and one is tempted to think that the breed of the Nicholsons and the Havelocks has become extinct. It is not so. Just as the flag on the Residency at Lucknow still flies, day and night, never furled at sunset, so the shining qualities of leadership do not leave our race. In many a civil district or military command officers are serving who would be equal to any emergency that might test them and would not fall behind the glorious standards of the past. The measure of British success does not lie in the intellectual solution of a complex constitutional puzzle so much as in solid constructive work in the districts where the man of force and personality can still exercise a powerful influence for good over the feelings and affections of the people. The visitor to Delhi, Lucknow, and Cawnpore sees to-day a wonderful advance, and the atrocities and the bitterness of the Mutiny will not be uppermost in his mind. Delhi, again the capital of an empire, with its limitless past, its future full of promise; Lucknow, with its palaces and parks, home of Mohamedan culture, chief city of the Garden of India; Cawnpore, prosperous and enterprising commercial centre, are to him not only permanent memorials of British endurance, gallantry, and achievement, but also tokens of an increasing purpose in our occupation and of encouragement to the India of the future to march steadily forward in partnership with Great Britain.



THE KUTB MINAR, built by Kutb-uddin nearly 800 years ago. It is 238ft. high and rises in a succession of five storeys marked by corbelled balconies and decorated with inscribed bands.

PREHISTORIC SITES

ARCHÆOLOGICAL SURVEY

EXCAVATING BURIED CITIES

(By H. Hargreaves, Officiating Director-General of Archæology in India)

Of all the treasures of which India can boast none more truly deserve that name than its ancient monuments, those mute witnesses to its former culture and the products of its genius through more than 4,000 years. Of its monumental antiquities nothing earlier than the third century B.C. had, until recently, been recovered, but the discovery of the structural remains of the chalcolithic sites of Mohenjo-daro and Harappa has carried these back to the third millennium before the Christian era.

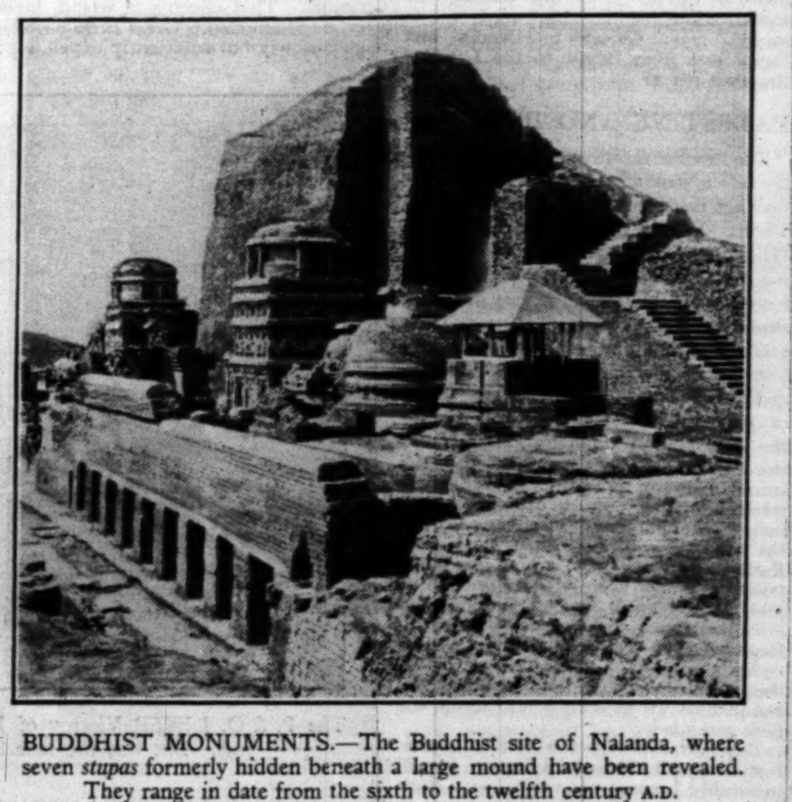
The Archæological Survey of India was instituted in 1862, when General Cunningham and a small staff were appointed to survey the monuments of Northern India. Twelve years later another survey on similar lines was set up in the Bombay and Madras Presidencies, and this was followed by the appointment of a Curator of Ancient Monuments for their classification. Lord Curzon's Government remodelled the Department and placed it on a sound administrative footing by uniting the Provincial surveys under a single head and by defining its own responsibility. To this end the post of the Director-General, which had been allowed to sink into abeyance in 1889, was revived in 1902, and the history of the Department for the last 27 years is largely the record of the successful labours of the then appointed Director-General, Sir John Marshall.

AN EARLY CIVILIZATION

The first duty of the Archæological Department was the survey of the monuments; and a recently compiled list reveals the interesting fact that the Central Government accepts responsibility for the maintenance of no fewer than 3,170. They include ancient sites, baths, bridges, caravanserais, caves, forts, gardens, gateways, inscribed rocks, images, kos minars, monasteries, mosques, palaces, pillars, stupas, tanks, temples, tombs, towers, wells, and the walls of ruined and deserted forts and cities, as well as some 400 miscellaneous buildings and objects.

Though the greater part of the archæological budget is expended on conservation, research in the way of exploration of ancient sites has for the last 27 years received continuous attention. Excavations in the North-West Frontier Province, at Taxila in the Punjab, at the famous Buddhist sites in the United Provinces and Bihar and Orissa, at Hmawza and Pagan in Burma, and in the Madras Presidency have all yielded the most valuable results and placed at the disposal of scholars in all parts of the world material for numerous publications on the history, art, and architecture of India.

The discovery in 1923-24 of an early, highly developed, widespread, and hitherto unknown civilization in the Indus basin at Harappa in the Montgomery district of the Punjab, and at Mohenjo-daro in the Larkana district of Sind, excited the liveliest interest and gave rise to many conjectures as to its date and origin. At first with some temerity designated Indo-Sumerian, and later, with more circumspection, the Indus Valley culture, it will in all probability be found to be part of a more widely spread Indian civilization. Support is lent to this view by the recovery a few months ago of pottery of this Indus Valley type in a low mound near Rupar, in the Ambala district, within five hours' motor journey of Simla. Its existence so far west in the Punjab, near the watershed of the Indus and Ganges, renders it highly improbable that it was confined to the western river system. It will, however, be for future excavations in the Ganges basin to settle the question.



BUDDHIST MONUMENTS.—The Buddhist site of Nalanda, where seven *stupas* formerly hidden beneath a large mound have been revealed. They range in date from the sixth to the twelfth century A.D.

PICTOGRAPHIC SCRIPT

Explorations at Mohenjo-daro and Harappa were continued last year. At the former site a large area, some 23ft. below the surface and marking the fourth level of occupation, has been exposed to view, and it is now possible to walk through the streets and to enter many of the buildings as easily as did its original inhabitants more than 4,000 years ago. At Harappa structural remains were scanty, but numerous antiquities, including 116 pictographic seals and sealings, were recovered. Certain new types of seals and sealings recently obtained at these two sites are of the greatest importance, as they give a strong Indian orientation to this Indus Valley culture, and it is not improbable that these sites may later yield definite prototypes of Indian deities and traces of cults and art motifs which persist to the present day. Unfortunately, despite expert researches, the pictographic script yet defies decipherment.

At Taxila systematic exploration of the ancient remains has virtually brought to a close for the time being operations in the Scytho-Parthian city of Sirkap. The opening of earlier strata has now been taken in hand, and there is every prospect that the excavators will succeed in pushing back the story of this civilization for several more centuries.

Explorations at Nagarjunikonda, in the Guntur district in the Madras Presidency, have resulted in the recovery from various stupas of six gold and five silver reliquaries. The relics found in the "Great Stupa" appear to be assignable to the second-third century A.D. and are of special interest, the inscriptions from the monument stating that it was erected to enshrine a relic of the Buddha himself.

In Bihar and Orissa the exploration of the famous Buddhist site of Nalanda continued *pari passu* with its conservation. In conserving these remains, which range in date from the sixth-twelfth century A.D., an endeavour is being made to exhibit a definite portion of each of the several structures erected on the ruins of others throughout the long occupation of the site.

MUSEUMS

To the organization and development of museums as centres of research and education the Archæological Survey has devoted considerable attention. It maintains the archæological section of the Indian Museum at Calcutta, small museums at the Taj, and at Delhi, Agra and Lahore Forts, and has erected local museums at the excavated sites of Taxila, Sarnath, and Nalanda, with the object of keeping the small movable antiquities recovered in close association with the remains to which they belong, so that they may be studied amid their natural surroundings and not lose focus and meaning by being transported to some distant place.

The epigraphical material dealt with by the Archæological Survey has enabled the history and chronology of the various dynasties of India to be established on a firmer basis and in greater detail. The "Epigraphia Indica" is now in the 19th volume, a revised edition of the Asoka inscriptions was recently published, and the companion volume of post-Asokan inscriptions will appear shortly. Moslem inscriptions are dealt with in "Epigraphia Indo-Moslemica," and this branch of research is to be strengthened by the appointment of additional staff.

The most important epigraphical discovery of the year is the recovery of a new and complete recension in the Brahmi script of the 14 Rock Edicts of Asoka, close to the village of Yerragudi, situated approximately in 77 deg. 34 E. and 15 deg. 12 N., some eight miles from the town of Gooty, in the Kurnool district of the Madras Presidency.

With enlightened liberality the Government of India has not confined its interest to Indian archæology, but has financed, in whole or in part, expeditions to regions having cultural affinities. In 1909 it provided funds for Dr. Francke's journey through Indian Tibet, and from 1901 onwards for Sir Aurel Stein's three

(*Continued at foot of next column*)

prolonged journeys to Chinese Turkestan. The results of Sir Aurel Stein's most successful researches have already appeared in published reports, the last, "Innermost Asia," being issued only last year. The interesting and valuable frescoes and other antiquities recovered in these three expeditions are now housed in two separate buildings in New Delhi, and when appropriately exhibited in the contemplated new museum will doubtless form one of the greatest attractions of the new capital.

THE TRUNK ROADS

OLD MARCHING ROUTES

POLICY OF HIGHWAY DEVELOPMENT

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT)

A study of the latest road map of India is sufficient to put an inquirer in possession of the main facts of the road situation in India. The four "through" roads, or, to use the name more familiar to the ears of generations of Englishmen, the trunk roads, stand out boldly. They run fairly closely along the four sides of India, the north, south, east, and west, and total something over 5,000 miles of good metalled and well-bridged highway. There is the trunk road *par excellence*, the Grand Trunk road running without a break from Calcutta to Jamrud at the mouth of the Khyber Pass, and passing through Benares, Allahabad, Lucknow, Delhi, and Lahore, with almost every mile of its route full of historic memories, and—who knows?—crowded at the dark of the moon with the shades of long disbanded regiments and innumerable wayfarers who travelled and did their business along the road and, all too often, left their bones by its side in the days when the railway was still undreamed of. A still older marching route is represented now by the road from Calcutta to Madras, which skirts the eastern coast of India throughout practically the whole of its length and follows the line along which the old Coast Army moved and fought when the British Empire in India was still in the making. Shorter than either of these two trunk roads, but of hardly less historic interest, are the through routes from Bombay to Delhi passing through Agra, and the route from Bombay to Madras which runs through Poona, Belgaum, and Bangalore.

MOTORING

Inside the rectangle formed by these four great roads there is an intricate network of roads of all kinds, ranging from the well-metalled and, on the whole, well-kept main roads which run from the provincial capitals in all directions throughout the different provinces, the less dependable roads which will carry wheeled traffic, including motor traffic, except when the rains are unduly severe, to the "kacha" or unmetalled roads, which vary from good motor roads in fine weather to miry or berutted tracks leading from one obscure market town or overgrown village to another.

In fine weather the tourist can get to most of the places which he wants to visit in India by motor, but the district official is still obliged to use a horse or even a camel to visit the greater part of the area in his charge. At the beginning of this year there were approximately 60,000 miles of metalled and surfaced roads in British India and more than twice that length of the various kinds of "kacha" roads. The southern part of the peninsula, south of a line drawn from Bombay through Poona, Hyderabad, and Bezwada, is better provided with roads of all kinds than any other part of India. On the west and north-west there is an immense block of territory consisting of Rajputana, Sind, and the West and South-western Punjab in which roads, except the most primitive kinds of "kacha" road, are unknown; and there is another great block on the east side of the country comprised within the rectangle of which the corners are Calcutta, Mirzapur, Nagpur, and Bezwada, in which roads are largely lacking, except the metalled main roads to some district headquarters.

Eastern Bengal, with its intricate system of waterways, is not a good theatre for road construction, and all over India mountains and hills, sandy deserts, innumerable watercourses which during the rains become raging torrents, and other physical difficulties put great obstacles in the way of road construction. Nevertheless the growth of roads progresses, and a comparison of the existing road system with that of two decades ago will show that progress, though slow, has been maintained.

ROAD FINANCE

All over India roads are now the responsibility of the Provincial Governments, and in every province except Assam they are what is technically known as a "transferred subject"—that is, they are in charge of a Minister responsible to the Legislature. Among other things, this means that if the Provincial Legislative Council refuses the Minister's demand for money for the construction or maintenance of roads, a grant cannot be restored by the Governor. During the year 1926-27, including capital expenditure on construction, over 800 lakhs of rupees (about £6,000,000) were spent on the Indian roads. Inside the provinces roads are broadly divided into "provincial roads" and "local roads." The former are kept up by the provincial public works departments and financed from the general revenues of the provinces; the latter by the rural local self-governing units and district councils or district boards. For the most part local roads are maintained by a cess on the land revenue, which is paid only by landowners, but sums varying in amount from province to province are paid to the local bodies by the Provincial Governments.

Motor transport has made a comprehensive survey of the road problem imperative. In certain places motor transport is competing seriously with the railway, and the demand for it grows continually. Moreover, the development of motor transport side by side with the existence of bullock-cart transport has forced on the authorities the need for considering, first, how they can supersede water-bound macadam roads by other and more resistant highways, and, secondly, how to finance the developments which are now so desirable and necessary. A strong committee was formed by the Government of India two years ago to consider these problems, and its report, which was submitted last year, has already resulted in the imposition of a cess on the duty on motor spirit calculated to bring in 80 lakhs of rupees per annum (about £600,000). A standing committee of the Indian Legislature has also been formed to help in the task of developing a co-ordinated policy of road construction.

THE AIR ROUTE TO INDIA

A WONDERFUL EXPERIENCE

FLYING OVER HISTORIC LANDS

(By Sir Philip Sassoon, M.P.)

One cannot yet fly to India inside of a week, though that will come one day. Meanwhile anyone who can afford a month's holiday can already, at no more expense than may easily be incurred in the course of a month's cruise in the Mediterranean, spend half of the holiday in India and the whole of it most enjoyably.

Go down to Croydon on a Saturday morning. The trip to Paris has long ceased to be an adventure, and will be taken, in all probability, in company with several fellow-passengers who are accustomed to travel to Paris and back by air many times in the course of a year. More than one of them is quite likely to accompany you as far as Basel, where there will be a descent to earth to take the train to Genoa. But that is justified, for night flying is still in the future and the route across the Alps is not a promising one for night flying in any case. It is better to go under than over, and it is no bad thing to go to sleep in Switzerland and wake up in Italy.

From Genoa the real journey starts, and a sense of adventure is reasonable and proper. The Short Calcutta Flying-boat waits to take you 1,800 miles on your journey; down the coast of Italy and across to Athens, thence past Crete to Tobruk on the coast of Italian Cyrenaica, thence along the Northern coast of Africa to Alexandria and Egypt. If you find it the most delightful part of a wholly delightful journey I for one shall not be surprised.

THE FLYING BOAT

If you have not travelled before in a flying-boat you will be astonished to find what an advance in comfort it represents even over the big London to Paris air-liners. It is as roomy as they are, the petrol is all carried outside the hull, and the engines and the noise are all away up above one's head. Noise is the one draw-back to flying, though one gets used to it more easily than is expected. In a big flying-boat after a very little while one scarcely notices the noise. Then there is the sense of security due to the knowledge that the boat takes its aerodrome along with it. If anything should chance to go wrong with the engines it is almost always possible to alight safely and easily on the sea.

The Mediterranean is the ideal sea for a journey by flying-boat. The open-water crossings are comparatively short and the coast scenery is varied and delightful. One speeds at 100 miles an hour down the glorious coast of Italy. The spurs of the Apennines run down to the wonderful blue of the sunlit sea. Rapallo flashes by and a host of other coastal towns and villages as beautiful if less renowned. For a while the mountains draw away from the coast, and Pisa and Leghorn come into view, spread out on the Arno plain. The machine swings over Elba, with the mountains of Corsica, whence her Prisoner came, away in the distant west. Other smaller islands follow, and then, after a while, Ostia, with its seaplanes snugly housed in little docks cut into the Tiber's banks, and Rome itself showing in the distance.

The long line of mountains again draws nearer to the coast and in a little while one sees the great bulk of Vesuvius smoking behind Naples. It is worth the journey to see Naples from the air and to grasp in one all-embracing view the marvellous combination of island, sea and mountain in which the town is set.

Capri, that island of delight, is left behind. After skirting for a while a sea-board which is now all spurs and capes and bays, the flying-boat turns inland and for a time flies across a tumbled mass of mountains, tree-clad and with delightful whitewashed villages nestling in the valleys. Then the deep blue of the Ionian Sea reflects the azure of the sky; till Corfu comes into view, with its age-old, twisted olive trees and cascades of wistaria blossom, where once the Kaiser used to visit and a great golden eagle was kept chained to a post by the roadside to do him homage as he motored from the harbour to his palace.

The machine heads south along a coast more broken and mountainous than any yet met with, and turns East at Ithaka to enter the Gulf of Patras. Then it follows the narrow waters of the Gulf of Corinth to the earthquake-ruined town and crosses the Isthmus and Salamis to Athens. I visited Athens on my own journey to India a year ago. To-day it is open to anyone to go through the same wonderful experience himself, flying as I did through scenes which by their very beauty make the past live again.

The first half of the next stage, from Athens past the Cyclades to Crete, is scarcely less beautiful. Crete, the home of the Minoan civilization, is the natural way to Egypt. You are tracing the stream of civilization backwards to its source, from Greece to Candia and Egypt and from Egypt to the Land of the Two Rivers.

PALESTINE AND BAGHDAD

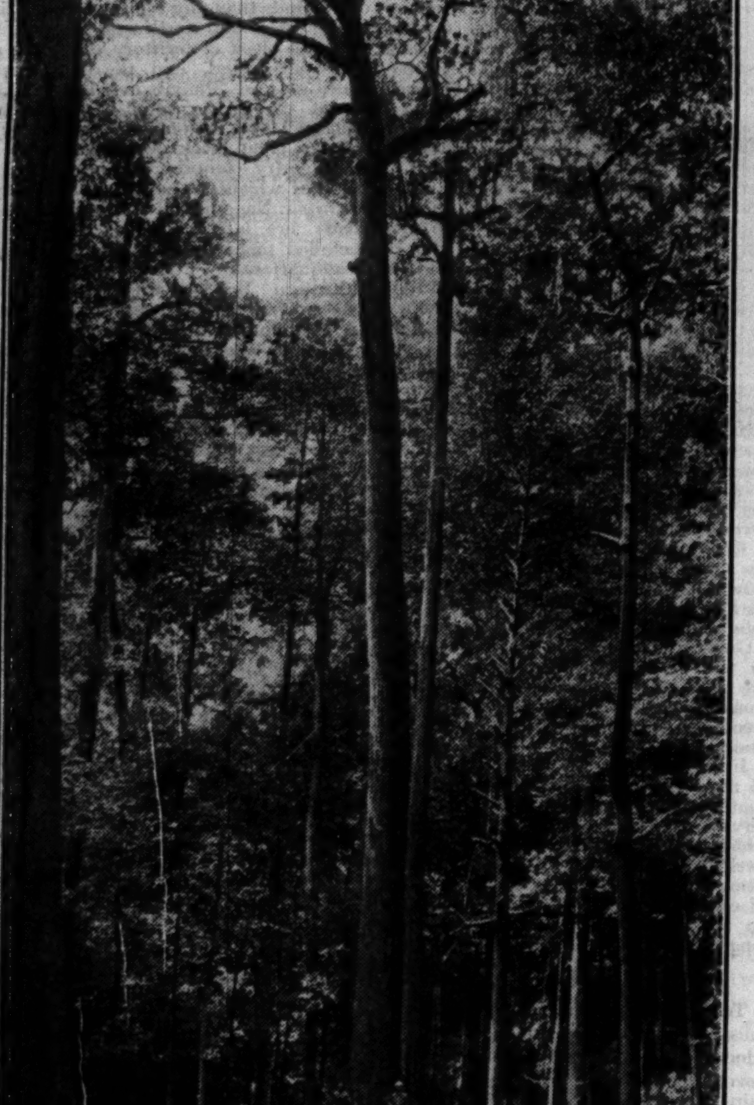
The barren shores of Northern Africa provide a striking contrast to the scenes just left behind and prepare one for the desert. Yet there is pleasure in variety. When you change back into a land machine at Alexandria you will still have a most interesting, if very different, experience before you. As far as Gaza you will follow the immemorial route which linked Egypt and Africa with Palestine and Asia before de Lesseps let the waters of two seas meet across it. Formerly the invasions and immigrations followed the land route, and from the air their traces can still be seen. The mounds which mark the outposts of Egypt or the fortresses of Philistia are already scarred by the excavations of archæologists. Farther on your way, when you have passed the holy cities of Palestine, when you have passed beyond Jordan and embarked upon the long desert route to Baghdad, you will see etched upon the rocky surface of a wilderness of basalt the outlines of older and stranger encampments whose secrets still await the pick and spade.

Baghdad is not yet a tourist centre, but its fate is already written. It will inevitably become one very soon. Both in climate and archæological interest it rivals, if it does not surpass, Egypt. It is no further off to-day than was Egypt in pre-War years. It is now a natural port of call on the air highway to the Far East. If you decide to stop there and go on to India by the following week's machine, you will be doing what many others will do before many years are gone, and you will find the week well spent. Both north and south of Baghdad, at Samarra and Babylon, at Ur and Nineveh, there are a thousand things to see.

Of Babylon and Ur you get a glimpse from the air as you go on your way to India. You will pass over the innumerable date palms of Basrah and startle the pelicans from the head waters of the Persian Gulf. To traverse the savage coastline of the Persian Gulf and of Persian Baluchistan will soon be an undertaking much less dangerous than crossing the one way traffic at the foot of the Haymarket. The spell which lies upon Jask will have been lifted.

Seven and a half days have brought you to Karachi. Seven and a half days will take you back to London. You have a fortnight for sightseeing in India. When you get back home you will feel that you have been sightseeing, not for a fortnight only, but for a solid month, and that the first and last weeks of your trip have not been the least interesting or the least restful.

The journey will not always take seven days. The present service is still largely an experimental one and is capable of much improvement. It is possible that the route itself will be modified and shortened. Better ground organization will not only add to the comfort and safety of passengers, but will make night-flying possible for those to whom time is all important. Machines will be larger and faster. A cruising speed of 150 miles an hour is already fully practicable, if it can be made financially sound. Then there is the airship, which, if slower, travels like a steamship day and night. But the airship is another story.



AN EVERGREEN FOREST in South-West India. The number of tree species in the Indian Empire is 2,500, and the greater part of the forests of British India belong to the State.

BRITISH SHIPPING

SERVICE TO INDIAN TRADE

COASTAL TRANSPORT

(By the Earl of Inchcape, G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., K.C.I.E., R.N.R.)

An examination of the statistics of the past 16 years relating to British mercantile shipping and world tonnage reveals that while the former, compared with the pre-War figure, has increased by less than 2,000,000 tons, the world figure at 66,000,000 is 21,000,000 tons above the pre-War level. From this it would appear that Great Britain's percentage increase is much below that of the majority of the maritime nations, and that, as some may deduce, as a shipowning nation her star is declining. That conclusion would, however, be ill-founded. Great Britain's tonnage is slowly but sufficiently expanding; her mercantile fleet is, with the exception of those of Norway and Germany, the youngest in the world, and in equipment is probably second to none. Anyone who follows the record of the British shipping industry must be struck by the accumulating evidence of its vitality and enterprise. Much obsolescent British tonnage is being broken up. New tonnage on the slips in British yards varies in quantity in successive quarters, but the general trend is upwards; and it is for the shipbuilding industry a healthy sign that a substantial proportion of new tonnage is being constructed in British yards for delivery abroad. Added to this, British owners are increasingly taking advantage of some recent innovations, for example, the use of pulverized coal and the harnessing of exhaust steam, both tending to reduce running costs. These processes may be described as the thyroid rejuvenation of the reciprocal engine, and in the increasing use of pulverized coal lies a good hope for our mining industry.

The purpose of this article is to examine the genesis and development of British shipping in Indian waters.

THE P. AND O. COMPANY

A glance at the pages of *The Times* will show that there is a plurality of lines engaged in the carriage of goods and passengers between India and European ports. Chief and earliest of these was that of the P. and O. Company, which began its operations in 1837 as the Peninsular Steam Navigation Company. In 1840 it was reconstituted by Royal Charter as the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, and four years later extended its mail services to Ceylon, Madras, Calcutta and other Eastern ports, the carriage of mails to and from Bombay being continued for the time being by the East India Company. In 1854 the Bombay service also passed to the hands of the P. and O. Company, in which it has since remained.

The tale of shipping expansion on the Indian coast is of some interest. It dates back to the arrival in Indian waters at the end of 1825 of the Enterprise, a wooden paddle-steamer of 479 tons register, which was immediately purchased by the Indian Government for the carriage of dispatches between Calcutta and Rangoon during the first Burmese war. Other vessels soon found their way to the Calcutta-Burma route; but the system was poorly organized and of doubtful efficiency, so that by the year 1854 a regular mail contract service had become an urgent necessity. It was then that the founders of the firm of Mackinnon, Mackenzie and Co., having without difficulty raised the necessary capital, stepped into the breach and undertook the contract service which has been carried on uninterruptedly until the present day, first as the Calcutta and Burma Steam Navigation Company, then, as its services were extended to other parts of the Indian coast, as the British India Steam Navigation Company. The company's responsibilities had so far expanded by 1861-62 that it had been necessary to raise additional capital and to augment the company's fleet.

IN INDIAN WATERS

Under renewed contracts with the Government of India a general service of steam communication was then opened up over the whole of the Indian littoral, including a string of ports on the Coromandel and Malabar coasts between Calcutta and Bombay, with extensions to the Persian Gulf on the one hand, on the other to the Straits of Malacca and Singapore. The new contract provided, among other duties, for the conveyance of troops and stores, thereby permitting the Government to effect a great economy by dispensing with several of its transports; it included conditions for a fortnightly steamship service between Calcutta, Akyab, Rangoon, and Moulmein; monthly services respectively to Chittagong and Akyab; to Singapore *via* Rangoon and Moulmein; from Rangoon to the Andaman Islands; from Madras to Rangoon; a fortnightly service from Bombay to Karachi, and a service every sixth week to the Persian Gulf. Incidentally, it committed the company to maintain at all seasons of the year communication with ports on the coasts of India which up to that time had been considered unapproachable during the stormy monsoons. It had, moreover, been customary to suspend during several months of the year all shipping trade in the Gulf, in some parts of which life and property were insecure, piracy was rampant, and trade hardly known to exist. Under its new contract the company was faced with a difficult and intricate problem of close organization over a widely scattered area, but it is a matter of history that the difficulties were overcome, and it was appropriate that with their widened undertakings successfully accomplished the company's name should be changed, as it then was (1863), to its present form, "British India Steam Navigation Company, Limited." By 1864 the Persian Gulf service had become a monthly one, and the former monthly service between Calcutta and Bombay, *via* ports, had been increased to regular fortnightly frequency.

THE SUEZ CANAL

The British India Company, like the Peninsular and Oriental, successfully faced a difficult period following the opening of the Suez Canal, but very shortly after that event it established a new line between London, Red Sea ports, and the Persian Gulf, with a branch to Portuguese East Africa. The new line opened up to Indian and British enterprise trade centres on the Arabian and African coasts, and on the Red Sea, hitherto almost unknown, at the same time placing these ports in communication with the Persian Gulf. Its damaging effect on the slave trade of the Gulf and the Red Sea had been foreseen, and was countered by local reprisals in the shape of quarantine of such severity as, failing Government protection, to make some parts of the service for the time being impossible.

In 1873, under a fresh contract with the Government of India, nearly all the existing lines were doubled in frequency. It was impossible, once the Suez Canal was opened, that the company's operations should be confined to Indian waters, and the Red Sea-Persian Gulf line was converted into a fortnightly through service between London, Bombay, and Karachi. At the same time were established a twice-weekly service from Bombay to Karachi and the Gulf and a fortnightly service from Bombay to East Africa and Durban. A few years later the company's line between London, Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta was inaugurated, besides lines between India, the Straits Settlements, and Australia.

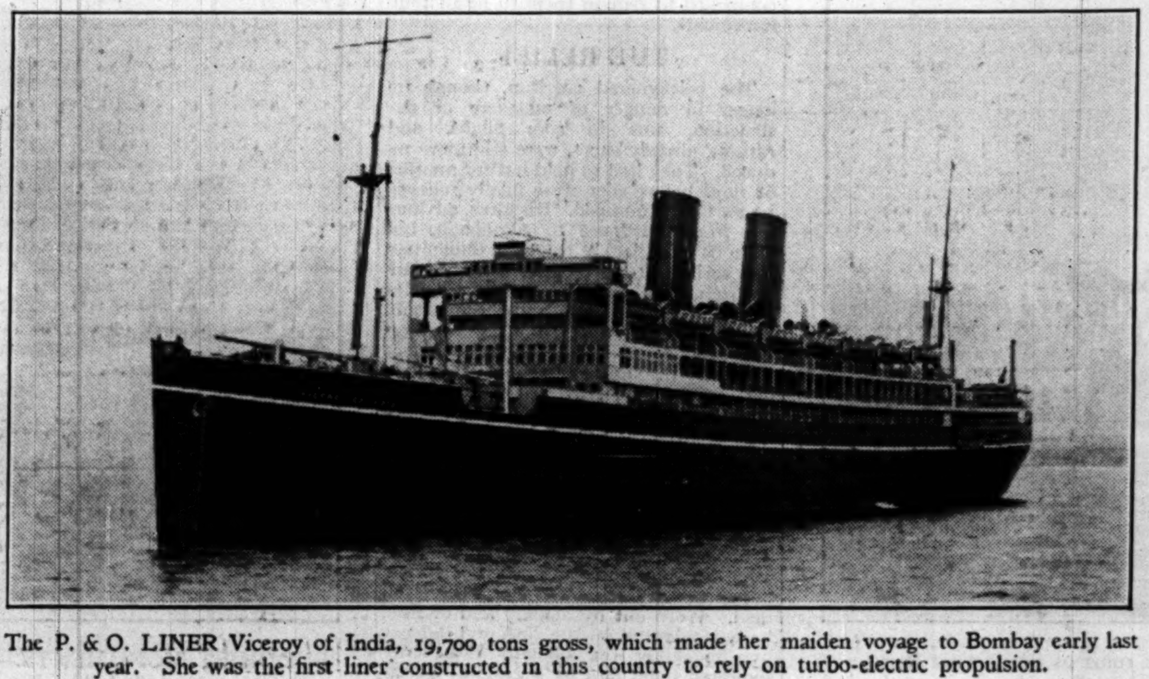
These various enterprises on and from the Indian coast have continued to the present day, fed by a steadily expanding capital commitment and an ever increasing fleet of up-to-date vessels. To-day the company operates, chiefly from Indian ports, 127 ships aggregating 738,712 tons gross, the capital cost of which has run into many millions sterling. It has paid to its shareholders, year in, year out, a modest dividend commensurate with the moderate level of its profits, its credits stand as high as that of any shipping company in the world, and it has since its inception continued to serve India's trade with unbroken efficiency.

The British India Company, as has been shown, has been the servant of India's coastal trade and overseas commerce during three-quarters of a century; its directors, themselves deeply concerned with the development of India's resources, have at all times provided, in advance of India's needs, a sufficient and effective fleet; and it is no answer to aver that, failing the British India Company, others would have supplied the need, for in all their enterprises the company's promoters were actuated by faith in India's economic future rather than by any prospect of immediate gain. Their faith was well founded, and to-day the company and its subsidiaries can claim that all they undertook to accomplish for the development of coastal transport has, often in the face of difficulties and disappointment, been amply fulfilled.

INDIAN COASTAL BILL

Shipping is not the only enterprise by means of which British traders, while maintaining solvency in their undertakings, have benefited India. Without British enterprise jute mills, cotton mills, woollen mills, paper mills, tea gardens, coffee plantations, collieries, iron works, banking institutions, insurance companies, and shipping enterprise, in all of which thousands of millions of British capital have been invested, would not exist in India as we know them to-day; and without these and their contributions to her revenue India would have been far short of her present economic condition. In all these things Indians have learned to participate, and if the lately quickened spirit of commercial adventure is to be healthily developed it will not be by a system of expropriation. Rather will that adventurous spirit gather strength by fair competition without resort to the Statute-book. Even if the enactments by which it is desired within a short period to expel the British from India's coasting trade were to become law, it is not improbable that twofold mischief would result, very much to India's economic detriment, for it is easy to believe that Indian monopoly of the coastal trade would produce a rapid deterioration of the services as measured by their present standard of efficiency, and that the resulting disorganization would react to India's loss in a degree impossible to state in arithmetical terms.

If the monopoly of coastal shipping be granted, upon whom among Indians will it be conferred, and to the exclusion of whom? Whence would come the immense capital required? From India, or London, or elsewhere? Evidently it is necessary to envisage a much larger enterprise than that contemplated by the Bill now before the Indian Legislature. The profit derivable by Indians from British undertakings in the East would in no way be lessened by a tolerant cooperation. Team work between producers, merchants, shippers, and shipowners, Indian and British, holds the promise of more general gain than any parochialization of Indian shipping could possibly bring about; and while complete efficiency may, in many departments of life, be attained by Indian talent, it will be to the advantage of India's trade if the owning, manning, and working of ships be left to stand or fall by the test of public service and efficient administration. It is indisputably of the first importance to maintain, unimpaired, communication between the ports of India and between Indian ports and the outer world.



The P. & O. LINER *Viceroy of India*, 19,700 tons gross, which made her maiden voyage to Bombay early last year. She was the first liner constructed in this country to rely on turbo-electric propulsion.

THE FORESTS OF INDIA

VALUABLE TIMBERS

A POTENTIAL EXPORT TRADE

(By H. Stainton-Tireman)

The great variety of temperature and humidity found in India has given rise to a wide range of forest types, from the conifers of the Himalayas to the teak of Burma and South India and the dense evergreen forest of the regions of excessive rainfall. The forest flora is immensely rich; the number of tree species alone is upwards of 2,500.

To India belongs the distinction of being the first part of the Empire to recognize the value of its forests and to take steps to protect them. The Indian Forest Act was passed in 1865, and a Forest Department was created about the same time. An immense amount of work has since been accomplished in giving the forests a legal status, in framing working plans for their systematic management, in creating plantations, and in building and road-making, and the forests now constitute an asset of great and increasing value. The State forests cover an area of some 250,000 square miles, more than double that of the British Isles, and in 1926-27 they yielded a net revenue of close upon two millions sterling.

In the early years of its existence the Forest Department was too busy to pay much attention to forest research, and it was not until 1906 that a Forest Research Institute was constituted at Dehra Dun. From small beginnings this has now grown to be one of the best equipped and possibly the largest of its kind in the world. It conducts research into the problems connected with the formation and improvement of forests and the utilization of timber and other forest products. The training of the superior and upper subordinate staffs is also carried out at Dehra in conjunction with the institute.

EXTRACTION OF TIMBER

Until recently the extraction of timber has been limited to comparatively few species. Natural seasoning is for climatic reasons out of the question, and although much has been done to improve communications and methods of logging, the forests are usually situated in the more inaccessible parts of the country and the cost of extraction is high. It has thus been impossible to market at a profit any but the most valuable and durable timbers. The consequent waste is enormous, and is roughly estimated at over 3,000,000 tons per annum.

With a view to utilizing some of this surplus production the Madras Forest Department some few years ago embarked on a scheme of installing American logging machinery in conjunction with saw mills and seasoning kilns erected in the vicinity of the forests, with a view to speeding up extraction and to converting and artificially seasoning the timber before insects and fungi have time to attack it. The results have been encouraging, and timbers previously considered scarcely fit for firewood now find a ready market.

The best-known Indian timbers are sandalwood, noted for its oil, probably the most valuable forest product in the world; teak, sal and deodar, used for constructional purposes and railway sleepers; ebony and rosewood, used for decorative work; and toon, pyinkado and padauk, the last named being confined to Burma and the Andamans.

Next to timber the most important forest product is the bamboo, which is put to a variety of uses. An instance of the valuable work carried out at Dehra Dun is the recent discovery, after years of patient investigation, that bamboo yields a pulp equal, if not superior, to wood pulp, and costing less to produce. Supplies of the raw material are almost illimitable, and there is every prospect of the early establishment of a new and thriving industry.

NEW INDIA HOUSE

The great Wembley Exhibition and the Empire Timber Exhibition of 1920 drew considerable attention to the beauty of certain Indian timbers previously little known even in India, with the result that the value of imports into this country of Indian timber other than teak, which during the seven years ended 1919 had averaged some £16,000, rose during the seven years ended 1926 to an average of £97,000. The timbers referred to are Indian laurel, rosewood, padauk, koko, pyinma, and gurjan from India and Burma, and silver-grey wood, chuglam, white mahogany, and bombwe from the Andamans. Several examples of the fine work executed in these woods are to be seen in this country. They will be utilized for the furnishing and fitting of the new India House, which will afford an opportunity for their inspection. As is shown by the figures just quoted, there is already some demand for these timbers in Great Britain, and if the existing primitive methods of extraction can be improved there is an immediate prospect of a considerable expansion in the trade.

India imports every year some 40,000 tons of timber, valued at £34,000, yet with her huge untouched supplies she should be an exporting country. For this she is very favourably situated. The forests of the west coast of India and Burma are near the seaboard, and those of the Andamans are within a stone's throw of deep water. They are considerably nearer to South Africa, Egypt, and Iraq than the sources from which these countries now import large quantities of timber. Properly converted and seasoned the Indian timbers are in no way inferior to these, and there is no intrinsic reason why India should not capture a large part

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of this trade at an early date. She might, too, in the more distant future look even farther afield; should the predicted world shortage of soft woods result in raising prices, she should be in a position to compete in the markets of Europe and Australia. Trade development is normally the concern of private enterprise, but so little is known of the qualities of the timbers concerned that capital is unlikely to be attracted to exploit them until the Government, by practical example, has demonstrated the possibility of a profitable trade. This will require very considerable expenditure, and a start has already been made by the employment of specially trained forest engineers and utilization officers in India, and of a Timber Adviser to the Indian Trade Commissioner in London. The Forest Service has done its part, and by protecting from destruction and improving the forests has provided the State with a property of great potential value. In order that the best use may be made of this property it is to be hoped that those who control the finances of the Central and Provincial Governments in India will take the long view and develop to their fullest extent the recently organized utilization agencies, looking not to an immediate profit, but to the immense possibilities of the future.

POSTS, TELEGRAPHS AND TELEPHONES

FIFTY YEARS OF PROGRESS

EFFICIENT POSTAL SERVICE

(By Sir Geoffrey Clarke, C.S.I.)

Previous to 1913 there were two departments in India dealing the one with postal work and the other with telegraphs and telephones. In that year the departments were amalgamated and placed under one Director-General.

The British do not appear to have formed any established system of communication when they began to extend their possessions in India, and in the middle of the 18th century it was a matter of no small difficulty to send a letter more than 100 miles. The most important step in connexion with the Post Office was taken in 1854, when postage stamps were introduced. In that year cheap rates, irrespective of distance, were fixed for the whole country, and a single Director-General was appointed to control the service. The problem which India had to face in the development of its postal system has been greatly complicated by the diversity of races, the large number of scripts in which the various languages are written, the illiteracy of the vast majority of the people, and the difficulty of communications. Despite these obstacles the development in the last 50 years has been extraordinary.

THE VILLAGE POSTMAN

The number of articles passing through the post has increased from under 200,000,000 in 1880 to about 1,400,000,000 in 1928, notwithstanding a large increase in the postage rates in 1922. On April 1, 1928, there were 21,608 post offices and a staff of 108,700 persons. During the past few years special attention has been paid to the extension of rural post offices and 748 of these were opened in 1927-28. These offices do not pay their way, but they serve to develop postal communications and to keep the village people in touch with the rest of the world. The real pioneer of the Post Office in India is the village postman, who has regular beats, taking sometimes a week to go round. He delivers and collects correspondence, pays and books money orders, and clears the village letter boxes. He is, in fact, a travelling post office and a most important link in communications. The efficiency of the postal service in India is one of the outstanding features of the British administration. The postal buildings in the large cities compare favourably with any in the world. There is a highly organized railway mail service, and motor transport for mails is steadily increasing, but owing to the nature of the country there still remain many places which can only be served by foot runners, and in 1928 there were over 90,000 miles of runners' lines in which 15,000 men were employed carrying mails.

The Money Order system was taken over by the Post Office from the Government Treasury in 1880, and from that year to 1928 the number of money orders issued annually has increased from 1½ millions to 38½ millions and the value from 46 millions to 920 millions of rupees. As an index to the general prosperity of the country the Post Office Savings Bank returns are significant. In the year 1883, just after the Post Office took over the administration from the Government Savings Bank, there were 4,238 banks with 39,121 accounts and a deposit of about three million rupees. On April 1, 1928, there were 12,326 banks with over 2½ million accounts and a deposit of nearly 268 millions of rupees. It certainly does not seem as if the present generation in India had any distrust of the stability of the Government.

CASH ON DELIVERY

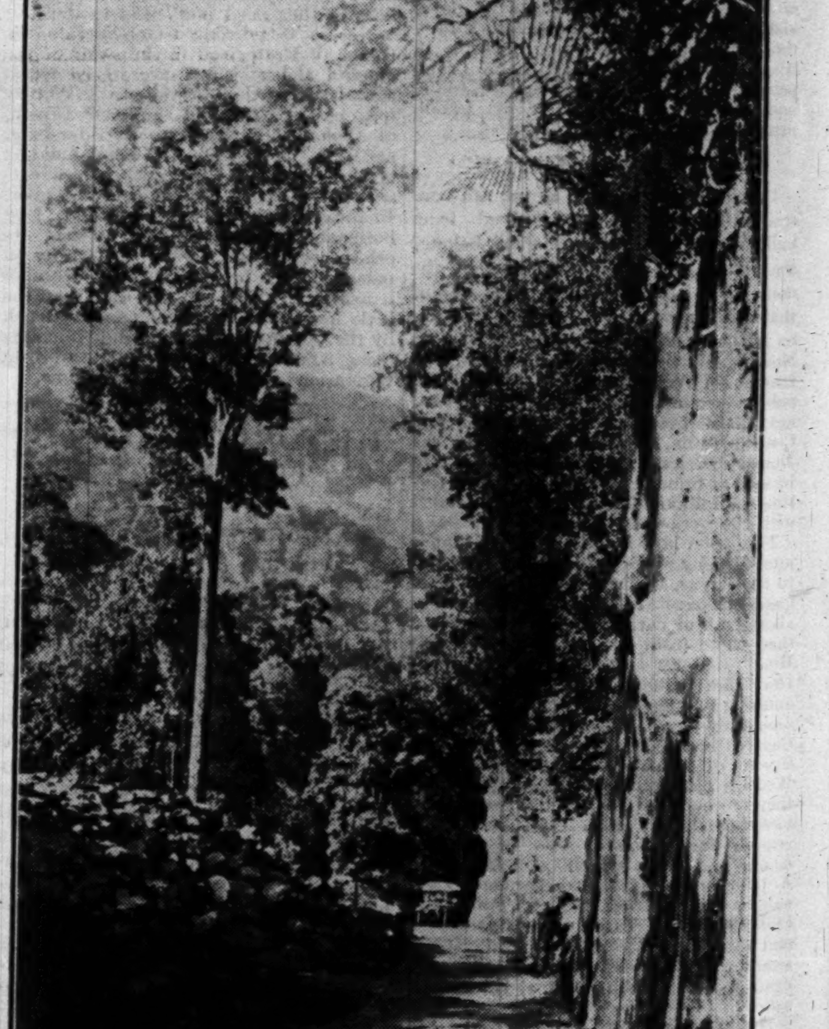
The Cash on Delivery system is largely used in India, where it meets a real demand owing to the paucity of shopping centres. The Post Office has also a very successful insurance fund; it pays pensions, collects salt revenue, and sells quinine. It is indeed more intimately connected with the life of the people than any other organization in the country, and the character of its administration under British rule may be judged by the absolute confidence placed in it by all classes of the community.

The first telegraph line in India was opened between Calcutta and Diamond Harbour in 1851, and Lord Dalhousie was so impressed by its success that he persuaded the Court of Directors to sanction the construction of lines between all the large towns. This decision had an importance little dreamed of at the time and was probably the saving of India at the outbreak of the Mutiny.

The telegraph service was at first confined to departmental telegraph offices, but in 1883 lines were extended to rural areas, through the agency of the Post Office, and there are at present nearly 10,000 telegraph offices open for paid traffic. To link up these offices there are 99,978 miles of line and about 452,000 miles of wire. The total number of paid telegrams has increased from 13 millions to nearly 20 millions in the last 10 years, which shows how very quickly the telegraph habit has grown. The great difficulty to be faced in India is the maintenance of the long overhead wires. They are subject to perpetual disturbance. In forest tracts they are liable to be broken by falling trees, and in low-lying country to be submerged during the rainy season. Low insulation is a common trouble, and this is often due to spiders' webs, salt deposit on the wires, electric storms, and other unavoidable causes. It is only by a system of constant patrol that the lines are kept in working order, yet so efficient is the maintenance that high-speed working is possible upon all the large circuits, and, except between Rangoon and Madras, it has not been found advisable to resort to radio telegraphy for any of the internal communications. With the above exception, commercial radio telegraphy in India is almost entirely confined to ships' messages. For foreign traffic, however, the beam stations established near Kirkee and Dhond have proved a great success. They were opened in July, 1928, and accepted messages at three-quarters of the cable rate, thereby reaping a rich harvest. Now that the cable and wireless systems are amalgamated it is to be hoped that rates by either route will be equalized at the lower figure.

India has often been blamed for the inadequacy of her telephone services. The systems in Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Rangoon, and Karachi are in the hands of private companies, while the telephones in the rest of British India, including the trunk lines, are managed by the Government. In this vast area (excluding the licensed areas) there are only 280 exchanges with a total of about 18,000 connexions; while the telephone revenue is about 3½ millions of rupees against an expenditure of nearly five millions. The slowness of telephone development is partly due to the apathy of the people, partly to the rigid method of charging, and partly to the difficulty of getting capital for purposes of extension. There has been a sad lack of progress, and, to quote one example, the two most important cities of Calcutta and Bombay, within 1,200 miles of each other, still remain unconnected by a direct telephone. There does certainly seem to be urgent need for a more advanced telephone policy.

On the whole the posts and telegraphs of India is a service of which the country may be proud, and one of the reasons for its success is the fact that the Government has never regarded the department as a source of revenue, but has been satisfied in keeping rates so adjusted as to cover expenses with a working margin.



A FOREST ROAD in India. The State forests of British India cover an area of some 250,000 square miles, and in 1926-27 they yielded a net revenue of nearly two millions sterling.

SHIKAR IN INDIA

HUNTING BIG AND SMALL GAME

WITH GUN AND CAMERA

(By the late Lieut.-Col. J. C. Faunthorpe, C.B.E., M.C.)

It is interesting to speculate why so many quite bright lads used to enter Government service in India. In some cases they had a hereditary tendency that way. There were many families whose members served in India for generations, families such as the Boileaus, Rivett-Carnacs, and many others. The certainty of a living wage and a pension appealed to some; but I think that the prospect of plentiful and cheap Shikar was in very many cases the deciding factor.

Shikar in India may be divided into three classes—(1) Rifle Shikar; (2) Shot-gun Shikar; (3) Pig-sticking. And the greatest of these is pig-sticking. Space forbids me to enter into a dissertation on the chase of the pig, which fortunately is a very prolific animal. Inquirers can find ample information on the subject in General Wardrop's book, "Modern Pig-sticking," and in a new publication called the "Hoghunters' Annual," of which the third number will appear early this year. To the above three classes of Shikar must now be added photography, and I am glad to say that several Forest officers and others are following the lead of Mr. F. W. Champion, of the Forest Department, whose methods are described in a well-illustrated book, "With Camera in Tigerland," published recently. Photographing wild life is much more difficult and therefore more attractive than destroying it. I speak with some experience.

Having been for the last six winters very largely engaged in the collection of groups of the animals of the plains of India and Burma for the American Museum of Natural History, in collaboration with Mr. Arthur Vernay, of London and New York, who generously financed the enterprise, I have perhaps seen more of the game of India than has fallen to the lot of many. The collection, which is now complete, includes pairs of the largest animals—elephant, rhinoceros, buffalo, and bison—and family groups of the others. It is easy enough to shoot the big animals. Your trouble begins with the skinning, preservation and transport of skins and skeletons.

THE ELEPHANT

The elephant is in no danger of extinction in India at present. He is everywhere preserved both in territory under the British Government and in the domains of the Indian chiefs. The ordinary visitor is not likely to be able to shoot an elephant except in the case of a solitary male who has been "proclaimed" for killing people and doing serious damage in other ways. This frequently happens in Mysore and in the neighbouring British districts.

The rhinoceros is now very rare. The rhino of India proper is the great Indian one-horned rhinoceros (*Rhino unicornis*), which now, I think, only survives in British India in parts of Assam. In Nepal, however, they are abundant, because strictly preserved in certain restricted localities such as the Gandak Valley and the country lying immediately east of it in the Nepal Tarai. This is the largest rhinoceros in the world and stands 17½ hands or more at the withers, much bigger than either of the African rhinos, though with smaller horns. They are harmless and stupid animals but an interesting survival, and to Maharajah Sir Chandra Shamsher Jang are due the thanks of all interested in natural history for preserving them. The Rhinoceros Sondaicus, the small one-horned variety, is, I think, now extinct in India. A few possibly may still survive in Burma, but a special expedition made by Vernay and a Forest officer to the Tenasserim coast led to the belief that the few traces of rhino there were not those of the Sondaicus but of the third variety of Oriental rhino the Sumatrensis, which, though rare, was obtained in Burma.

Buffaloes are now very rare. They used to be fairly plentiful in parts of the Central Provinces and in Bengal but were recklessly shot, and the Central Provinces herds contracted rinderpest in the severe famine of 1896-7. The mortality among the bison herds was so high that it is only in recent years that they have recovered. Bison can be obtained by a visitor in several Forest Divisions in the Central Provinces, and they are fairly plentiful in the hills of Southern India and in Burma, which is also the home of the Tsine or Banteng, a smaller animal of the ox tribe who lives in rather more open and lower lying country than the bison or gaur proper. They are more active than the bison and far harder to stalk. All these animals are dangerous when wounded.

THE LION

The larger carnivora are the lion, the tiger, the panther or leopard and the cheetah or hunting leopard. Many people are unaware that the Indian lion still survives. This is only in the Gir forest of Kathiawar, an interesting and little known tract of country, a sort of peninsula on the coast north of Bombay. The Gir forest is only about 450 square miles in area and belongs to the Nawab of Junagarh. Even here the lion was very nearly extinct about 30 years ago, and the salvation from extinction of this very interesting animal is entirely due to the wise measures of protection adopted by the Junagarh Durbar. The Nawab, Sir Mahabat Khan, deserves thanks from all interested in the preservation of disappearing species. He looks quite reasonably on all these lions as his own and is quite annoyed when they stray over into Baroda and other territories and are shot. The reason why the lion has disappeared within about 150 years from large tracts of country in central, western, and north-western India has by some authorities been stated to be the spread of the tiger, a more powerful animal, who would, I have no doubt, kill a lion if he got a chance, just as he will kill a leopard whenever opportunity offers. There seems to be some ground for this belief, especially as no tiger has ever been known in Kathiawar, but I am inclined to think that the chief reason is the progressive desiccation of large tracts of country formerly inhabited by the lion. My old friend Dunbar Brander, whose book, "Big Game in Central India," is the best produced in recent times, tells me that he believes in this desiccation theory, to which he also ascribes the widespread and rapid disappearance of the cheetah and the great diminution in the number of wolves (who are vermin, anyhow) in parts of the Central Provinces which he knew well for many years as a Forest officer. The Indian lion in habits appears to resemble very closely the African lion. They go about in packs, six or seven together being quite commonly seen (we twice saw seven and once six together), and will lie out in the open under a few stunted trees giving practically no shade in the hottest sun.

THE TIGER

There are plenty of tigers left in India. The Forest Divisions bordering on Nepal get their supply of tigers replenished from Nepal, and tigers are more abundant now than they were 20 years ago. In many districts in the Central Provinces and in lower Kumaun the tiger breeds freely in the low hills. Some districts get their supplies from Indian States on their borders, and there are many Indian States—Gwalior, Sirguja, and Rewah, to mention only a few—where tigers are still quite numerous. They are, of course, preserved by the rulers of those States. The ordinary visitor, unless armed with influential letters of introduction, is not likely to be invited to shoot in these States or in Nepal. Tiger-shooting in the dense sal forests of Northern India is very difficult because nowadays it is so hard to borrow or hire elephants, and without elephants little can be done. It is almost impossible to get about on foot in these jungles. For a novice the best method is to apply for a block of Government forest in the Central Provinces or farther south where one can work on foot, and where the local villagers are glad, for a consideration, to serve as beaters. On this subject Colonel Stewart's recent book is a good one for novices.

THE LEOPARD

The leopard or panther is fairly plentiful all over India where there is suitable cover for him to live in and a supply of food. He can live on game, including peafowl and jackals, and is frequently found hanging around villages and living on their goats, calves, and dogs. He does not mind whether he lives in the heaviest sal forest or in a rocky hill, a patch of grass or a sugar-cane field, or in the tamarisk jungles on the larger rivers. He is a nasty, sneaking animal and frequently turns man-eater. He has none of the shyness and instinctive fear of human beings shown by the tiger. He will come into a house or tent and seize a dog, and take a goat or sheep away from the middle of a camp with fires all round. In the lower Himalayas there have been notorious man-killing leopards who terrorized whole tracts of country, and I believe that in the Central Provinces, where man-eating tigers are far more common than in Northern India, the tiger often gets the credit of human kills which have really been done by the leopard. A leopard can generally be shot in the neighbourhood of any hill station by tying up a few goats in suitable places and sitting over the remains when killed. Leopards are sometimes ridden down and speared, but this is not a very healthy amusement and may result in bad blood poisoning.

THE WILD DOG

Under the head "carnivora" that interesting animal the wild dog should be mentioned. It is one of the most difficult animals to shoot, as it is rarely seen except by chance. They run in packs varying in size from four or five to 20 or more. They are not true dogs, being more akin to the fox and the jackal than to the dog or wolf. They are most destructive to game and will run down any deer, apparently preferring the sambar. A big pack will clear out all the game for 10 miles round. The jungle people say that they will even attack a tiger, and there is evidence to confirm this theory; I know that they will pursue and kill a leopard.

The sambar is the biggest deer, and the nilgai (generally called the blue bull) the biggest antelope. Next comes the swamp deer, found in a few districts of the Central Provinces, Northern Bengal and Assam, and in the swamps near the Nepal border in the northern districts of the United Provinces and Oudh. The best-known preserve for these animals is that owned by the Maharani of Khairigarh. There are also the beautiful spotted or axis deer, still in places fairly plentiful in the reserved forests of Central, Northern, and Southern India; the thamin or brow-antlered deer of Burma, sadly reduced in numbers by poaching; the para or hog deer, the barking deer, the four-horned antelope, the tiny mouse deer, the Indian antelope or black buck, and the chinkara or Indian gazelle. The Indian antelope and gazelle have been sadly reduced in numbers, but can still be seen in plenty in the domains of some Indian chiefs, notably Bikanir, Alwar, and Bhurtpur. The nilgai still survives because most Hindus will not kill him owing to his supposed resemblance to a cow. The Mohamedans have no such scruples. They consider nilgai meat superior, at any rate, to that of the larger deer.

BIRD LIFE

Small game includes many varieties. The Indian hare is a poor specimen. Perhaps the most sporting bird is the snipe, which visits India from October to March and still may be found in fair numbers on suitable ground all over India; but the non-migratory edible ducks, the spot-bill, and the rare and beautiful pink-headed duck which never was found except in India, and there only in a limited area, have suffered severely from the ravages of the village shikari, who pays no attention to close season or anything else. In Oudh the spot-bill duck used to be quite common, but two years ago in a duck shoot on a Rajah's lake in Oudh in which 300 ducks were shot one day I could not find a single specimen. The pink-headed duck always was rare and is now extremely difficult to find. The migratory ducks continue to arrive, not perhaps quite as they used to, for I think there is a distinct diminution, at any rate in the mallards, but still they do arrive and may be found in large numbers mainly on large sheets of water, for on the small jhils and ponds they come under the fire of the villager with his recently acquired gun. Many thousands are also netted for the market, but this has been going on for many years.

There are many other non-migratory game birds. The red jungle fowl of Northern, and the grey jungle fowl of Southern India (whose spotted hackles are used in most salmon flies) still exist. The swamp (rare and beautiful), the black, the painted and the grey partridge are fast diminishing in the districts, as are the pheasants of the Himalayas. Peafowl, because regarded as sacred birds by Hindus, will survive.

The great Indian bustard has disappeared in the United Provinces and beyond. The Maharajah of Bikanir is preserving the bustard in his State. The florican were always rare, because local, birds. Among the migratory birds one can still get good quail shooting in the spring in a good year. But the best shooting, except snipe, are the Imperial sandgrouse, which come in two migrations, November and January, to the Bikanir desert and elsewhere, I think from Persia. I consider them much harder to kill than the driven Scotch grouse, because when one in front is shot the rest swoop downwards. There was a big shoot in February, 1929, for the Viceroy, some 45 guns in all, and we killed over 10,000 in two days. The Maharajah estimated that there were over 150,000 birds, a record number.

In the Kashmir State there are good game rules which I believe are to some extent enforced. A hard-working visitor might get the Himalayan black bear, Kashmir stag, gural, ibex, and, with luck, markhor and red bear. I hear on good authority that in the British hill districts of Kumaun there is now no game left.

I hesitate to advise on the subject of equipment for trips to India. Tents and furniture can best be obtained in India. As for firearms, a short-time visitor or a junior and impecunious officer in Government service will do well enough with a shot-gun, a heavy rifle and a high velocity small-bore for antelope, &c. I would emphasize the necessity for a heavy rifle. The small bores (anything under .350) have led to more accidents and to more escapes of wounded animals than is generally realized. I personally consider the .375 *magnum* rifle the best general utility rifle for medium game—*i.e.*, anything smaller than a buffalo or bison. For those to whom expense is no object I would recommend a pair of double hammerless ejector guns, a double .465 hammerless rifle which is good enough for the largest game, a large bore magazine rifle and a small bore magazine rifle. I have found the high velocity (pointed bullet) .275 Mauser and the high-velocity .30 very good. They are extremely accurate and have a very flat trajectory.

There is one point I have not seen mentioned in the numerous books on Shikar in India which have appeared in the last 25 years or so. That is that when following up on foot a wounded tiger or leopard the best weapon to take is an ordinary 12-bore gun loaded with ball and a heavy charge (not less than 3½drs.) of black powder. I have a theory, based on a certain amount of experience, that a wounded tiger or leopard will not charge home into two barrels of black powder fired into his face at very short range. Following up wounded carnivora on foot has never been one of my favourite amusements, but it has to be done sometimes. If a powerful rifle is used it will not have to be done so often. What the sloth bear would do I do not know, not having had any experience with a charging sloth bear on foot. I think it quite probable he might charge home. In fact, you never know what a sloth bear will do. I have not mentioned this brute yet. He is widely distributed and is a very nasty-tempered animal, responsible for more deaths and wounds of harmless workers in the forests than any other animal. I am fairly confident that the wild boar would charge home; I have seen one, unwounded, hurl himself on a line of elephants. One does not shoot pig, of course, as a rule.

The "Society for the Preservation of the Fauna of the Empire" have recently been making inquiries about the rapid diminution of game in India. In most places their efforts, if any are made, will be too late. The game has gone. Even now it is practically only in the Government reserved forests and in the territories of the Indian chiefs (if they preserve game) that any appreciable amount of game can be found. The trouble is the indiscriminate distribution of arms licences. There are game laws, but there is no staff to enforce them and they are practically a dead letter, at any rate in the parts of India with which I am acquainted. There is also no doubt that poaching in the Government forests has been rapidly on the increase, in many places with noticeable results. The Forest rules are good and adequate if enforced; and it is to be hoped that the local Governments will see that they are enforced. It is for the Forest Department and for the Rajahs to say whether there is to be any game left in India.

THE HORSE IN SPORT

PIG-STICKING AND HUNTING

POLO AND RACING

(By Michael F. Berry)

India has often been called, not undeservedly, "a sportsman's paradise." Probably the angels in occupation there would sardonically describe it as "a paradise in which sportsmen labour." For India is not a playground—the Englishman goes out there primarily to work. But the sport is available, and, so far as his leisure and his means permit, the Englishman enjoys it. He naturally turns to this purpose any useful features of his daily routine, and chief among these resources is the horse—for in an age of soulless machinery it is refreshing to find that India still regards the horse as a convenience, if not as a necessity. The majority of English people in India are young and active, with traditional English tastes. Consequently they dislike walking, and feel foolish in a rickshaw, but where motoring is impossible they are only too pleased to have the excuse for riding a horse. So in the hills, where the motor-car is still more of an anxiety than an asset, riding continues to be the chief means of travel. In the plains it is a luxury, but a more practical luxury than in England, for the roads are not yet entirely devoted to motor traffic, and there are vast areas of good riding country, so that, apart from sporting considerations, hacking is a most convenient way of securing fresh air and exercise.

FOLLOWING HOUNDS

In view of these opportunities, and of the Englishman's proverbial love of a good horse, as opposed to a moderate one, it is not surprising to find that pride in horses and horsemanship is one of the principal features of Indian social life. Until the smiling face of our English countryside is changed, no better use could be devised for our light horses than the hunting field. But in India hunting does not, for obvious reasons, occupy such a prominent position. The country available is not exhilarating. At its best it attains the standard of a second-class English plough or open down country—at its worst the horrors of Dartmoor fail to rival its roughness. In neither case are there any "flying" fences to negotiate, though one may meet a few small irrigation ditches, or low mud walls. The most sporting obstacles are the *nullahs*, which are watercourses, usually dry, with steep banks six or eight feet deep. The hard, dry ground easily lames a horse, and only carries a scent for a couple of hours after daybreak, while the dew is still lying. But the real difficulty lies in maintaining a pack. There is always the menace of rabies, which is rampant among village curs and jackals, and hound breeding is unreliable, being impossible in the heat of the plains and very troublesome in the hills. It is necessary, therefore, to secure frequent drafts from England—an unsatisfactory and expensive system. However, more than a dozen packs manage to surmount these difficulties and to show wonderfully good sport. Foxes are scarce and are a very feeble imitation of their namesakes in England, so these packs usually hunt the jackal, who forms an excellent substitute. He possesses plenty of stamina, but has not the same initial burst of speed as our fox. Consequently, the country being mainly open, hounds run in view a great deal, and it is then that the pace reveals the imperfections of the drafts. But if the jack secures a good start and has some cover to aid him, there is much good houndwork to be enjoyed. No doubt some of the attraction is due to the associations recalled by the pink coats of the staff and the music of the pack. One could hardly imagine oneself in the Shires, but the calm, easy style of crossing a rough country displayed by some members of the various fields—and notably by his Excellency the Viceroy—indicates that they have forgotten neither the art nor the charm of hunting in the provinces.

THE KADIR CUP

Pig-sticking in India corresponds to the best foxhunting in England, in that it is essentially a local product and cannot be enjoyed under the same conditions in any other country. That powerful and stout-hearted fighter—the boar—the rough ground, and the primitive style of the chase produce together an atmosphere of uncultivated hardihood which is typical of the Indian jungle but unique in man's activities. To keep within sight of a fleeting pig by riding at full gallop over the pitfalls of a really wild country and eventually to manœuvre so as to dispatch him with a spear is as formidable a task as one could well devise. Quite apart from horsemanship, pig-sticking probably affords a more complete test of individual courage, endurance, and quick decision than any other sport. Only the huntsman of a pack of foxhounds has the same responsibility for conducting the chase, and he is seldom required to act under such conditions of pace and excitement. The only drawback to good pig-sticking is the necessarily small field of its supporters, for to enjoy it one must have a sound constitution and an iron nerve. Certainly those who attain the honour of winning the Kadir Cup or, indeed, who secure any distinction in the ranks of pig-stickers will find few situations to excite them and none to appal them in other walks of life.

There is only one game which India can claim to have originated, but among nations who realize the joys of horsemanship it is by common consent the best game of all—polo. In England its merits are fully appreciated, but in India it possesses two other advantages—comparative cheapness and suitable grounds. Under European conditions polo must always be expensive, and that alone prevents it from being more widely played. But in India, mainly owing to low wages, the cost of keeping a pony is approximately halved. Young officers can arrange to lease ponies (colloquially known as "boarders") from their regiments, and it is often essential or at any rate convenient to keep a pony for other reasons already mentioned, so that pleasure is very easily combined with business. But the question of grounds is almost as important. In England long grass makes practice impossible in the average field, and soft ground restricts the available season to the three or four months of summer. In the plains of India comparatively little attention is required to keep the ground level and true; the grass at best is very scanty, and one can play with equal ease all the year round, except actually during the rains. On this account Indian polo is distinguished by such pace and accuracy as to make it, not only for the players, but also for the spectators, the most thrilling game imaginable.

The tournaments at Calcutta, Delhi, Meerut, and elsewhere arouse the keenest competition, with a general standard of play which is perhaps unrivalled in any other part of the world. Honours rest largely, as is only natural, with the Indian cavalry regiments, who have greater opportunities for perfecting team work, but the game is by no means confined to the Army. Indeed it attracts all classes of players and ponies, and not only unites the various sections of the English community, but forms a valuable link with the Indians themselves. The latter produce many excellent teams, thanks largely to the Indian Princes, many of whom are players or active supporters of the game. In the friendly rivalry which naturally ensues the Indians, with their wonderful wrists and eyes, are well able to hold their own—much to the delight of the huge crowds of their countrymen who flock to the tournaments. The tremendous enthusiasm shown on such occasions indicates that polo is in every sense a national game.

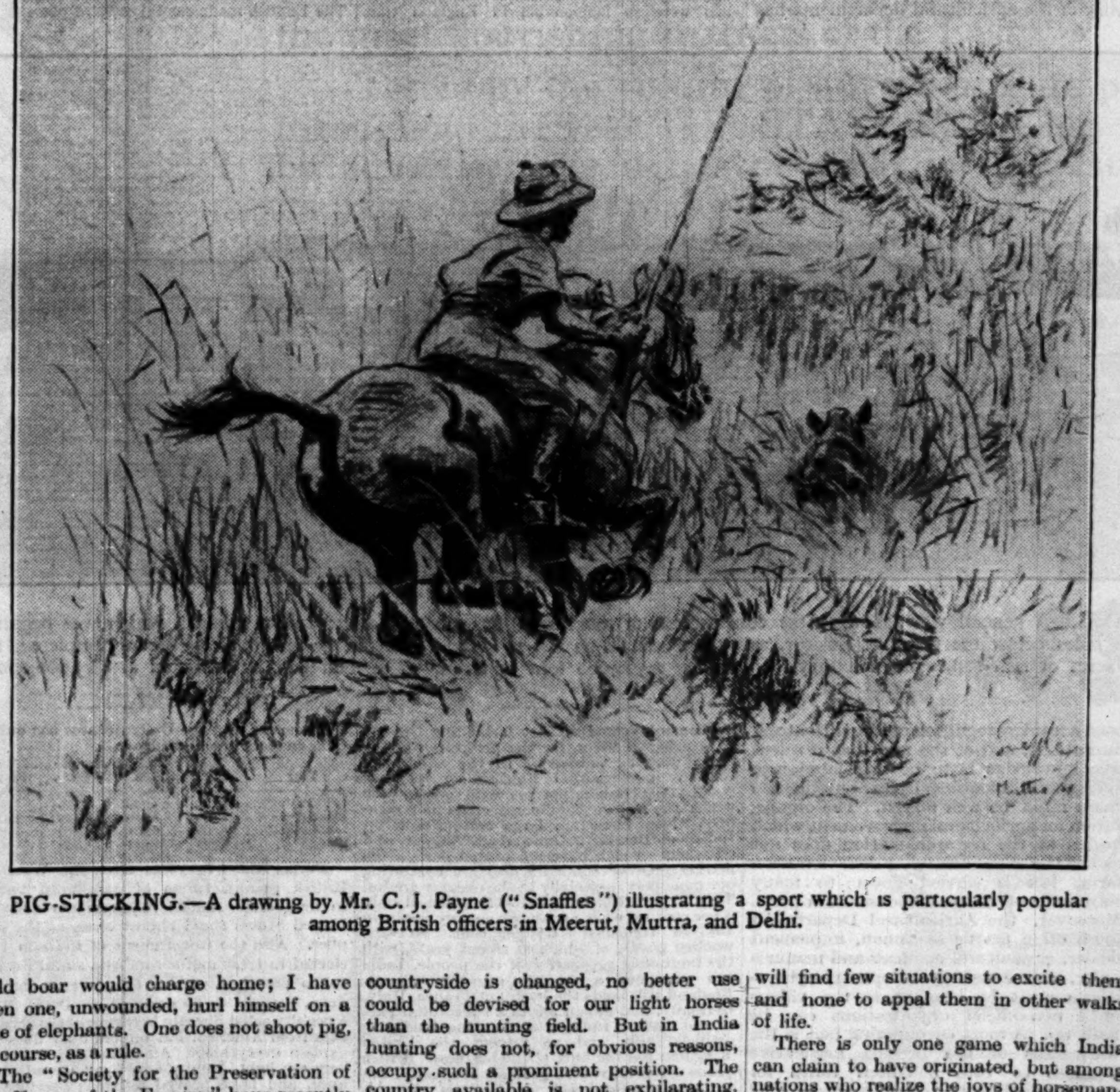
RACE MEETINGS

Racing is neither a sport nor a game, but rather a fascinating industry, and it is impossible to describe in a few words its situation in any country. But Indian racing has one special feature which may be mentioned—a close connexion between the amateur and the racecourse. In England our amateur trainers and riders devote themselves almost exclusively to steeplechasing, but owing to the hard ground, which inevitably means lame horses and bad falls, only a very little steeplechasing is carried on in India. Flat race meetings, however, are numerous and varied. The most important are at Calcutta and Bombay, where, thanks to the funds provided by the totalisator, one can move in comfortable surroundings to watch high-class horses competing for valuable stakes. In these two places competition is keen, and the winners are practically all well-bred horses imported from England or Australia. But at Delhi and other "up-country" meetings, where the racing suffers from lack of capital, the atmosphere is less professional and the class is not high, but the lack of quality is compensated by the interest of local trainers and riders. Since these smaller meetings are almost entirely supported by amateurs, the weights can be adjusted to a reasonable level, and any young enthusiast may gain valuable knowledge of the mysteries of riding and training race-horses which he would have great difficulty in obtaining elsewhere.

HORSE BREEDING

If any proof were needed of the value of the horse to Indian society Delhi Horse Show would supply it. Aided by perfect organization, the strength and quality of the classes cannot fail to impress any visitor. Nowhere else could one see in the ring 50 first-class hacks—kept for the purposes of hacking. The polo ponies, of course, are superb, and, considering the difficulties to be faced, the breeding classes are wonderfully good. For in India, as in other hot climates, purely local strains always deteriorate, and frequent crosses with imported blood are essential if the stock are to possess the necessary substance and constitution. The breeding has made great progress lately, but although the "countrybreds" can win prizes in the ring, and play polo with the best English and Australian ponies, they cannot yet compete with them on the racecourse. In this direction it is hoped to obtain some active assistance from the Government, so that breeders may secure a firm footing. For at present there is no indication that the demand for horses in India will diminish. Naturally it would not be so strong were it not for the presence and enthusiasm of the Army. But apart from that it is certain that for many years to come India will employ at least her present stock of horses, and the same facilities for sport will presumably continue. Those who escape from the mechanical whirl of the modern English town imbued with a natural love of horses will still find there the same wonderful scope for their activities and maintain the reputation of India for an unrivalled standard of sporting talent and horsemanship.

BIG GAME IN INDIA.—During his recent tour of India the Viceroy visited Mysore, where he was the guest of the Maharajah of Mysore at Karapur Camp. The Viceroy, the Maharajah of Mysore (left), and the Maharajah Kumar of Benares are seen with a dead tiger shot by the Maharajah Kumar.



PIG-STICKING.—A drawing by Mr. C. J. Payne ("Snaffles") illustrating a sport which is particularly popular among British officers in Meerut, Muttra, and Delhi.

ON THE CRICKET GROUND

QUADRANGULAR MATCHES

(By W. E. Lucas)

In the more populous areas of India, near big towns, cricket is enthusiastically practised both on a big scale and on what might be termed a village green scale. In any of the fishing villages near Bombay one is almost certain to find men and boys engaged in cricket. These villages have no village green—possibly only a grassless patch of baked mud where men and boys, naked save for a loin cloth, bat, bowl and field with a skill and a knowledge of the game that is surprising, and an enthusiasm which shows that the game has a solid foundation. In the higher spheres, of course, the situation is different. All towns of any size have their cricket teams, and in a city such as Bombay there must be hundreds of clubs.

Bombay is the chief centre of cricket in India, and the standard of cricket there is higher than in any other place. Indeed, it might also be said that the Bombay Gymkhana ground is "the Lord's" of India. It was the Parsees, the descendants of those Iranians who landed at Sanjan on the Guzerat coast 1,200 years ago, who were the first community in India to take a serious interest in cricket. In fact it was the Parsees who sent the only two teams to England (in 1886 and 1888) before the All-India Team of 1911, and it was the Parsees, first of all the Indian communities, who in 1892 inaugurated a yearly representative match against the Europeans which was the seed from which the present Quadrangular Tournament has sprung.

THE BOMBAY FESTIVAL

Bombay was fortunate in having at a time when the spirit of cricket was beginning to stir actively among the Indian communities a Governor, Lord Harris, who was not only a great and enthusiastic cricketer himself, but also had on his staff Colonel Greig, the famous Hampshire player; while recently Sir Leslie Wilson has done a great deal to encourage the game in the Bombay Presidency. It is chiefly for these reasons that the Bombay Quadrangular Tournament is the biggest cricket festival in the year. The origin of this tournament must be traced back to 1892, when a representative Parsee team first played the Europeans. In 1908 the Hindus joined, and the tournament became a triangular affair until the advent of the Mohamedans in 1912. At first the players for this tournament were chosen entirely from within the confines of the Bombay Presidency, but players from all over India are now invited to play. The Parsees are confined in their choice almost entirely to the City of Bombay, as theirs is a small community which is almost exclusively settled in that part of the country. The Hindus, too, usually put in the field an eleven composed mostly of Bombay or Poona players, not because they have no other choice but chiefly because up till now the Bombay players have proved themselves to be the best obtainable. The Mohamedans bring the majority of their players from the Punjab and the United Provinces, while the Europeans endeavour to persuade, often with very little success, any good player to come from wherever he may be throughout the length and breadth of India.

Important cricket is not confined to Bombay; there are yearly tournaments in all the big centres, Calcutta, Madras, Secunderabad, Karachi, Delhi, Lahore and elsewhere, and in all cricket of a very good class is played. It is hard, however, to make an accurate comparison between good cricket in India and in England, as the conditions under which the game is played in the two countries are dissimilar. In India, in the majority of cases, the wickets are hard and fast and consequently the bowlers have a more difficult and the batsmen a lighter task. Only in Bombay and Madras, and in a lesser degree in Calcutta, where cricket is played during the monsoon, does the batsman meet a real "sticky dog" and the bowler find an accomplice to help him with his tricks. Then, again, the physical strain of batting, bowling or fielding under the blaze of a midday tropical sun is such that a score of 50 is almost as much an exertion as making a century in England, any long spell of bowling is nearly insupportable, and the fielders suffer from a long outing in the field.

THE INDIAN TEAM

That is in some measure why the M.C.C. team which visited India in the winter of 1926-27 did not fare so well either with bat or ball as they were expected to do in Bombay and Calcutta. That can be said without disparaging the very fine performances of the Indian cricketers in those matches, performances which astonished and pleased all who had played cricket and watched Indian cricketers for many years. The visit of that M.C.C. team was a very important occasion and gave a considerable fillip to the aspirations of Indian cricketers. The visitors were very strong in bowling, including Tate, Geary, Wyatt, Astill, Mercer (who had been one of the most successful county bowlers of the 1926 season), Boyes, A. E. R. Gilligan, F. Brown and Chichester-Constable, while as batsmen, apart from those already mentioned as bowlers, there were Sandham and Parsons. Against this formidable side the Indian teams in Bombay did exceptionally well, more especially as the majority of them were quite young players who had no experience of bowling of the class which was pitted against them and were naturally nervous at the importance of the occasion.

It is these young players who will form the nucleus of the Indian team which it is proposed to send to England in the near future. The outstanding players among the younger generation are C. K. Naidu and L. P. Jai (Hindus), Nazeer Ali and Wazir Ali (Mohamedans) and S. H. Colah (Parsee), all of whom, except Naidu, who is 34, are well under 30. Naidu is possibly the most accomplished bat. Well over six feet, he combines a graceful style with quickness of movement. Few people who witnessed it will forget his hurricane reply to G. F. Earle's 120 in the match in Bombay between the Hindus and the M.C.C., when Naidu in an almost flawless innings scored 156 runs, mercilessly punishing Tate and hitting eleven balls over the rails. Wazir Ali, too, had the distinction of scoring two consecutive centuries against the M.C.C., one at Delhi and the other at Patiala, while his brother Nazeer Ali, who is now in England qualifying for Sussex, bowled with marked success. Jai and Colah also scored half-centuries against the M.C.C.

LACK OF GOOD BOWLING

That these players did so well against the M.C.C. shows their true class, for although they make many runs every year in Indian cricket that is no real criterion, because what India needs is real class bowling, due possibly to a lack of scientific coaching. Now that such bowlers as Baloo, Salam-ud-Din, Abdus Salem, Warden, and S. M. Joshi are either too old or have died, there seems to be no one of that calibre, with the possible exception of Nazeer Ali, to take their places. In England in 1911 Baloo took 114 wickets for 18 runs apiece, and would have done better had he had a better fielding side to back him up. Whether the best bowlers now playing would be successful on English wickets it is difficult to say, but it is obvious that none of them shows any real genius or has what might be called a bowler's brain. What is wanted is good systematic coaching. The spirit is there and the natural ability is abundant and that is why, on the whole, cricket in India is of such a good standard. In these days European teams fare very badly at the hands of Indian cricketers, except in the case of Calcutta, and possibly Madras, where there happen to be stationed at the moment cricketers of the first class such as A. L. Hosie, R. B. Lagden, T. C. Longfield, C. P. Johnstone, H. P. Ward, G. E. B. Abell, and, till recently, J. L. Guise.

THE RULING PRINCES

Any visitor to Bombay during a monsoon Sunday would be amazed at the cricket enthusiasm which covers the maidan for the distance of over a mile with a host of white-flannelled cricketers. Rain is probably intermittent and, when the rain is not cooling the air, the heat is sweltering. Yet 30 matches are in progress and cricket of every variety is being played. That is the case in all the big cities, with the difference that other centres are usually more fortunately situated than Bombay in regard to grounds. The Indian Princes provide the country-house cricket—only country-house cricket run on such liberal lines that the entertainment provided might almost be from the Arabian Nights. The Jam Saheb, of course, is a household name throughout the world of cricket, and the Maharajah of Patiala has a well-deserved reputation as a patron and former exponent of the game. The enthusiasm for cricket is indeed widespread among the Indian Princes, ranging from the Gaekwar of Baroda, the Maharajahs of Jaipur and Indore to the ruling princes of smaller States, such as Limbdi or Dhar. They build beautiful grounds, arrange tournaments, and keep teams of their own. Cricket of the best class costs money; money in India is scarce, and it is very often the liberality of the ruling princes that makes possible many things that otherwise might be impossible.

ILLUSTRATIONS

Some of the pictures in this Number are published by the courtesy of the Department of Public Information and the State Railways Publicity Bureau.

IRRIGATION WORKS

GREAT STORAGE SCHEMES

PREVENTION OF FAMINE

(By D. G. Harris, C.I.E., M.I.E. (Ind.), Consulting Engineer to the Government of India)

Although agriculture forms the principal occupation of the great majority of the inhabitants of India it is, over most of the peninsula, carried on in the face of serious climatic difficulties. Not only is the rainfall unevenly distributed throughout the year, the bulk of it falling during three or four months, but it varies greatly from one year to another. At many stations annual rainfalls of only half the average are not uncommon, while at some less than a quarter of the normal amount has been recorded. There is a huge area throughout which, if reliance had to be placed upon rainfall alone, the spectre of famine and drought would be ever present, this area including practically the whole of the Punjab, the North-West Frontier Province, the United Provinces, Sind, a large portion of Bihar, most of Madras and Bombay, part of the Central Provinces, and a small tract in Burma.

From very early times, therefore, efforts have been made to supplement the rainfall by means of artificial irrigation. Wells have been in use for the purpose since time immemorial, and in many parts of India there are small canals of considerable antiquity designed to convey water from neighbouring rivers or reservoirs to the fields. But it is only during the last century that the subject has been approached on scientific lines and that the great State irrigation systems, which rank to-day among the largest engineering works in the world, have come into existence.

THE CANAL SYSTEM

These systems may be divided into two main classes, those provided with artificial storage in the shape of reservoirs, and those dependent throughout the year on the natural discharge of the rivers from which they have their origin. Works of the latter class are found mainly in Northern India, where the rivers, being snow-fed, carry a perennial supply of water. Throughout most of the remainder of the peninsula, where no such natural storage is available as the snowfields and glaciers of the Himalayas afford, artificial storage has to be provided; reservoirs are constructed by damming the river valleys, the monsoon rainfall thus entrapped being conserved for use throughout the dry months of the year.

In the case of the perennial systems the water in the parent river is held up by means of a weir or barrage constructed across it and is diverted into one or more main canals which convey it to the area to be irrigated, through which it is distributed by a network of smaller channels. To quote a single example of such a system, the Ganges system in the United Provinces, which draws its supply from two weirs on the Ganges, comprises over 7,500 miles of channel; the upper canal is 200ft. wide at its head and 11ft. deep, and 2½ million acres are irrigated annually by it. There are systems of equal magnitude in the Punjab, and even these great works will be eclipsed when certain of the major projects now under construction come into operation. The Sukkur Barrage Project in Sind and the Sutlej Valley Project in the Punjab will each, on completion, irrigate more than five million acres.

THE CAUVERY DAM

It was not until the seventies of last century that the first large masonry dam was built in India, but since that time dam construction has proceeded apace; most of the possible perennial schemes have either already been constructed or are now under construction, and it is on the development of storage that the future of State irrigation in India must mainly depend. The two latest dams to come into operation are those in the Bombay Presidency at Bhandarara and Bhatgarh, which feed the Pravara and Nira Canals respectively; the former is 270ft., the latter 180ft. high. A further dam of the first magnitude is now under construction on the Cauvery; it will be 200ft. high and will store 90,000 million cubic feet of water to augment the precarious supply of the canals in the Cauvery delta and to allow of their extension. Of schemes in contemplation, that for the Bhakra dam in the Punjab is the most important. If constructed, the dam will be 500ft. high, by far the highest yet built.

Apart from the direct benefit which irrigation confers upon the cultivator of settled lands, it has value in many other directions. In the Punjab millions of acres which, owing to the scanty rainfall, were previously uninhabitable have, as a result of the construction of canals, been colonized and are now among the richest areas in India, thus adding greatly to the food supplies of the country and also affording an outlet for the surplus population of congested districts. The canals in the North-West Frontier Province have further shown that irrigation is a potent factor in securing the peace of the border, and that, if only effective means of irrigation can be provided, the restless people of the frontier are quite prepared to settle down to peaceful agricultural pursuits. Unfortunately the scope for such canals is limited, but an extensive survey is now in progress in the hope of discovering further sources of supply.

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

At present some 28,000,000 acres are irrigated annually by State irrigation works, a figure which will be increased to about 40,000,000 acres when the works now under construction are completed and certain further schemes which are likely to be taken in hand in the near future are built. Taken as a whole, irrigation is offered on extremely easy terms and the water rates represent only a very small proportion of the extra profit which the cultivator secures owing to the water he receives.

Irrigation works are, of course, expensive. Not only must weirs or dams be constructed and the canals and their subsidiary channels excavated, but in many cases it is necessary to carry the channels across the drainage of the country, entailing large river crossings in the shape of aqueducts or syphons. Yet the irrigation works of India are, in general, remunerative, although many of them have been and are still built with little or no eye to a direct financial return, being constructed primarily with a view to the prevention of famine. Up to the end of the financial year 1927-28, the capital outlay on State irrigation works amounted to about £87,000,000, on which a net return of 6¼ per cent. was realized. It is estimated that the value of the crops which received irrigation from State works in that year was about £100,000,000.

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH

IMPROVEMENT OF CROPS

TASK OF THE IMPERIAL COUNCIL

(By B. C. Burt, Agricultural Expert, Imperial Council of Agricultural Research)

The actual cultivated area in India is some 500 million acres, most of which is arable land, and three-quarters of the population of 400 millions is directly dependent on agriculture. The livestock of the country, mainly cattle, number some 300 millions. In addition to specialities such as tea, jute, coffee, and spices, India is one of the world's greatest producers of such crops as rice, cotton, wheat, oil-seeds, sugar, and fibres—her agriculture being primarily designed to provide most of the food, and much of the clothing, for a dense and predominantly rural population. The most striking feature of Indian agriculture is the bewildering number of crops grown. When tea is being plucked in South-East India, the orchards of the Himalayas are yielding typical English apples, and when the Madras *ryot* is picking his cotton, the gardens of Delhi and Lucknow are ablaze with annuals and stocked with familiar English vegetables. This diversity of cropping is due not only to a wide range of climate—tropical, sub-tropical, and temperate—but to the fact that double cropping is everywhere common and that throughout the greater part of the Indo-Gangetic plain there are two distinct cropping seasons. In the so-called "winter" most of the crops of temperate climes, such as wheat and barley, are grown; in the summer typical tropical crops are in evidence. For each individual crop the season is short. This fact has an important bearing on agricultural improvement since, for example, varietal improvement can rarely be attained by the importation of exotics, but must be achieved by patient plant-breeding on the spot.

THE MONSOON

The dependence of Indian agriculture on the behaviour of the monsoon is an accepted axiom, despite the fact that millions of acres of crops are now irrigated annually. The date of the onset of the monsoon largely determines the area which can be sown with summer crops, while its distribution determines both the yield of these crops and the area which can be sown with winter crops; the latter are largely raised by "dry-farming" methods even where supplementary irrigation is utilized.

The agriculturist is as variable in type as the climate, for many races and peoples contribute to the rural population of India. Land tenure systems vary greatly. Large estates with numerous tenantry and small cultivating proprietors exist side by side, and every grade between these two extremes is met with. But the economic condition of the actual tiller of the soil varies only in degree; tenancy rights and the laws of inheritance bring cultivating proprietors and tenants on to one plane and India is essentially a country of peasant agriculture. Farms in the Western sense are practically unknown; enclosures hardly exist and the "broad-field" system of agriculture is common. Though generally illiterate, the Indian peasant is skilled within the limit of his small resources, and his willingness to take up new methods of proved value, provided that they are within his means and are properly demonstrated, has made possible the important advances which have taken place.

WHEAT AND GROUND-NUTS

The need of good seed is generally recognized, and the Agricultural Department's earliest successes were in the substitution of superior for inferior strains of crops. It is now estimated that the total area under improved varieties exceeds ten million acres, although many important areas and crops have not yet been touched. Owing to the great difficulty of gauging the natural expansion of a popular crop, and to the fact that the returns available do not include some of the department's earliest successes, this figure is undoubtedly an under-estimate. For example, less than 400,000 acres are reported to be under improved varieties of ground-nuts, a leguminous oil-seed of great economic importance. In point of fact the Agricultural Departments may claim credit for practically the whole of the 5½ million acres now under this crop. Progress has not been uniform. Of the 24 million acres under wheat in British India 3½ millions are now under improved varieties of high yielding power, resistant to rust and yielding strong flours.

COTTON AND RICE

Of the 18 million acres under cotton 3¼ millions are under improved kinds, some of which are superior only in yield, while others are of greatly improved staple. Incidentally the character of the exportable surplus of Indian cotton has been largely altered. Indian production of medium-staple cotton has increased by about a million bales since 1917, some half-a-million bales of this increase being cotton of about 1in. in staple. This is a fact of some significance at the present juncture, when the Lancashire cotton industry is undergoing reorganization. At present Japan is India's principal customer for her best cottons as well as for the more familiar short staple cottons.

Progress in the improvement of the Indian rice crop, the greatest of all food-crops, has been slower, for work started later and the problems were difficult; but over a million acres are now under improved varieties of rice—a definite if modest beginning. India produces the finest rices in the world of high dietetic value, which are produced, harvested, and milled under natural conditions and need neither artificial kiln-drying nor super-polishing with talc (or with castor-oil) to improve their appearance. Some 50 crops are being thoroughly studied and improvements are realized each year.

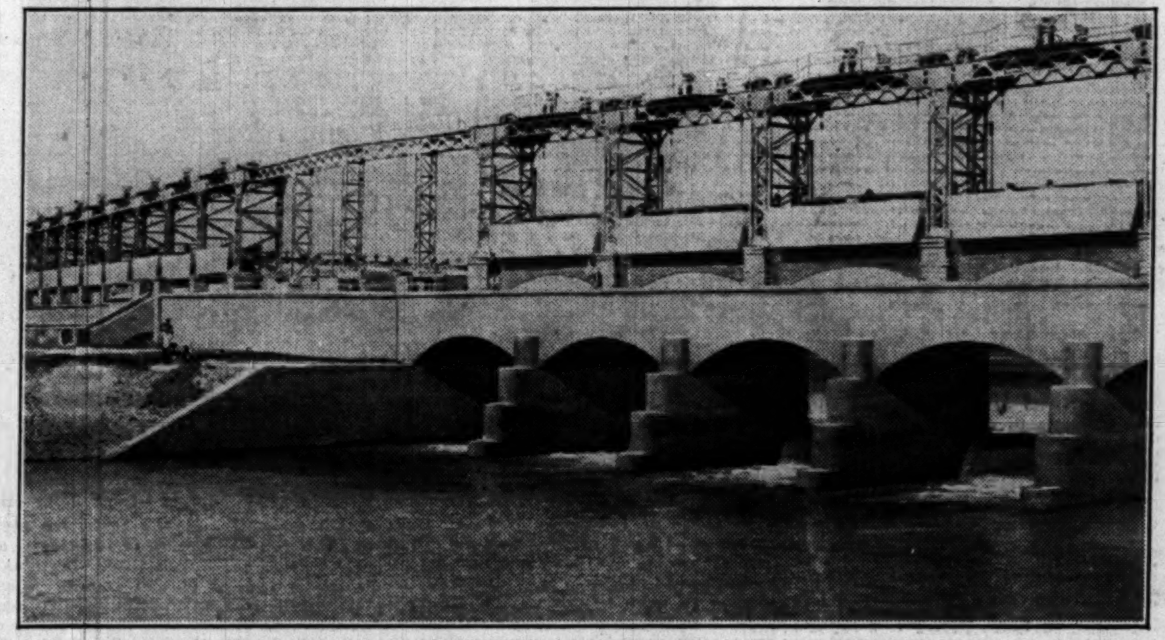
If the triumphs of agricultural botany are the most striking, work of great importance has been carried out in agricultural chemistry, agricultural engineering, entomology, mycology, and bacteriology. Not all of the results have been utilized in field practice, for much fundamental knowledge had first to be accumulated. The standard of agriculture is rising; artificial fertilizers are now sold by the ton where previously they were sold in pounds, and, what is equally important, they are being stocked and sold by the village shopkeeper.

LIVESTOCK

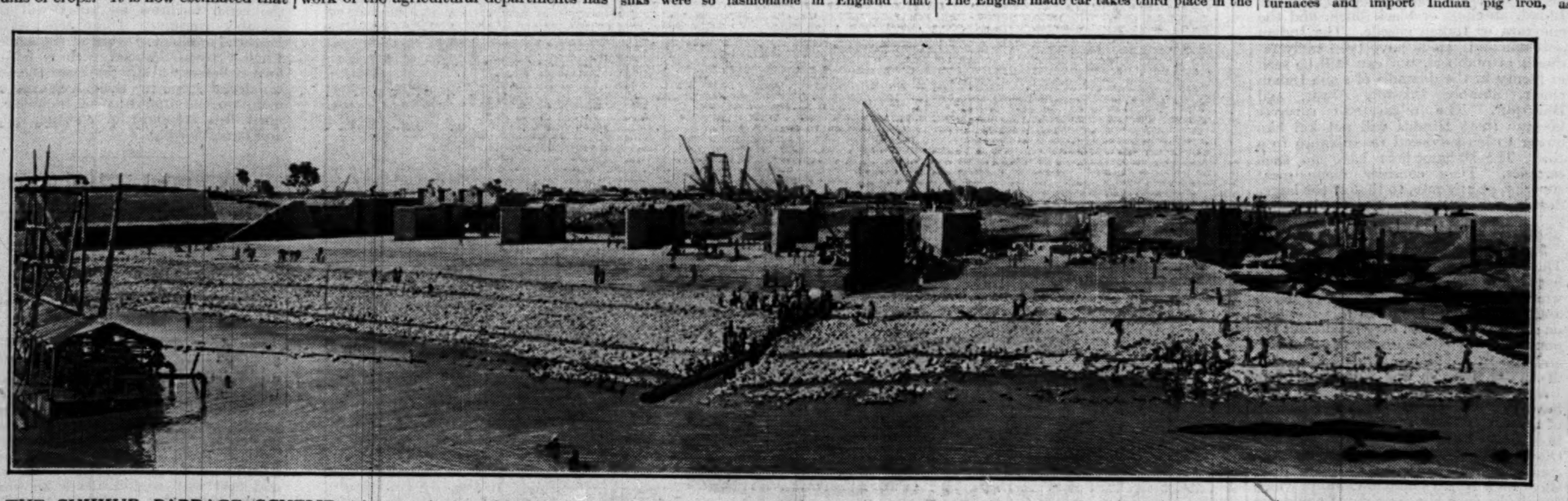
Since the Indian cultivator is dependent on bullocks as draught animals, and as the milk supply is of primary importance to a vegetarian population, cattle improvement is a vital problem. Livestock work, for various reasons, has lagged behind crop improvement, but a definite step forward has been taken during the last 10 years. Many Indian breeds possess real merit, and considerable progress has been made in the building up of pedigree herds. The dairying problem is also being tackled, and provision made both for experimental work and for the training of students. Research work on the many special problems of animal nutrition has been begun, and is already yielding fruitful results. In the prevention and control of animal diseases more has been done—thanks to the work of the Muktesar Veterinary Research Institute and of the provincial veterinary departments. Though much remains to be done, we can now envisage the control of the more serious epidemic diseases, while the gradual expansion of the system of veterinary dispensaries brings skilled assistance within the reach of the village cattle owner.

RESEARCH STATIONS

The Indian agricultural departments owe their inception largely to Lord Curzon's foresight and energy. India now possesses a chain of central and provincial research stations, of experimental farms and of agricultural colleges which have proved their value. Western agricultural practice cannot be transported bodily to the East, and exact experiment must always precede propaganda. But the most characteristic feature of the work of the agricultural departments has been a frank recognition of the cultivators' limitations, and of the fact that if scientific knowledge is to be translated into agricultural practice every link in the chain must be well forged. The organization for agricultural improvement which begins at the research station does not end at the experimental or demonstration farm, but is carried down to many thousands of village demonstration plots. Moreover, the Agricultural Department must often act as seedsman, implement dealer, agricultural engineer and manure-seller, for the means of adopting improvements must be brought to the village until non-official organizations can be built up. A most encouraging fact is the willingness of the present Legislative Councils to vote enhanced funds for the agricultural departments, and especially for bringing improvements home to the cultivator. Steady and even rapid developments, limited only by financial considerations, are taking place in several Provinces. The creation of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, with funds of its own for the promotion of research and the dissemination of information, should secure that continuity and steady development which are so essential. The governing body of the Council being composed of Provincial Ministers for Agriculture, representatives of the Central Legislature and of the commercial community, close touch with the Provincial Departments of Agriculture and with agricultural realities is assured; the presence on the Advisory Board of representatives of all Agricultural and Veterinary Departments, of the universities, and of independent research institutes and associations should assure a wide and practical outlook.



IRRIGATION IN THE PUNJAB.—The Suleimanke canal headworks, the first completed unit of the great Sutlej Valley irrigation scheme. They were opened in 1926 by Sir Malcolm Hailey.



THE SUKKUR BARRAGE SCHEME.—A general view, showing the construction of the Lloyd Barrage at Sukkur. The scheme, which was begun in 1923, comprises a barrage nearly a mile in length across the Indus three miles below the gorge at Sukkur, and three canals on the right and four on the left bank. When completed, the scheme will irrigate over 5,000,000 acres of rich soil, estimated to yield annually 2,500,000 tons of crops. The total cost is estimated at £15,000,000.

INDIA'S TRADE

EXCESS OF EXPORTS OVER IMPORTS

THRIVING HOME INDUSTRIES

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT)

In the year 1927-28 the exports from India exceeded the imports by about £51,000,000; and it has always been India's happy lot to export more than she imported. From the earliest times, by sea or overland by caravan, she has furnished most of the luxuries of life—her oils, spices, peppers, silks, ivory, and gold—to those able to afford them in the Middle East, in Alexandria, Rome and the cities of the Mediterranean, and throughout Europe. It is not possible here even to summarize the story of the struggle for the control of the Indian trade between the Portuguese, Dutch, French, and British, and of the establishment and growth of the East India Company. Whatever happened, we know of no time when the balance of trade was not in India's favour as against Europe, and as long ago as the seventeenth, and throughout the eighteenth, century the drain of bullion from England to India was a source of genuine uneasiness. India's productivity is enormous, and her potential productivity incalculably greater. Since 1860 the annual value of her imports and exports combined have increased sevenfold, from 60 millions sterling to 420 millions. Every year India receives on the average (though the figure varies greatly from year to year) about £28,000,000 in gold and silver on private account. It is scattered throughout the length and breadth of the land, and is absorbed: turned chiefly into anklets, wristlets, or other jewelry, or simply hoarded. The amount of India's immobilized wealth, if ascertainable, would be astounding, and the handling or touching of it has been the heart's desire of many generations of Finance Members.

COTTON

Of the 249,84,66,000 rupees (approximately £185,000,000) of imports, cotton and cotton goods easily head the list, furnishing no less than Rs.71,90,16,000 (£53,280,000), or 28.77 per cent. of the whole. Competition for the trade is now extremely keen, and Lancashire no longer holds the predominant position that once she did. In the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries Indian cotton goods and silks were so fashionable in England that Parliament passed an Act forbidding the use or wearing of them, for the protection of the home weaving industry. In the nineteenth century industrialized England in its turn flooded the Indian market with goods with which the native handlooms could not compete. Now there are large cotton mills in India—at Bombay, Ahmedabad, Nagpur, and elsewhere—which have recaptured part of the market. Other countries also are contesting our monopoly, especially in the cheaper grades. Thus Japan, which in 1913-14 furnished only 5 per cent. of what are known as grey goods, in 1927-28 furnished 24.5 per cent. So with woollen goods, of which in recent years, with the increasing prosperity of the people, India has consumed a steadily growing amount. England still holds the lead, but France, Italy, Germany, and Japan all do a substantial part of the trade. India is also taking kindly to artificial silk, and at present the United Kingdom has the bulk of the business. British yarns are preferred on grounds of quality, but in both artificial silk and cotton there is severe competition from a cheaper class of goods from Italy, Switzerland, Germany, Austria, Japan, and Czechoslovakia.

The Indian cotton crop was poor in 1927-28 and the exports were only 2,686,000 bales, but even so, they were higher than the average of the five pre-War years. In 1928-29 the figures improved to 3,711,000 bales, valued at Rs.66 crores. Japan is the best customer by a big margin; in 1927-28 her purchases dropped, owing to the financial stress in Japan and the unsettled conditions in China, but in 1928-29 they increased from Rs.22 crores to Rs.29 crores (£21,500,000).

Under the general description of manufactured cotton piece-goods India sells for export to the extent of about £4,500,000. It would require too much space to discuss here the different classes of goods and the varieties for the different markets. The goods are not suitable for Europe—the old conditions of 1700 A.D. have gone. The best customers are countries in the East; those that bought over £200,000 worth in 1928-29 in order of merit were Straits Settlements, Ceylon, Iraq, Persia, and East Africa. In order to try to increase the exports the Government of India dispatched a Trade Mission some 18 months ago to survey the prospects of Indian textiles in the markets of the Persian Gulf, the Levant, and East and South Africa. The report is a valuable document, but even were it not too early yet to see its results, labour troubles in Bombay leading to constant strikes have precluded sufficient production from the local mills.

IRON AND STEEL

Next to cotton the largest item in the list of imports is metals and manufactures of iron and steel. The large iron and steel works of the Tata Company are now on a sound footing, turning out structural steel and steel rails to compare in quality and price with the steel of any country in the world, but they can only supply a fraction of India's requirements. They are assisted by a protective import tariff at varying rates, but roughly Rs.30 per ton. There is continuous competition between the United Kingdom, Belgium, and Germany for the balance of India's requirements. The value of the imports of manufactured iron and steel received from these three countries in 1927-28 was:—United Kingdom, Rs.14,52,24,000; Belgium, Rs.3,84,49,000; Germany, Rs.1,14,79,000.

The above figure for the United Kingdom is over £10,000,000 sterling. It rests with the British manufacturers to endeavour by every possible means to retain this trade; but higher costs of coal, the continuance of heavy overhead charges, and the working of obsolete plants will not do it. The following table shows that the British exporters have been making special efforts, but also indicates that other sources of supply are successfully competing:—

IMPORTS OF IRON AND STEEL, INCLUDING PIG IRON
(In thousands of tons)

—	From U.K.	From Germany	From Belgium
1925-26	489	69	229
1926-27	406	79	257
1927-28	685	79	316

India received machinery and millwork to the value of Rs.16,99,00,000 (£12,580,000) in 1927-28, of which Rs.13,30,00,000 (£9,890,000) came from the United Kingdom.

RAILWAY PLANT

The total imports of plant and rolling stock for railways, excluding steel rails, were valued at Rs.9,35,00,000 (or nearly £7,000,000) in 1927-28, and the shares of the principal countries during four years have been:—

—	Percentage of total secured			
	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28
Unit'd Kingd'm	87.0	79.9	61.1	66.8
Australia ..	—	2.2	4.8	1.0
Belgium ..	4.1	9.2	17.4	23.9
United States	2.6	2.0	3.9	1.2
Germany ..	2.5	4.3	6.9	3.9

These figures are a tribute to the lively enterprise of Belgium, which country has secured large orders for the Indian railways in open tender against the world for the supply of steel pressed sleepers and their steel fittings, products for which Great Britain at one time had a monopoly.

MOTOR-CARS

As a market for motor vehicles India is well worth consideration. The value of imported vehicles in 1927-28 was returned at Rs.6,18,00,000, or about 4½ millions sterling. The English made car takes third place in the table below, and the United States has ousted Canada from the first place:—

Year	Number of motor-cars imported from			
	U.K.	U.S.	Canada	Italy
1925-26 ..	2,399	4,143	4,775	860
1926-27 ..	2,546	4,030	4,476	1,416
1927-28 ..	3,600	6,031	3,400	1,367
1928-29 ..	3,645	7,943	6,568	967

During the five years after the War, the British manufacturers of cars were unable to look after India's requirements and the United States stood almost alone as the supplier. Also the Government of India in 1923 elected to treat motor-cars as a sinful luxury, to be punished with a 30 per cent. import duty, reduced to 20 per cent. in 1927. Such a penalty acted directly in favour of the cheaper cars from America, but import duty does not explain everything. American and Canadian cars are light, handy, afford good road clearance, and have proved reliable; service by the local agents is also reasonably good. An important development in the Indian motor industry during the past year has been the beginning by an American organization of the first Indian motor-car assembly factory at Bombay. This company has built up a large organization of dealers throughout India, Burma, and Ceylon, and at each of these retail points provision is being made for repairs by qualified workmen and for adequate stocks of spare parts. The English-made cars, more expensive, though possibly better finished, have not satisfactorily filled the conditions required.

The figures for heavy motor vehicles show even worse results for the British makes; out of a total import of 12,800 lorries and omnibuses in 1928-29, only 473 came from the United Kingdom, against 6,370 from Canada and 5,800 from America.

The United Kingdom, however, holds the market for motor-cycles, of which nearly 2,200 were imported in 1927-28, 91 per cent. being from Great Britain.

JUTE

Jute and jute manufactures head the list of exports, their value in 1927-28 being £62,000,000; and the figures for the last financial year were £2,000,000 higher. The main interest is that in quantities the exports of 1927-28 exceeded the pre-War figures, as shown below:—

—		1913-14	1927-28
Jute (in thousands of tons)	..	768	892
Bags (in millions) ..	..	369	463
Jute cloth (in million yards)	..	1,061	1,553

India holds, through the province of Bengal, almost a monopoly of the raw jute of the world. Other countries have tried to cultivate the plant, but so far without much success. The result is that a large number of jute manufacturing mills have been built along the River Hooghly, up stream and down stream of the city of Calcutta, and for these it is absolutely essential to retain the big share of the world's market for the coarser grades of jute manufactures.

The principal purchasing countries of raw jute in 1928-29, in tons, were:—Germany, 260,000; United Kingdom, 202,000; France, 110,000; United States, 94,000; Italy, 61,000; Belgium, 55,000; Spain, 43,000.

The exports of gunny bags of all kinds for the last three years have averaged 470,000,000 bags per year, valued at £18,500,000. These are shipped to all parts of the world for grain, cement, sugar, cotton, manures, coal, sand, and many other purposes. Some of the principal countries that bought in 1928-29, and the export values of their purchases, are as follows:—

—	Rs. in lakhs	Approx. sterling equivalent
Australia	530	£3,900,000
Java	226	1,670,000
Cuba	217	1,600,000
United Kingdom ..	206	1,520,000
Chile	143	1,040,000
China	123	910,000
South Africa ..	116	860,000

The United States does not appear as one of the biggest purchasers because she is the largest importer of sacking and Hessian cloth, from which she makes up her own bags, and thereby retains that portion of the labour for her own workpeople. In the same way, the Argentine Republic purchases cloth rather than bags. The value of sacking and gunny cloth exported exceeds that of bags by 33 per cent., the value in 1928-29 being Rs.31,64,00,000, or £23,500,000; the principal consuming countries in that year were:—

—	Rs. in lakhs	Approx. sterling equivalent
United States	1,962	£14,520,000
Argentine Republic ..	736	5,450,000
Canada	152	1,125,000
United Kingdom ..	64	470,000
Australia	61	450,000
China	42	310,000

FOOD GRAINS AND TEA

Food grains and flour exported from India amount to 2¼ million tons a year, valued at about £30,000,000 sterling. The largest item is rice—2,000,000 tons. Before the War wheat was exported from Karachi and Bombay, a million to a million and a half tons a year, but the excess production no longer exists. Wheat is consumed by Indians to a far greater extent than formerly, particularly in Upper India; and in 1928-29 it was necessary to import 500,000 tons, mainly from Australia.

The history and growth of the tea trade of India is the greatest romance of all the exports. Seed was originally imported from China, then the shrub was found to be indigenous on the foot-hills of the Himalayas, but the use of well-known China seed prevailed; plantations after plantations were laid out and public companies formed. At the start these were mostly financed with British capital; later on companies with rupee capital followed, and now the number of tea gardens runs into hundreds, and the value of the exports amounts to £25,000,000 a year.

The United Kingdom is the most valuable client, taking 300,000,000lb. a year, as against Canada 11,000,000, and the United States of America 7,000,000 to 8,000,000. The tea industry spends large sums on research work in India for the protection and improvement of crops, and on propaganda in other countries for the enlargement of its markets. In this respect it is the best organized industry in the country.

ORES AND METALS

Full of interest as are many of the other exports from India, space will not permit of reference to all, but it is impossible to pass over ores and metals, which in recent years have become exports of great value. The exports of ore in 1927-28 were 700,000 tons, valued at £1,500,000. The trade is now seriously threatened by the low prices of Russian ore from the Caucasian mountains, where the mines are worked by the Soviet Government. The latter pay their labour in paper, sell their ore on the Continent at constantly lower rates, and receive payment or credit in terms of sterling. This method of acquiring wealth is easy while it lasts; in the meantime it constitutes a serious threat to the continued exports of manganese ore from India, where the mining costs and transport charges make it almost impossible to compete with the present Russian prices.

India also possesses almost unlimited supplies of high grade iron ore. From her blast furnaces she turns out over a million tons of pig iron a year, and was able to export in 1928-29 nearly 450,000 tons of pig, of which Japan took 350,000 tons. The day may not be far off when Europe will receive supplies of iron ore, running up to 63 per cent. iron content, direct from India in a continuous stream of special steamers; or as an alternative Europe may have to close down her blast furnaces and import Indian pig iron, as Japan does now. India can meet either event to an unlimited extent because, besides the ore, she has vast resources of coal and limestone suitable for blast furnaces.

We have already seen how great an accumulation of so-called wealth must be taking place in India by the annual inflow of bullion. Yet, whether justified or not, it is evident that the centre of the finance of the world, London, does not at the moment view Indian investments too favourably, and the results of the last Government of India sterling loan seem to imply that India will have to pay more for her money if she has to resort to foreign borrowings. Yet her trade is excellent and her revenue from exports is ever increasing, and will not decrease except for variations caused by the success or failure of the monsoon. Therefore her credit should stand high. She might even become a lending nation; but international credit is slowly built up and is readily wrecked. There are two essentials required for India's financial reputation, namely:—(1) Continuance of internal and external peace as part of the British Empire; and (2) the mobilization for investment of her surplus gold and silver.

To have an overseas trade valued at £440,000,000 which has grown sevenfold in 70 years, to have a low National Debt mostly invested in productive works, to be able to finance a regular and liberal programme of railway extensions, to be well equipped with ever-growing ports and docks, to hold vast supplies of yet unworked minerals, and to own valuable stores of gold and silver even though hidden are attributes which should keep India in the forefront of countries entitled to expect the best terms of finance in the world, always provided she has peace and is assured of protection by land and sea.

INDUSTRIAL LIFE

THE NEW AGE

WORKMEN'S DEMANDS

(FROM OUR DELHI CORRESPONDENT)

Labour in India has been the prey to profitless agitation. But apart from such artificial incitement there has, for at any rate the past ten years, been a genuine unrest among the labour classes, arising from economic causes and from a definite resolve to attain a higher standard of comfort.

The Indian labouring man has for many years groped darkly in this direction. For decades past the labourer has learned to migrate to places where the demand for him is best, and with native shrewdness and growing independence his demand for higher wages has been more insistent. He has not, however, lost his characteristic indolence—partly the effect of climate, partly the fruit of centuries of experience during which he was never able to earn more than a pittance, however hard he worked, partly due to lack of ambition. Consequently, when he has obtained higher rates of pay he has generally utilized them either to maintain his old standards of living with fewer hours of work, or to indulge in pleasures that he would be better without.

MIGRATORY LABOUR

The industrial conditions accompanying and following the Great War have changed his former happy-go-lucky methods and imbued his class in town and village with a new spirit. The countryside as well as the town is affected because the industrial labourer in India is not generally a settled townsman. He still migrates to the big industrial centres only to keep body and soul together when the annual rains fail in his country place, or to earn and save enough to pay off a debt, or to make enough to enable him to return for a delicious spell of indolence in his village. Thousands of labourers of the Arabian Sea coast districts of the southern part of the Bombay Presidency have for many decades made a habit of taking steamer to Bombay for a cold-weather working season in its cotton mills or on public works, and of returning to their villages before the summer rainy season. The Bengal coalfields largely depend on migratory labour, which comes to them from the countryside and returns to it according to season. The trouble which the migratory habit causes to employers has stimulated measures to discourage it, and the number of people who permanently remain in the industrial centres is growing.

TRADE UNION MOVEMENT

The new factors which the Great War brought into the industrial life of India are described in a monograph on "The State and Industry," written by Mr. A. G. Clow, C.I.E., I.C.S., of the Labour Department of the Government of India, for submission to the Statutory Commission in 1928 and published by Government's orders.

The years immediately following the end of the War (he says) saw a great change. Prices had risen substantially and continued to rise, and as wages rose more slowly the worker found that his real income had diminished. On the other hand, employers in the leading industries were receiving phenomenal profits. At the same time the expansion of industry resulting from the War had increased the demand for labour. Finally, the ferment of the War had awakened labour in the cities from its accustomed passivity, and it showed a readiness to organize that was previously lacking. All the conditions, therefore, were favourable for a demand for higher wages and better conditions. A few strikes were quickly successful and the strike leapt into recognition as a powerful weapon; indeed, to many workmen its rapid and almost unvarying success made it seem almost infallible. The result was an epidemic of industrial strife, which first became marked in the winter of 1919-20 and reached a climax in the following winter. And the new attitude of labour was both reflected in and stimulated by the beginnings of a regular trade union movement in 1920. . . ."

Upon this movement political propagandists and expert organizers practised for revolutionary purposes, while in the Indian Legislature political hostility to Government on general grounds has hindered the Government from taking the legislative steps which they considered urgently necessary to prevent the mischievous exploitation of the ignorant and needy.

The first Factory Act was placed upon the Statute-book in 1881 and the second in 1891. Both were necessitated by the abuse of child labour. No restriction on the age at which children might be employed in factories, nor on the hours during which they might be worked, was made law till 1924. But meanwhile public opinion was being stirred in the direction of the measures made desirable by the growth of industrialism and the consequent need to protect the workpeople. Thus, in March, 1920, the Bombay millowners memorialized the Viceroy asking for the statutory reduction of hours in mills throughout India from 12 to 10. The Government of India induced the Secretary of State, in connexion with the Government of India Bill of 1919, to make "the welfare of labour" a central subject. This enabled them to proceed in such matters in conjunction with the Central Legislature, and the arrangement has been fruitful of beneficial enactments.

RECENT LEGISLATION

Among numerous important ameliorative measures which have been placed upon the Statute-book is a Workmen's Compensation Act. Another is a Trade Union Act, which provides for the registration of unions of a proper character, gives them a large measure of protection in cases of industrial disputes, and permits them to maintain funds for political purposes. Labour enjoys under the Reforms Constitution direct representation in the Legislatures by nomination. A subject which has been under discussion for several years is the provision by legislation for the investigation and settlement of trade disputes. The Government of India last year introduced a Bill for the institution of *ad hoc* Courts of Inquiry and Boards of Conciliation. It was passed into law in April last. Proposals have been made for amending the Workmen's Compensation Act, for securing prompt payment of wages, for the limitation of fines by employers, for amending the law relating to immigrant recruited labour in Assam tea gardens, for the provision of a system of sickness insurance, and for securing a minimum wage. These proposals have not yet been embodied in a legislative measure. The Viceroy early last year appointed a Royal Commission which is now inquiring into the existing conditions of labour in industrial undertakings and plantations in British India, on the health, efficiency, and standard of living of the workers, and on the relations between employers and employed.

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THE DASARA PROCESSION, WITH HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA ON HIS STATE ELEPHANT

MYSORE

MYSORE is one of the most advanced of the Indian States. Colonel His Highness SIR SRI KRISHNARAJA WADIYUR BAHADUR, G.C.S.I., G.B.E., Maharaja of Mysore, is the ruler of the State, and the administration is conducted under His Highness's control by an executive Council consisting of the Dewan and three Members of Council. There are two constitutional bodies to assist in the work of administration, viz., the Representative Assembly and the Legislative Council.

The State is one of the largest of the Indian States, being the same size as Scotland, with an area of 29,475 square miles. The whole State is a tableland varying in elevation from 2,000 to 3,000 feet above sea level, with mountain ranges and peaks rising to 6,000 feet. The population is over 6 millions.

The Mysore country is famous for its picturesque and diversified scenery. The climate is temperate and many places in the State are regarded as Sanatoria.

Mysore is rich in mineral wealth. The Kolar Gold Fields extend over a range of 40 miles, and the total recovery of gold has been nearly 70 million pounds sterling since their inception. Other minerals that are worked on a commercial scale are Manganese, Chrome and Iron Ore, Magnesite, Asbestos, Corundum, and Mica.

The Forests, which cover an area of 3,300 square miles, contain many valuable and rare timbers and yield an annual revenue of over £300,000. The Sandalwood tree (Santalum Album) is a State monopoly. From the wood of this tree, Sandalwood Oil is distilled in the Government Factories in Bangalore and Mysore. The oil is in great demand in America and Europe, and a limited quantity is also sold in Japan and in India itself.

Ninety per cent. of the population live by agriculture, but there are many important industries in the State, the principal industry being hand-loom weaving, with an annual output of over two million pounds sterling. Sericulture forms another important industry, the annual output of silk being worth £750,000 sterling, the total area under Mulberry exceeding 50,000 acres.

The Mysore Iron Works, situated at Bhadravati, are developing successfully. The plant occupies an area of more than 50 acres, and comprises a modern charcoal blast furnace with a wood distillation and by-product recovery plant, with auxiliary steam and power plants, and foundry and machine shops. A modern plant for the manufacture of cast iron pipes has recently been added.

Amongst other industrial concerns operated by State agency, mention may be made of the Soap Factory, Weaving Factory, Arts and Crafts Institute, Lac Factory, Central Industrial Workshops and other Technical Institutes. The Chamrajendra Technical Institute in Mysore provides instruction and practical training for the youth of the country.

The wealth of the animal kingdom deserves special mention, Mysore being looked upon as a Sportsman's Paradise. There are wild elephants, bison, tigers, panthers, leopards, bears, wild pig, wolves, hyenas, jackals, wild dogs, crocodiles, antelope, deer, and sambhur, besides a great variety of the smaller fauna. Small game is also abundant all over the State.

The Khedda operations for the capture of wild elephants are world-famous, a successful drive involving the capture of 70 wild elephants having been carried out in November last, whilst His Excellency the Viceroy was on a visit to Mysore as the guest of His Highness the Maharaja.

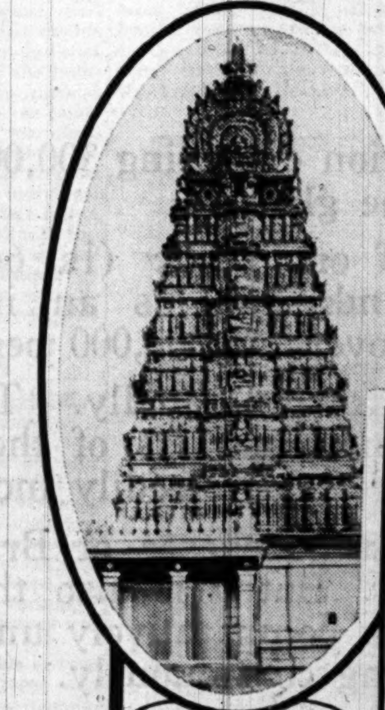
The Falls of the Cauvery, 400 feet in height, which present one of the choicest bits of scenery in the world, have been harnessed for the generation of electrical energy, power being supplied to the Kolar Gold Fields, situated 93 miles from the generating station. Bangalore, Mysore, and several other towns are also supplied. At the date of completion of this hydro-electric scheme, Mysore possessed the only long distance transmission line in India, and at the same time one of the longest in the world. In order to protect this hydro-electric scheme, as well as to increase its scope and also provide irrigation for a large tract of country, the Krishnaraja Sagara Dam across the Cauvery River has recently been completed. The lake formed by this dam, which is over 40 square miles in waterspread, is one of the largest artificial lakes in the world. The main canal from this Reservoir has been named the "Irwin Canal" after the present Viceroy. Besides the Krishnaraja Sagara, special mention should be made of the Vani Vilas Sagara (Mârikanavé) Reservoir, covering an area of 32 square miles. On the date of completion of this reservoir, in 1910, it was the largest artificial lake in the world, both as regards waterspread and capacity.

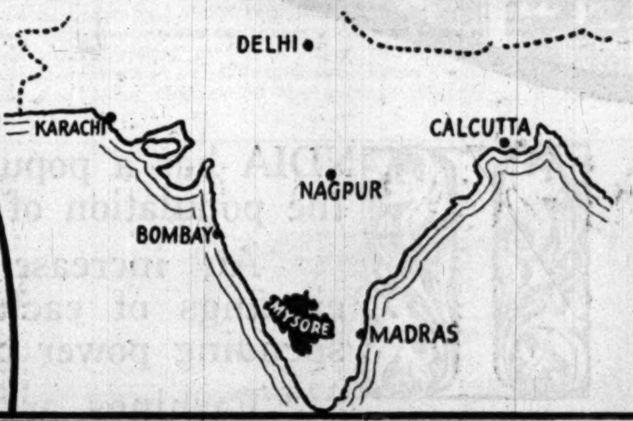
The benefits derived from the storage of water for irrigation have been recognised from time immemorial, and there are now over 30,000 irrigation reservoirs, varying in size from mere ponds to irrigate a few acres, to the magnificent Vani Vilas Sagara and Krishnaraja Sagara Reservoirs.

There is much to interest the traveller and student in architecture and sculpture. The Temples of Belur, Halebid and Somanathpur are famous examples of the Chalukya and Hoysala styles. The most remarkable specimen of sculpture is the colossal Jain statue of Gomatesvara at Sravanabelagola, 57 feet in height, carved out of the solid rock more than a thousand years ago. For grandeur nothing can surpass the Gersoppa or Jog Cataract, 960 feet in vertical height.

The State has an extensive system of Railways to all parts of the country. Roads are maintained in first-class condition. Fully equipped rest-houses for travellers are maintained in considerable numbers. There are good hotels in Bangalore and Mysore. The season for visiting the State is from July to March.

The Government of Mysore have recently opened an office in London in charge of the Trade Commissioner for Mysore. The sales of Sandalwood Oil and other products, as also the purchases to be made by the various departments in the State, are dealt with by the Trade Commissioner.

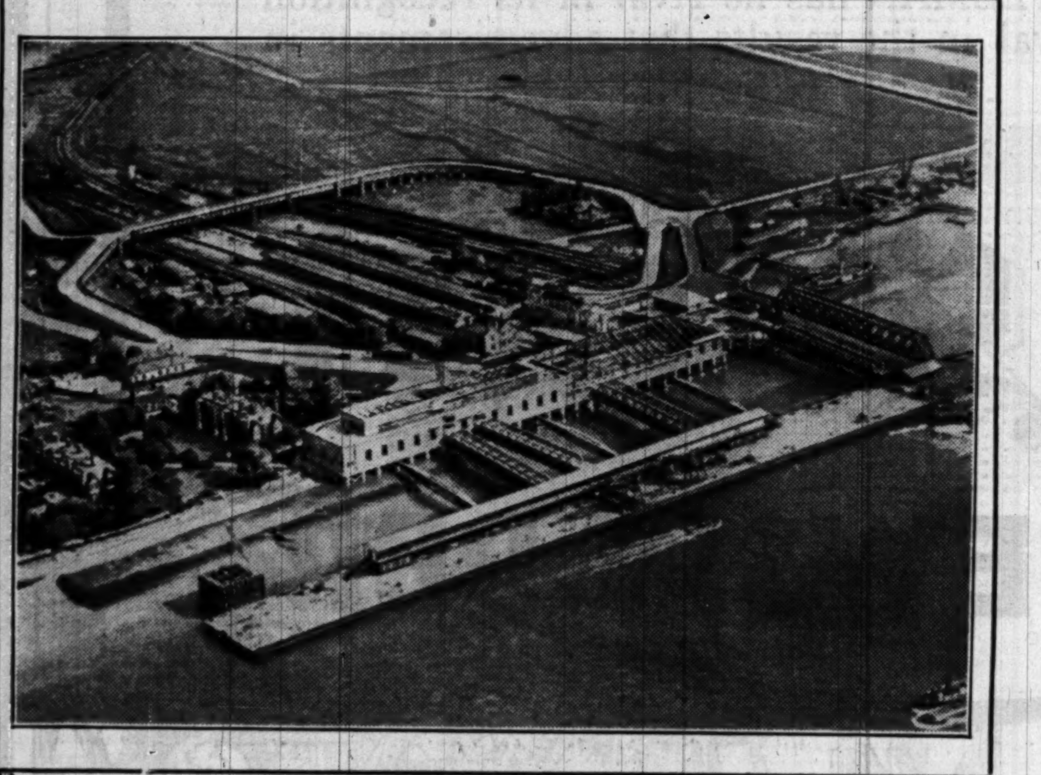

CHAMUNDI TEMPLE, MYSORE



THE FALLS OF GERSOPPA OR "JOG," 960 FEET IN HEIGHT

PORTION OF THE MYSORE SANDALWOOD OIL FACTORY

PORT of LONDON


The ry Passenger Landing Stage to be opened early in 1930 will accommodate the largest vessels afloat at all states of the tide.

SERVES

THE GREATEST MARKET IN THE WORLD WHERE THE BEST PRICES ARE OBTAINED FOR ALL MANNER OF PRODUCE

Aerial view of the Royal Albert and King George V. Docks which, together with the Royal Victoria Dock adjoining, form the largest sheet of enclosed dock waters in the world.

IT has the largest consuming population in the United Kingdom. There are 8,000,000 of people within 10 miles and 16,000,000 within 100 miles of the docks of London as well as a large floating population on business or pleasure bent.

London has the best selling and distributing organisation in the World and the Port of London Authority employ their own expert staff for sampling, grading, weighing, bulking and preparing for sale the cream of the World's merchandise entrusted to their keeping in the Port's vast warehouses.

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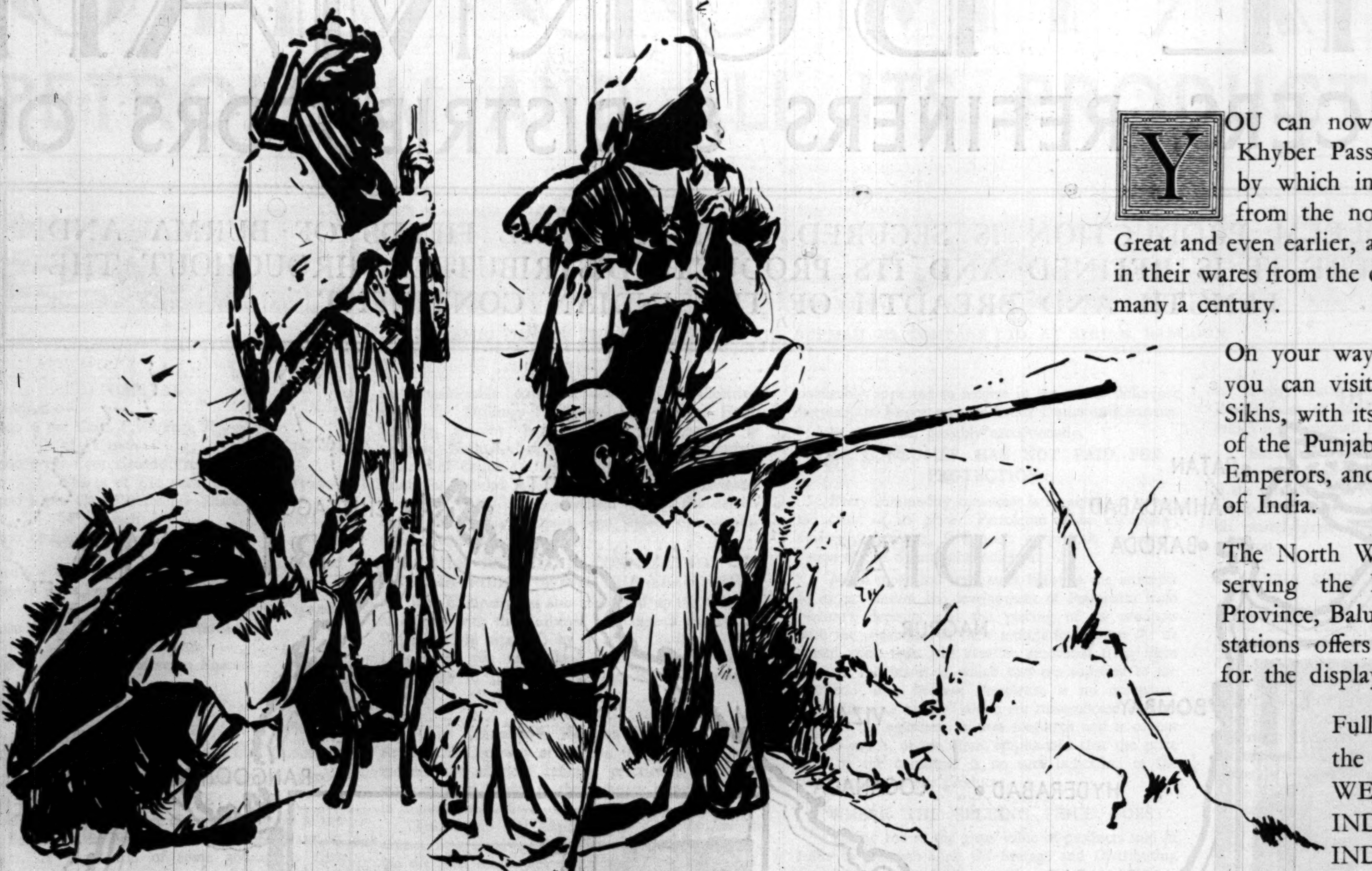
The North Western Railway



"Guardians of the Pass"

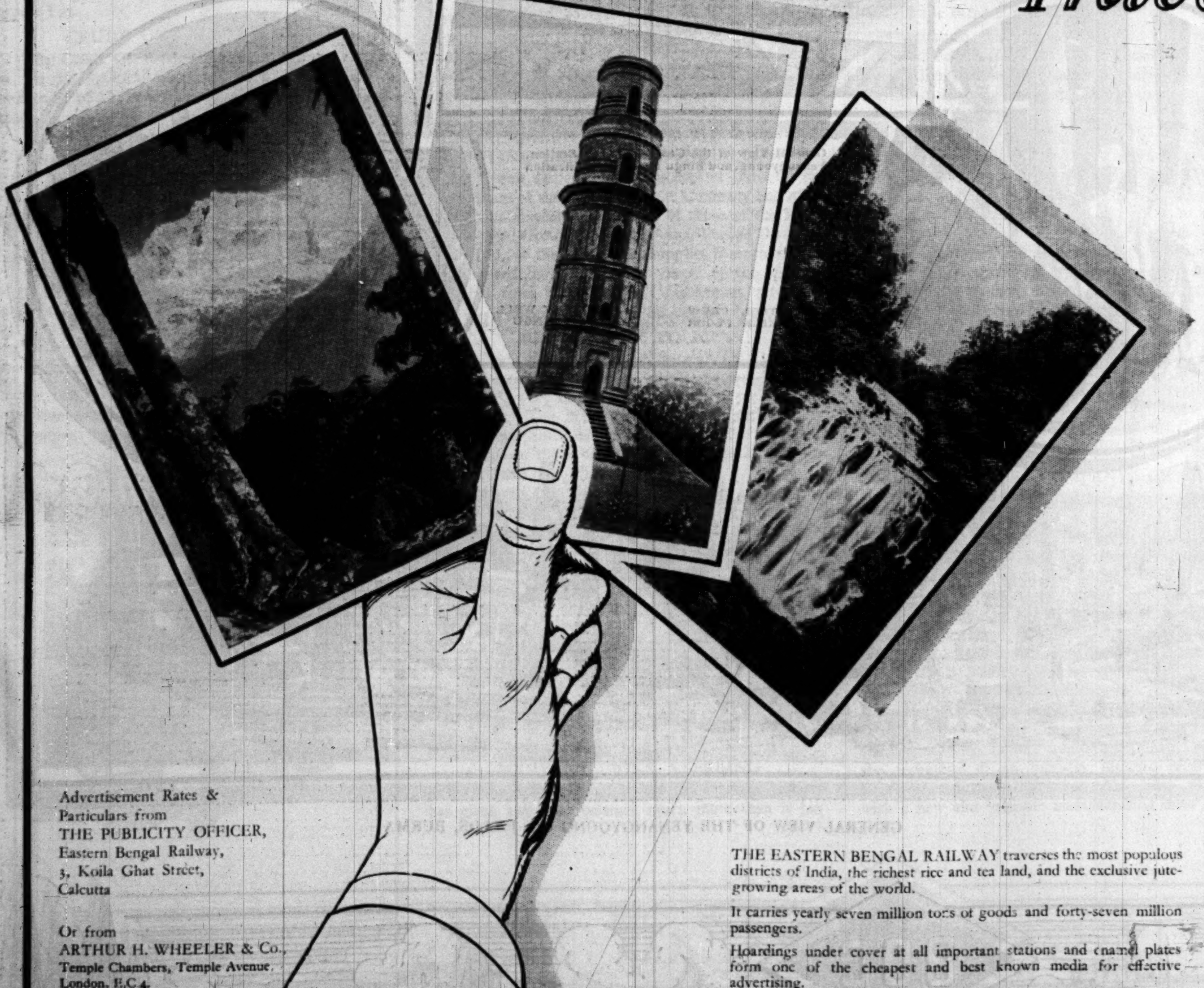
YOU can now travel safely through the famous Khyber Pass to Landi Khana and see the route by which invading hordes have entered India from the north from the time of Alexander the Great and even earlier, and watch the camel caravans bringing in their wares from the centre of Asia, as they have done for many a century.

On your way to Peshawar and the Khyber Pass you can visit Amritsar, the famous city of the Sikhs, with its Golden Temple, Lahore, the capital of the Punjab, with its memories of the Moghul Emperors, and Taxilla, one of the old buried cities of India.

The North Western Railway is the only railway serving the Punjab, the North West Frontier Province, Baluchistan and Sind, and with its 1,050 stations offers many excellent sites to advertisers for the display of enamel plates and posters.

Full information can be obtained from the PUBLICITY OFFICER, NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY, LAHORE, INDIA, and from the MANAGER, INDIAN RAILWAYS PUBLICITY BUREAU, 57, Haymarket, LONDON.

The 3 that must be included in your Indian Travel Programme



DARJEELING, a comfortable night's journey from Calcutta, including 51 miles of mountain railway, forming one of the most picturesque routes in the world, through dense forests and splendid mountain scenery. You should not fail to see the wonderful sight of the sunrise on MOUNT EVEREST from TIGER HILL.

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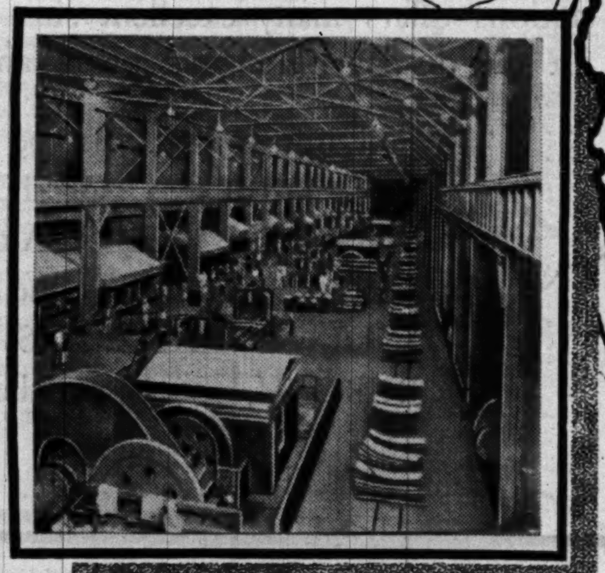
AND 342, MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK.

BOC

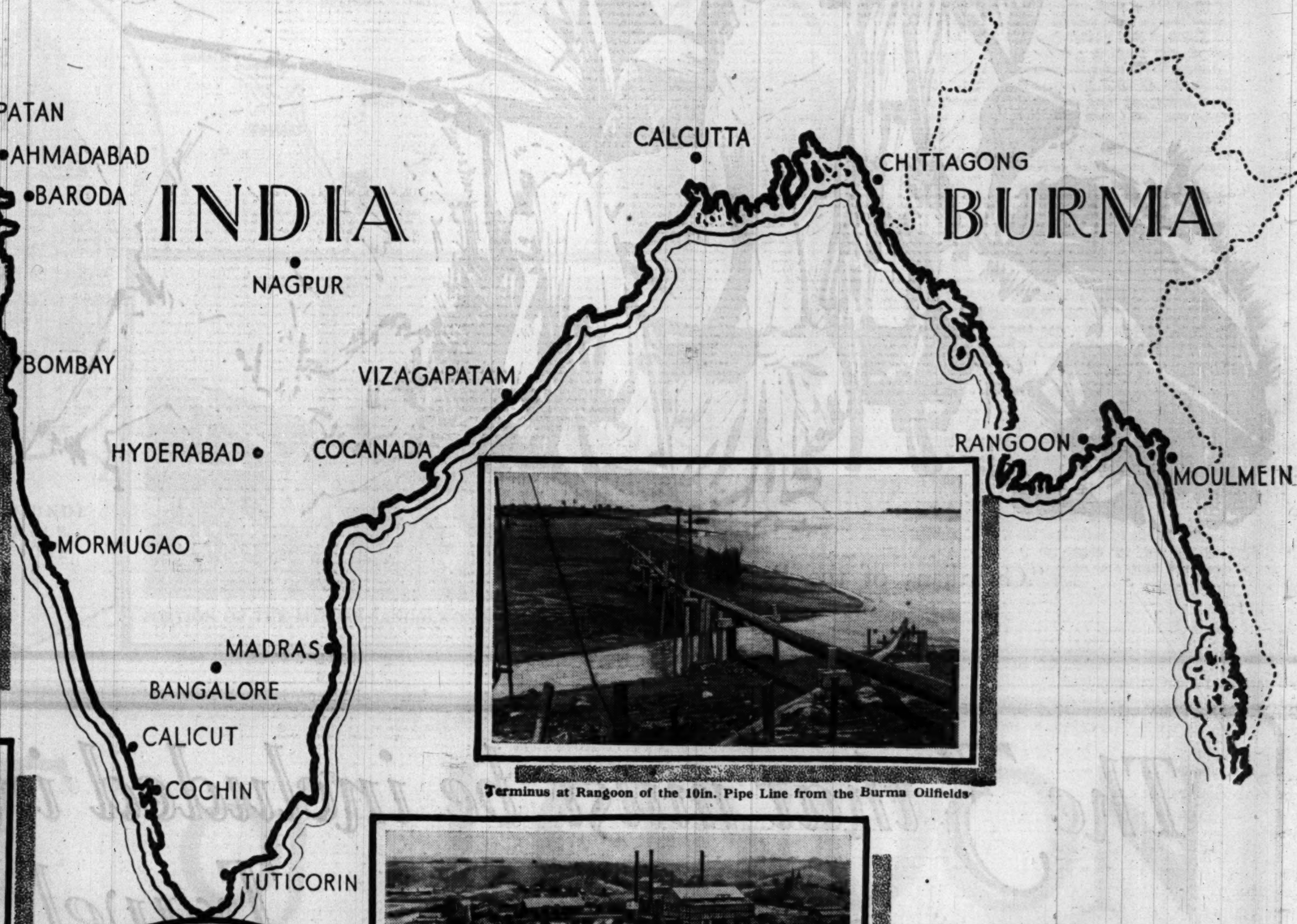
THE BURMAH

PRODUCERS, REFINERS & DISTRIBUTORS OF

ITS PETROLEUM PRODUCTION IS SECURED FROM THE OIL FIELDS OF BURMA AND INDIA WHERE IT IS REFINED AND ITS PRODUCTS DISTRIBUTED THROUGHOUT THE LENGTH AND BREADTH OF THE INDIAN CONTINENT



COLD MILLS
(THE TINPLATE CO. OF INDIA, LTD.)


KARACHI
PATAN
AHMADABAD
BARODA
INDIA
NAGPUR
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CHITTAGONG
BURMA
BOMBAY
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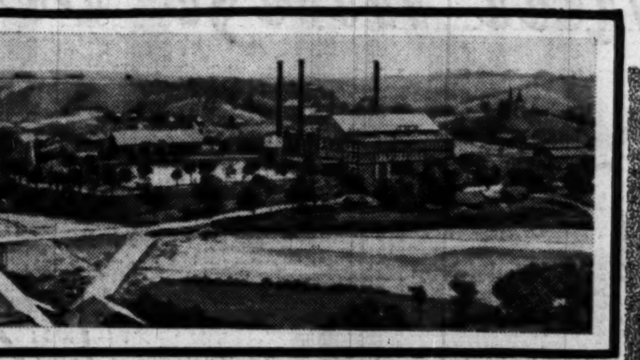
HYDERABAD
COCANADA
RANGOON
MOULMEIN
MORMUGAO
MADRAS
BANGALORE
CALICUT
COCHIN
TUTICORIN

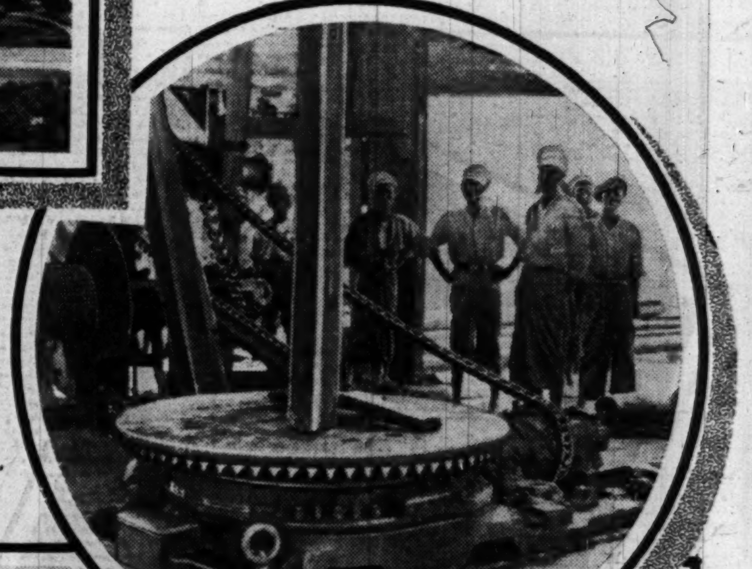
Terminus at Rangoon of the 10in. Pipe Line from the Burma Oilfields

HOT MILLS
(THE TINPLATE CO. OF INDIA, LTD.).

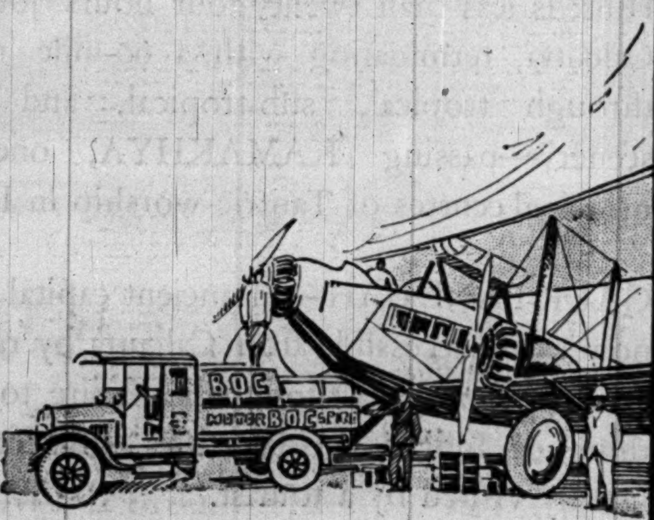


General View of the Central Power Station, Yenangyoung, and Singu Fields Electrification

CABLE TOOL CREW
ON DERRICK FLOOR



ROTARY WELL
AT SINGU



GENERAL VIEW OF THE YENANGYOUNG OIL FIELDS, BURMA

BOC

OIL COMPANY Ltd

PETROLEUM AND ALL ITS PRODUCTS

PANORAMIC VIEW OF THE REFINERIES OF THE BURMAH OIL COMPANY LTD. AT SYRIAM, RANGOON

CAPITAL:

Authorised :—		
250,000	6 per Cent. Preference Shares of £1 each	£250,000
75,000	6 per Cent. Second Preference Shares of £10 each ..	£750,000
3,000,000	8 per Cent. Preference Shares of £1 each	£3,000,000
7,000,000	Ordinary Shares of £1 each ..	£7,000,000
		£11,000,000
Issued :—		
250,000	6 per Cent. Preference Shares of £1 each	£250,000
75,000	6 per Cent. Second Preference Shares of £10 each ..	£750,000
3,000,000	8 per Cent. Preference Shares of £1 each	£3,000,000
6,868,256	Ordinary Shares of £1 each ..	£6,868,256
		£10,868,256
5½	per Cent. Secured Debenture Stock	£4,000,000

DIRECT EMPLOYMENT PROVIDED FOR 60,000 PEOPLE:

Some 60,000 persons are directly employed in the Indian Empire in the business of the Company and its associates. A population of some 300,000 is thus probably involved in the continuance of its activities.

The housing and allied services of the Company's employees, their medical care and the education of their children are, together with their welfare generally, provided to a great and constantly increasing extent by the Company.

There are Provident and Profit Sharing Trust Funds for the benefit of employees.

INDIAN TAXATION, &c. : RECEIPTS FROM THE COMPANY:

From Royalties, Excise Duties, Indian Income Tax, Wharfage, Harbour Dues, Municipal Taxes, &c., &c., on the production by the Company and by its associates, the State and Semi-State Finances of India benefit by between £2,500,000 and £3,000,000 annually.

In addition the Revenues of State and Semi-State Railways and of Inland Water Transport Companies in India benefit considerably from the same source and, besides this, the British Treasury secures substantial sums through the operation of the United Kingdom Income Tax.

CRUDE OIL PRODUCTION:

The Crude Oil Production of the Indian Empire has, for all practical purposes, been the Crude Oil Production of the Burmah Oil Company and of its associates.

Some indication, suggestive both of the effort and of the expense involved in securing this, may be afforded by the fact that the Company (and the Assam Oil Company, Ltd. since it came under the Company's control in 1921) have

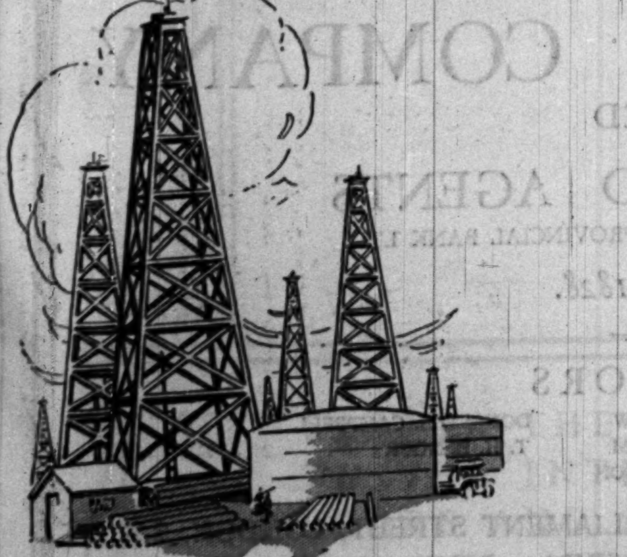
DRILLED SOME 880 MILES

into the earth to win it.

Conservation is practised in the Company's Fields to the fullest possible economic extent known to the Industry. Natural Gas as Fuel is used to generate Electrical Power; Gasoline is extracted from the Gas production; and surplus Gas is used for Gas Drives, Gas Lifts, and Repressuring.

OILFIELDS ELECTRIFICATION:

Taking itself the risk of the Capital cost involved the Company has given the Burma Oilfields as a whole the considerable economic advantage of Electrical Power for Drilling, Producing and General Fields Services, thereby both securing conservation of valuable Natural Gas and releasing an important volume of Crude Petroleum from a purely Fuel Oil value for refining into its full range of marketable products. It has in this way both reduced the dependence of India on imports and added considerably to the Revenues of the State.



300 MILE PIPE LINE CONNECTING THE BURMA FIELDS WITH THE SEABOARD:

The Company has also connected up the Oilfields of Burma with the Seaboard at Rangoon (where the Refineries are situated) by a 10in. Crude Oil Pipe Line some 300 miles long under common carrier obligations to the whole of the Burma Petroleum Industry.

REFINING:

At its Refineries in Rangoon and at that of the Assam Oil Company at Digboi, in Assam, the most modern and efficient refining practice is followed, every product known to the Industry being produced in competitive quality.

The Lamp Oil requirements of India are in excess, now as always, of the indigenous production, but the latter meets the greater portion of the demand. In the case of Petrol, indigenous production is still able to meet the whole of India's requirements.

SHIPPING:

The Company operates its own Fleet of Ocean-going Tanker Steamers (ranging in capacity up to 11,500 tons deadweight) between Rangoon and the Ports of India proper. It also runs its own Steamers for distribution of its products on the Irrawaddy River.

DISTRIBUTING AND MARKETING:

Except for Petrol (now also), Paraffin Wax, and Candles, the Burma and Indian markets have always required the full volume of the refined produce of indigenous Crude Petroleum.

The Company's Distribution and Marketing are performed by its own intensive organization, penetrating into every hamlet of the Indian Continent. The Company thus handles its own production from "Well-head to Petrol Pump"—from the deposits of Nature to the requirements of the individual consumer.

In Burma and Assam the Company still distributes through a 100 per cent. controlled distributing organization. In the rest of India, however, on the 1st January, 1928, it joined its distributing forces, on a 50-50 per cent. capital basis, with the corresponding organization there of the Royal Dutch-Shell Group in a new Company called :—

BURMAH-SHELL OIL STORAGE AND DISTRIBUTING COMPANY OF INDIA, LIMITED,
which is now responsible in this part of India for the distribution of the products of the Company and of its indigenous associates as well as of those of the Royal Dutch-Shell Group and of the Anglo-Persian Oil Company, Ltd., to the extent that supplies from them may be required by the market in excess of the supplies available from the Company's indigenous resources.

THE COMPANY'S KEROSENE PRICE RESTRICTION POLICY:

As long ago as 1905 the Burmah Oil Company, Ltd., voluntarily instituted a Price Restriction Policy in respect of a very considerable volume of its kerosene production. This Policy has been maintained uninterruptedly ever since, despite the revolution in costs and values due to the economic consequences of the War and the Peace.

The effect of the Policy has been that prices for Kerosene to the consumer in India—particularly for that quality mainly used by the poorer classes—have been maintained throughout these 25 years at a level, on average, much below the contemporary world parity value of this product. In a country, therefore, where there is ostensible Protection and where demand for Kerosene has always been in excess of indigenous production, the Foreign importer of Kerosene has consequently had to accept for his imports something considerably less than his normal asking price for the product, plus Import Duty.

During its currency this Policy

HAS SAVED THE INDIAN CONSUMER MANY MILLIONS STERLING

and through its operation the Indigenous Industry has given away, on balance, much more than it has ostensibly appeared to receive in the excess difference between the Import and the Excise Duties on Kerosene.

In this case, possibly exceptionally,

THE CONSUMER HAS NOT PAID FOR PROTECTION:

Every commodity consumer is an actual or potential critic of its price. Petroleum is no exception; curiously, however, it appears to provide an aggravation of this natural phenomenon.

Much more has been sunk between the attempts to extract and/or the development of Petroleum from Nature's deposits and the placing of its products with the consumer, in their multifarious forms for its varied uses, than will ever be recovered from them through the prices at which they are supplied to the market. But, because Petroleum is no exception, its "glittering prizes" alone are remembered and its glorious or inglorious failures forgotten and it cannot be too much, or too often, emphasized that the price paid by the consumer is no sure indication of the price netted by the producer.

WHERE THE SELLING PRICE GOES:

Taking 100 as the gross value of products sold in India by Burmah-Shell Oil Storage and Distributing Company of India, Ltd., in 1928—

	Per Cent.
Wages and Salaries absorbed	7.2
Commissions, Brokerages, &c., absorbed ..	6.3
Rail and River Freights absorbed	9.3
Materials used in Distribution absorbed ..	7.1
Duty, Wharfage, Dues, Rents, Excise Duties, &c., absorbed	15.9
Interest and Depreciation on facilities of Distribution absorbed	5.6
Sundry and other outgoings absorbed ..	1.1
	52.5

leaving 47.5 per cent., out of which the costs of Ocean Freight, Insurance, Leakage, Loading, Refining, Crude Oil Transport and of Crude Oil Drilling and Producing, and the State Royalties on it have to be found. In the case of much of the World's Production essential to meet its requirements these costs more than absorb this difference. Where they do not, the lucky producer has still to provide out of the residue for the further exactions of the Income Tax Collector.

And again, while prices may yield large profits to one producer, the same prices may mean only "change for a shilling," or less, for another, whereas the demand for the commodity is normally such that the production of both is essential.

In relation to the value of the Services rendered and to the incidence of their cost in the total cost of these Services prices for Petroleum products to the consumer have in fact never been excessive. In relation to the wasting nature of Petroleum deposits and the quite exceptional risks and hazards of their search and development, prices for the commodity have always compared, and compare to-day, very favourably with those of other commodities in the same sort of universal demand.

Of the score or more Companies or Syndicates formed, with glowing optimism, to seek for and develop Petroleum in India three at most, and doubtfully even so many, have met with any real success. One alone, the Burmah Oil Company, Ltd., can lay any serious claim to inclusion among the "glittering prize winners" in the history of this World Industry.

THE TINPLATE COMPANY OF INDIA LIMITED:

To the Burmah Oil Company, Ltd., in association with the Tata Iron and Steel Company, Ltd., the establishment of this important development in the industrial life of India is due. Without the resources and determination of the former this enterprise would either never have been started or, having been started, would almost certainly have been abandoned. Instead, its technical success has confounded all its critics. It is handling some 65,000 tons of Sheet Bar annually, converting this into Tinplate unsurpassed in quality either by the produce of South Wales or by that of the United States of America. Its Management has rapidly trained up Indian Labour in the technique of an industry hitherto regarded as largely hereditary. India has thus been presented with a new and valuable manufacturing asset capable of serving much wider interests and of furthering development of quite other products than those for which it was primarily conceived.

But neither this nor any other industry can permanently flourish any more in the East than in the West if the interests alike of the Labour and of the Capital engaged in them are sporadically to be sacrificed to the entirely irrelevant purposes of extraneous Political agitation.

THE SEED AND THE HARVEST:

From the seed planted in Burma by the late Mr. David Sime Cargill and his associates in the very early 'Seventies has been raised the important indigenous Petroleum Industry of India, carried on in all its ramifications by the Burmah Oil Company, Ltd., and its associated Companies of to-day. These modest seeds of the 'Seventies, carefully fostered and their planted area extended by the return of part of their annual harvest into the same productive soil, have borne the fruit not alone of the great part which the Burmah Oil Company, Ltd., has played and continues to play directly and indirectly in producing, refining, and supplying from indigenous Petroleum sources the preponderating volume of India's annually increasing requirements of the commodity and all that this means to the Indian Empire in respect of the furtherance of its social and political life and the welfare and happiness of its peoples. They have yielded more. They have enabled the Company to keep its technique, whether in Fields, Refineries, or Distribution, in the very vanguard of the most advanced knowledge and experience of the Industry. They have created a credit on the back of which the Company has readily secured from its own shareholders any finance in addition to its own surplus Revenues which has been necessary from time to time for this or for other purposes.

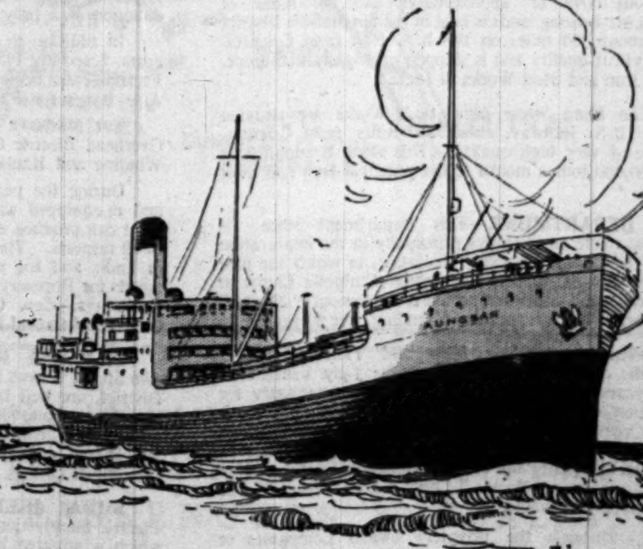
India's Petroleum deposits in Upper Assam, under concession to the Assam Oil Company, Ltd., have also been developed, since the Burmah secured control in 1921, to an extent and effect which seemed impossible in the light of the previous results of the Assam Company.

From the same source India has been given the new Industry of Tinplate Manufacture.

And, possibly most important of all, at least in relation to the Petroleum Industry of the World as a whole, Mr. Cargill's venture of the early 'Seventies in Burma made possible the vital and opportune part taken by the Burmah Oil Company, Ltd., in proving and developing the great Petroleum deposits of Persia and all that this has already meant, and must increasingly mean in advantage to Persia itself and the World at large.

The interests of the Company are naturally largely bound up with the prosperity of the Indian Empire, and the Company and its associates have expended and are expending increasingly large sums in furthering and encouraging the growth of road development and the application of mechanical appliances to irrigation and agriculture generally, which must remain, as it always has been, India's greatest Industry.

It has also interested itself in the furtherance of education generally apart from schemes affecting its own employees and in the year 1927 it made a gift of £100,000 to the Rangoon University for the foundation and endowment of a College of Mining and Engineering with a view to assisting the training and equipment of the Youth of Burma in these professions.



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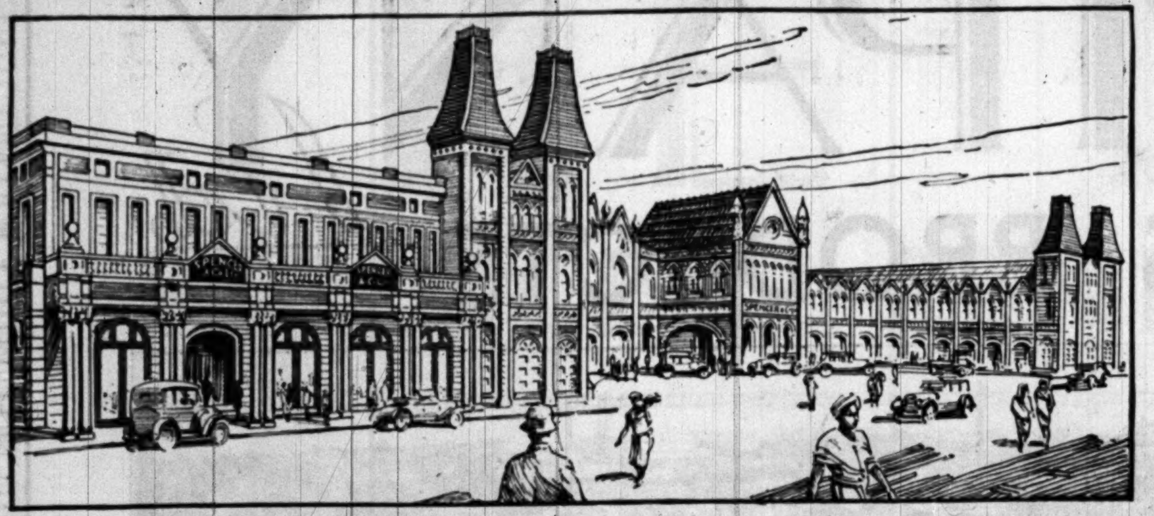
SPENCER & CO. LTD.



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Registered in London under the Companies Act of 1862 on the 23rd March, 1866.
Established in Calcutta 29th September, 1863.
Bankers to the Government in Kenya (B.E. Africa) and Uganda.

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Paid-up Capital	£2,000,000
Reserve Fund	£3,000,000
Number of Shareholders	2,656

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NUWARA ELIYA
RANGOON
TUTICORIN
ZANZIBAR

ELDORET
KISUMU
MOMBASA
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The Bank conducts every description of Eastern Banking business and has Correspondents in all the principal cities of the world.

Current accounts are opened, and provided they do not fall below £200 interest is allowed at Two per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances.

Deposits are received for fixed periods, not exceeding one year, at rates to be obtained on application.

Trusteeships and Executorships are undertaken.

BIRD & CO.
F. W. HEILGERS & CO.

CHARTERED BANK BUILDINGS, CALCUTTA.

Also at CAWNPORE, DELHI, LAHORE, and RANGOON.

THE FIRM OF BIRD & CO. was founded by Captain Samuel Bird in 1866, at Allahabad, where the business mainly consisted of contractors for the transport of goods for the India General Steam Navigation Company. Captain Bird was shortly after joined by his brother, Mr. Paul Bird, and the headquarters of the business were transferred to Calcutta in 1867, offices being opened at 39, Strand-road. In 1881, Mr. Ernest Cable, afterwards Lord Cable of Ideford, joined the firm, and from that date the expansion of the business was rapid. The firm were amongst the earliest pioneers of the Coal and Jute Industries, operations in the former being commenced with the Alipore Coal Co., still in existence as the Burrakur Coal Co., Ltd., and in the latter by the taking over of the Oriental Mill, now forming part of the Union Jute Co., Ltd. From those small beginnings the firms of Bird and Co. and F. W. Heilgers and Co. now control a large number of coal companies, which together raise one-seventh of the total coal raised annually in India, and ten Jute Companies. The original business of contractors for the supply of labour for the transport of goods still forms part of the business of the firm, but it has grown considerably from the small beginning at Allahabad sixty-two years ago, as contracts are now held for the Calcutta Port Commissioners, East Indian Railway, Bengal-Nagpur Railway, Assam-Bengal Railway, Government of India Salt Department, Government of India Stamp Department, the India General Navigation and Railway Co., Ltd., the Rivers Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., the Bengal Assam Steamship Co., and various other concerns.

The firms are interested in many other lines of business of which a brief account follows:—

TIMBER AND SLEEPER DEPARTMENT.—Forests are leased from the Government of India and certain States, and large quantities of Broad, Metre, and Narrow Gauge Sal Wood Sleepers are cut annually and supplied to the Bengal-Nagpur Railway and the group of Railways for which they act as purchasers of Sleepers. Large quantities of Pit Props are also extracted and supplied to the principal Collieries. The department also import Teak, Eng, and other Burmese timbers.

CONCRETE CONSTRUCTION AND FLOORING.—A Company called the Indian Patent Stone Co., Ltd., a private concern, manufacture all descriptions of ornamental artificial stone floors for dwelling houses and buildings of all descriptions. The Company also specializes in floorings for tea factories, for which purpose its product is particularly suitable. There is also a Concrete Construction branch, which undertakes the building of bridges, offices, bungalows, warehouses, and all descriptions of work in reinforced concrete, which is rapidly gaining favour in India on account of its initial cheapness and low maintenance cost.

MANGANESE.—An area of approximately 40 sq. miles of manganiferous and Iron ore bearing lands is held in the Singhbhum District and Keonjhar State, about 300 miles on the B.N. Rly. from Calcutta. The ore mined is of excellent quality and is shipped principally to Europe. Iron ore also is sold to Iron and Steel Works in India.

LIMESTONE.—The Bisra Stone Lime Co.'s Works are situated at Birmitrapur on the B.N. Railway, about 280 miles from Calcutta, and produces limestone of very high quality. This stone is supplied at present at the rate of 50,000 tons a month to the principal Iron and Steel Works in India.

PIECE-GOODS DEPARTMENT.—This Department since its inauguration in 1919 has made rapid strides principally in the importation of Dhooties and Umbrella Cloths, especially the latter, in which the firm is without exception the largest importers of cotton Umbrella Cloths in India. The principal brand of Dhooties imported is the famous "20×20" Mark. This particular brand has a reputation extending over 20 years.

TEA CHESTS.—The Assam Saw Mills and Timber Co., Ltd. were the pioneers in the construction in India of the 3-ply Veneer Tea Chests. After many years of careful experimental work, necessary for the successful production of veneer chests under Indian conditions, a chest known as the "Orient" 3-ply Chest is now being manufactured in Assam from local timber and is being sold in large quantities to the Tea Gardens of the Province. Another Mill of the Company specializes in the half-inch Shook Chests—and this "Meckla" Chest is acknowledged to be the finest chest of its type obtainable.

JUTE EXPORT.—Through the privately owned Companies of R. Steel and Co., Ltd., and The Steel Baling Co., Ltd. (which Co.'s Private Marks are Shipped Extensively to all consuming areas) an enormous export business is carried out in all grades of Jute.

SILVERTOWN LUBRICANTS (INDIA) LTD.—(Managing Agents: F. W. Heilgers and Co.).—Importers and Distributors of High Grade Cylinder, Crank Chamber, Engine, Dynamo, Transformer, Machinery, Marine, Spindle and Motor Oils, also all grades of Mineral Greases.

JUTE MILLS.—The Firms are Managing Agents for the Auckland Jute Co., Ltd., The Clive Mills Co., Ltd., The Dalhousie Jute Co., Ltd., The Kinnison Jute Mills Co., Ltd., The Lawrence Jute Co., Ltd., The Lansdowne Jute Co., Ltd., The Naihati Jute Mills Co., Ltd., The Northbrook Jute Co., Ltd., The Standard Jute Co., Ltd., and The Union Jute Co., Ltd. The total number of looms in these concerns is 8,215.

COAL.—The following Coal Companies are under the Managing Agency of the two Firms:—Burrakur Coal Co., Ltd., Budroochuck Coal Mining Co., Ltd., Standard Coal Co., Ltd., Bhulanbararee Coal Co., Ltd., Borrea Coal Co., Ltd., Sendra Coal Co., Ltd., Khas Jherria Colliery Co., Ltd., Govindpore Coal Co., Ltd., and Ondal Coal Co., Ltd.—working 20 Collieries, all raising Desharghur and Jherria Selected and Grade I. Coals. Bird and Co. also have very extensive interests in the Karanpura Coal Fields.

Large contracts are entered into annually with the Railway Board for the supply of Coal to State-owned Railways; also with Steel Works, Mills, &c., and coal is exported to Colombo, Singapore, Bombay, Karachi, Madras, Rangoon, and other Indian Ports. The selection of good Bunker Coal is specially catered for, and an extensive bunkering business is done with all the leading Steamship Companies. The annual sales of the Companies managed by the Firms total to over two million tons.

PAPER.—The Titaghur Paper Mills Company, Ltd., own two modern Mills, manufacturing paper from Sabai Grass as the staple raw material—No. 1 Mill at Titaghur, Eastern Bengal Railway, about 12 miles from Calcutta. Four machines, three 96in. and one 82in., producing 190 to 200 tons per week. Steam and Electrical Power. At this Mill there is a modern Electrolytic Bleaching Plant making Chlorine bleach for both Mills. Qualities produced include White and Coloured Printings, Writings, Ledger papers, Antiques, Cartridges, &c. No. 2 Mill at Kankinara, Eastern Bengal Railway, about 25 miles from Calcutta. Four machines—two 82in. and two 96in. Producing 195 to 210 tons per week. Steam and Electric Power. Qualities produced in this Mill include White and Coloured Printings, Cream Laids and Writings, Browns and Badamis, Blottings, Banks, &c.

KUMARDHUBI ENGINEERING WORKS, Ltd.—The Works are situated in the centre of the Colliery District, 140 miles from Calcutta, and are connected to the East Indian Railway Main Line by its own sidings. The Construction Shop has specially been laid out for the construction of Steel Bridges to British Standard Specification, and Plate Girder Bridges up to 80ft. span and Lattice Girder Bridges up to 200ft. span can be efficiently undertaken. Special Bridge Machinery includes a seven-roller Plate Straightener, a 100 h.p. Friction Saw, a Battery of 12 Radial Drills, a Plate Edge Planer, and Hydraulic and Pneumatic Riveters, and the whole shop is served by Overhead and Goliath Electric Cranes.

The Foundry contains an Open Hearth Steel Furnace capable of producing Acid Grade Steel Castings up to 10 tons in weight under the direction of a fully qualified Chemist and Metallurgist.

In addition to Bridges, all kinds of Steel structures, including Headgears, Screening Plants, Tipplers and Steel-framed Buildings, such as Tea Factories, are being efficiently undertaken. Also Cast Steel Locomotive Axle Boxes for Railways in India.

The Machine Shop is equipped with modern Machinery served by Overhead Electric Cranes, and specialises in the manufacture of Electric Winding and Haulage Engines.

During the past three years the whole works have been remodelled and re-equipped with the most modern machinery, so that every Department can produce a finished article up to British standard specification in all respects. The Works are approved contractors to the Government of India and the principal Railway Companies. This concern acts as agents for Ropeways, Ltd., London.—All classes of Aerial Ropeways and Cableways.—Geo. Cradock & Co., Ltd.—Wire Ropes.—Escher Wyss & Co.—Turbines and Electric Plant.—Frank Pearn & Co., Ltd.—Pumps.

SILICA & REFRACTORY GOODS.—Kumardhubi Fireclay and Silica Works Ltd.—The Company's Works, situated in the Manbhum District, are well laid out for the production of Refractory Materials in both Fireclay and Silica. The products of the Company are used exclusively in the Steel Works of the Government of India and Messrs. Tata Iron and Steel Company both for Open Hearth Furnace Work and Willepute Coke Oven Linings.

SIJUA JHERRIA ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO., Ltd.—This Electric Supply Company lies on the Bengal-Nagpur Railway at Loyabad, which is situated in the heart of the Sijua Division of the Jherria District. Energy is consumed entirely by Collieries. There are three Turbo-Alternator sets totalling 4,000 kw. capacity.

INSURANCE DEPARTMENT.—General Agents for the Western Assurance Co. and the National Mutual Life Assurance of Australasia Ltd. Chief Representatives for the State Assurance Co., Ltd., Agents for the South British Insurance Co., The New Zealand Insurance Co., Ltd., the Sea Insurance Co. Ltd., The Liverpool London & Globe Insurance Co., Ltd., The Orient Insurance Co., Ltd., and The London & Lancashire Insurance Co., Ltd.

London Agents: BIRD & CO., F. W. HEILGERS & CO., 7, Gracechurch St., London.

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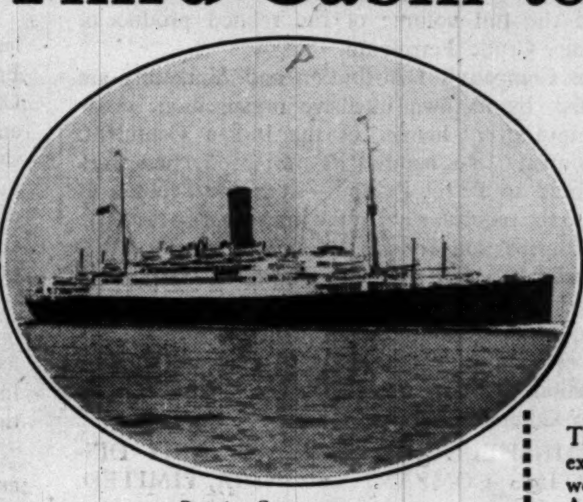
CALIFORNIA	*16,792 Tons*
TUSCANIA	*16,991 „*
BRITANNIA	*8,464 „*

Liverpool to Bombay & Karachi, £30
Marseilles to Bombay & Karachi, £28



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ARMY officers, professional men and others hitherto bound by convention have found that Anchor Line Third Cabin provides for the regular passenger to Egypt and India a very desirable class of travel.

The surprisingly moderate fare is out of all proportion to the excellence of the accommodation. There is comfort in the airy and well-ventilated public rooms, state rooms and bath rooms, and Anchor Line service to passengers is always the same discreet and well-ordered routine.

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BELFAST: 1-5 Victoria Street.
LIVERPOOL: Cunard Building, Water Street.
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GRINDLAY & COMPANY

LIMITED

BANKERS AND AGENTS

AFFILIATED WITH NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK LTD.

Established 1828.

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The Bank is prepared to act in approved cases as Trustee, Executor or Administrator.

Insurances of every kind arranged.

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Income Tax returns prepared and refunds claimed.

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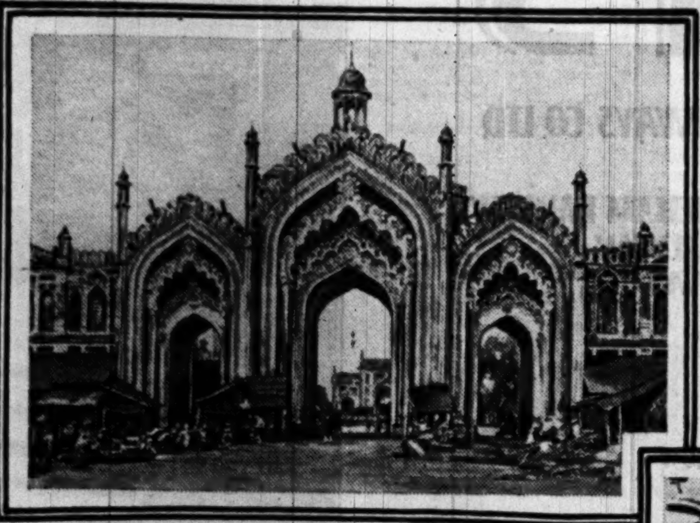
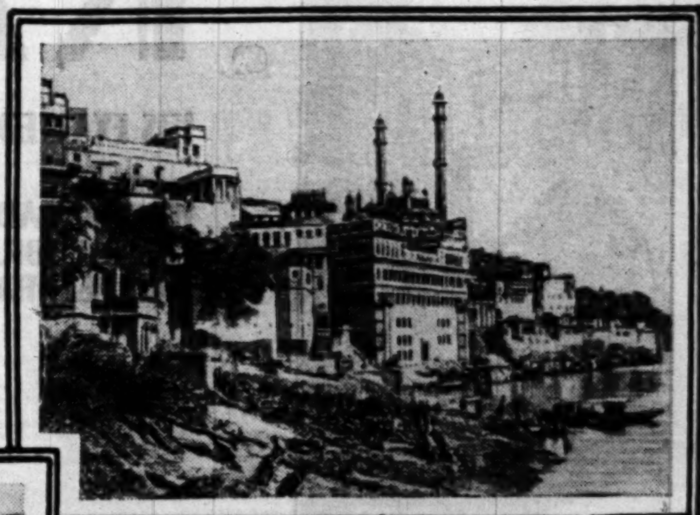
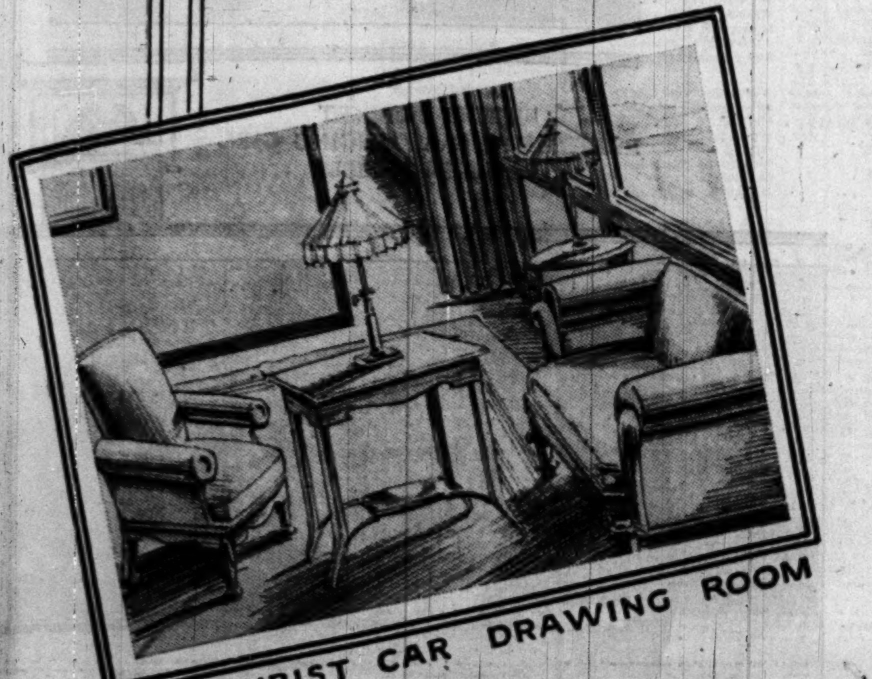
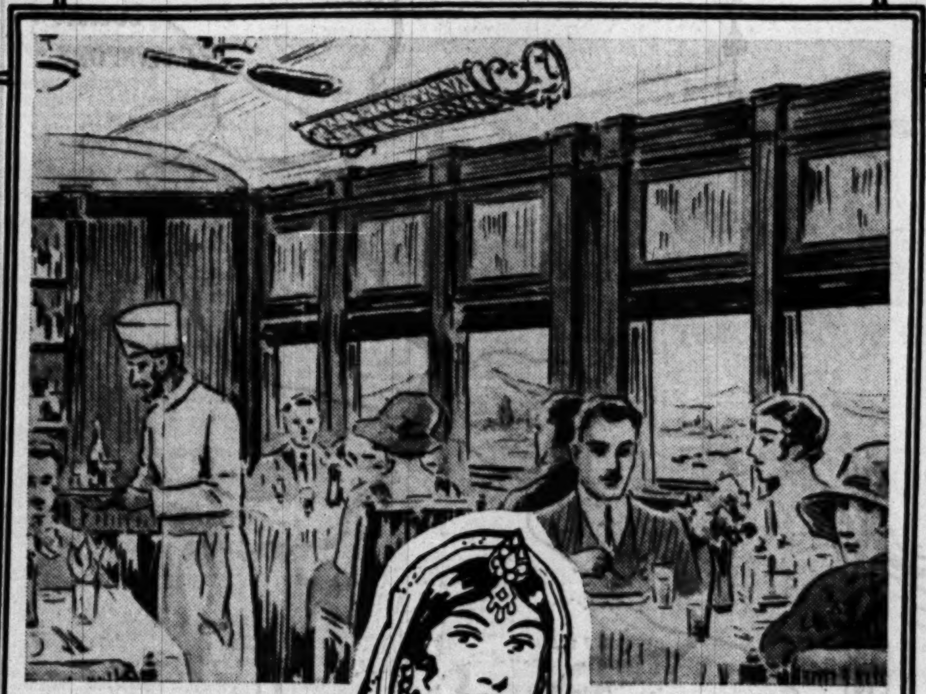
FOR TOURIST AND TRADER

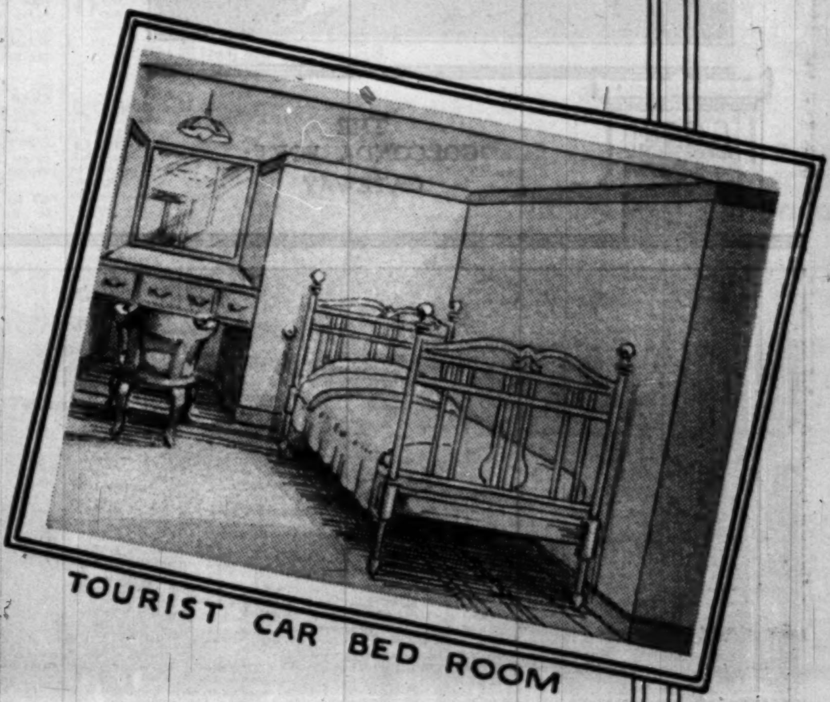
CALCUTTA


LUCKNOW


BENARES


TOURIST CAR DRAWING ROOM

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*FAST TRAIN SERVICES
TO ALL SHOW CITIES
LUXURIOUS TOURIST
CARS AVAILABLE AT
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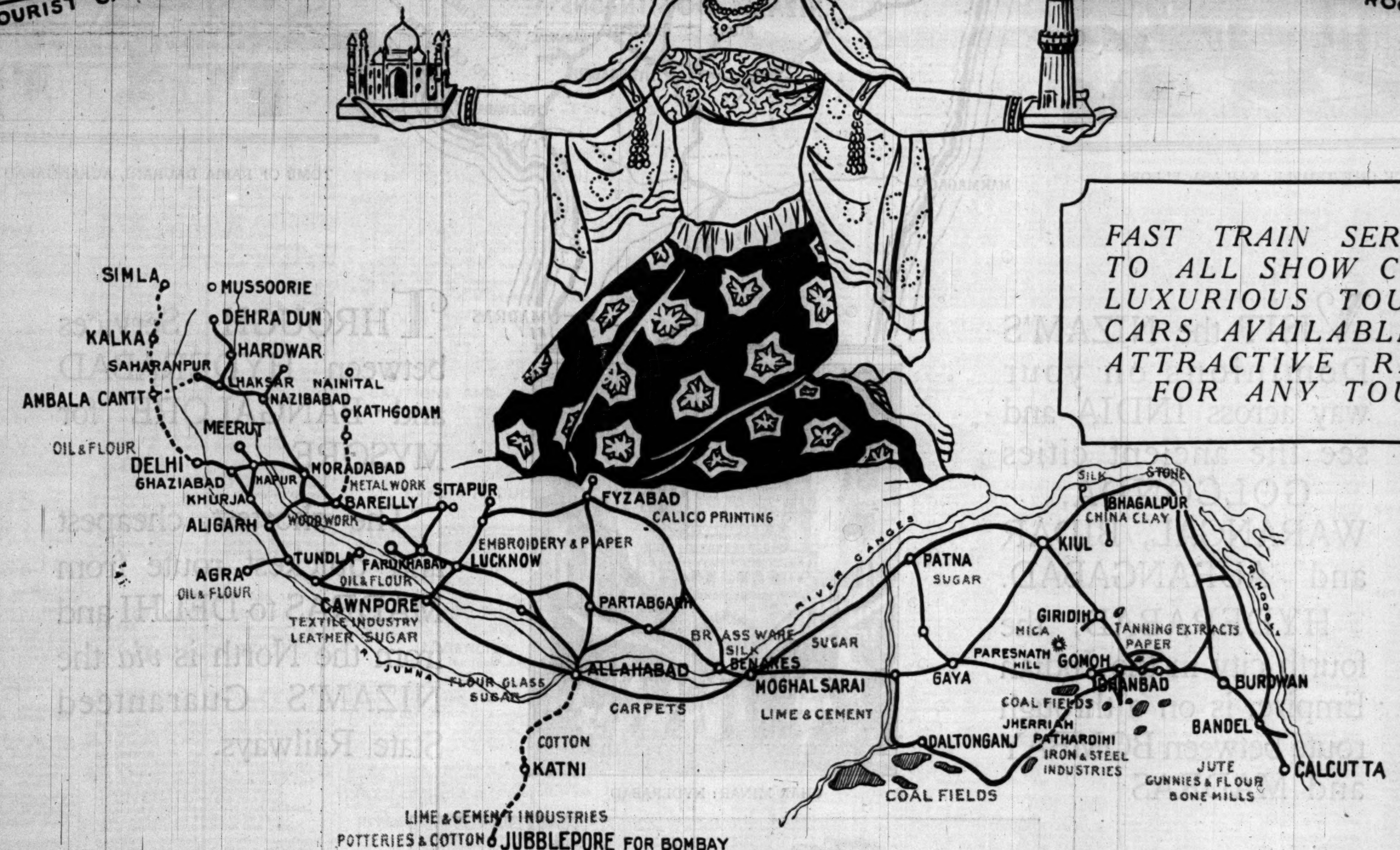
SIMLA
MUSSOORIE
DEHRA DUN
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HARDWAR
SAHARANPUR
LHAKSAR
NAINITAL
AMBALA CANTT
NAZIBABAD
KATHGODAM
MEERUT
OIL & FLOUR
DELHI
GHAZIABAD
HAPUR
MORADABAD
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KHURJA
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SITAPUR
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AGRA
OIL & FLOUR
OIL & FLOUR
CAWNPORE
TEXTILE INDUSTRY
LEATHER SUGAR
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BRASS WARE
SILK
BENARES
SUGAR
JUMNA
FLOUR GLASS
SUGAR
ALLAHABAD
MOGHAL SARAI
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KATNI
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RIVER GANGES
PATNA
SUGAR
SILK
STONE
BHAGALPUR
CHINA CLAY
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DHANBAD
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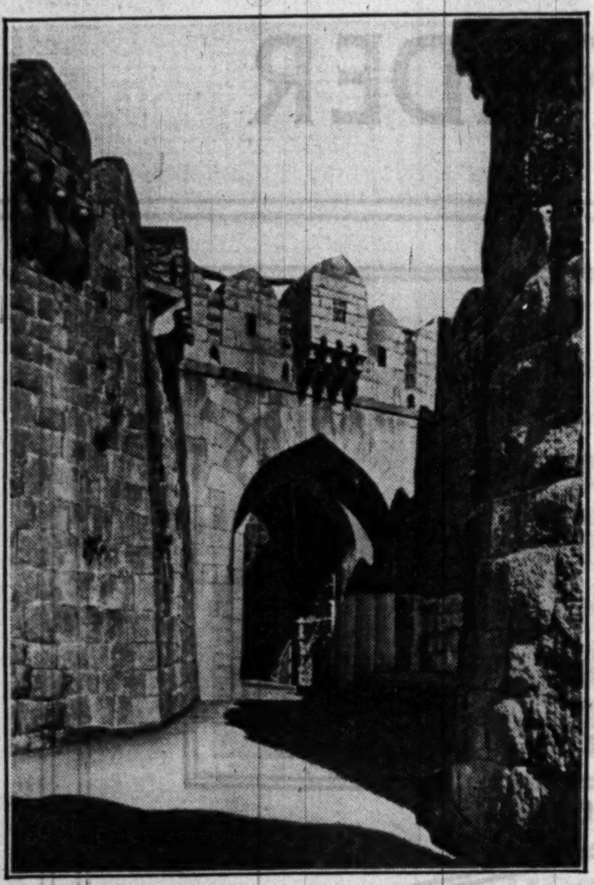
VIKARABAD BIDAR RAILWAY
PURBHANI PARLI RAILWAY



THE GOLCONDA FORT: GATEWAY

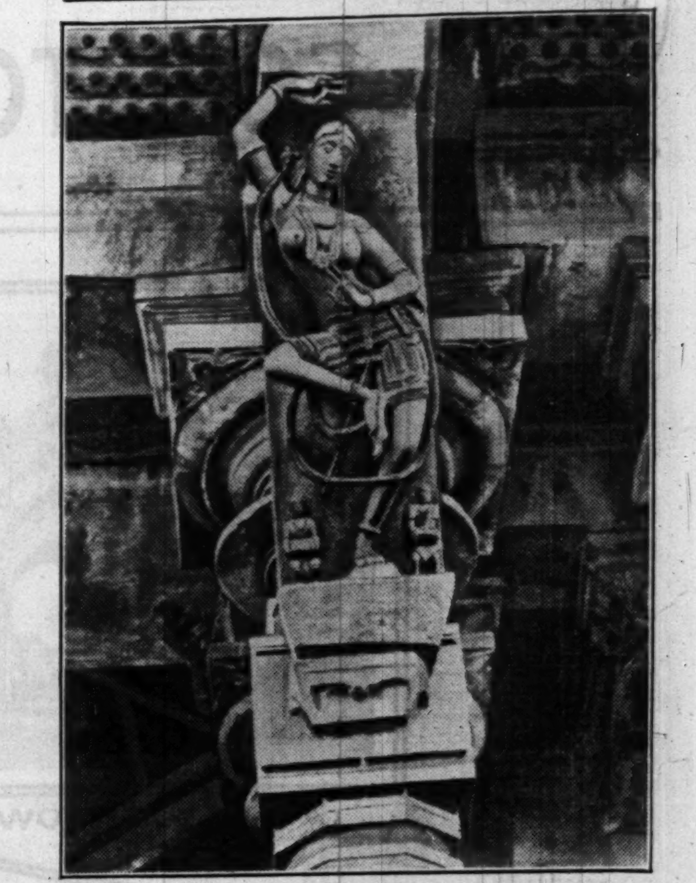
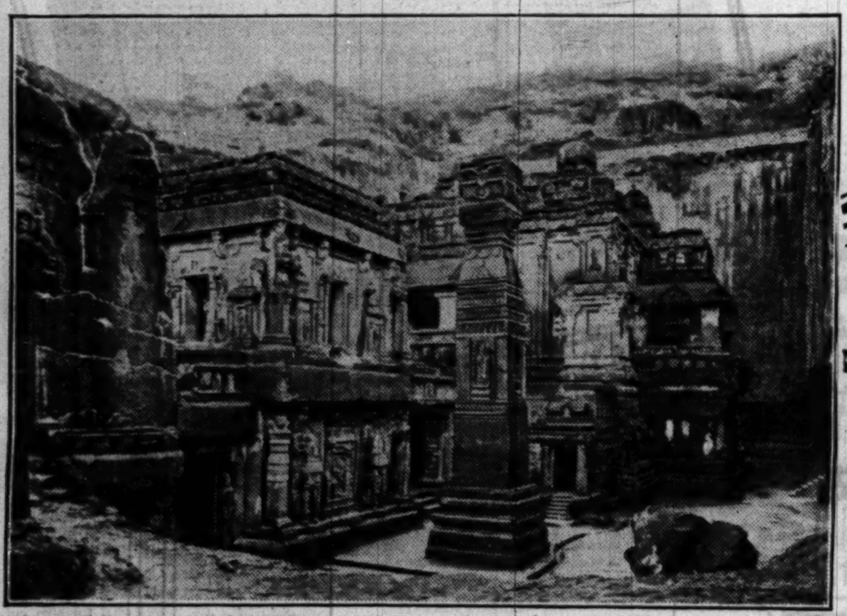
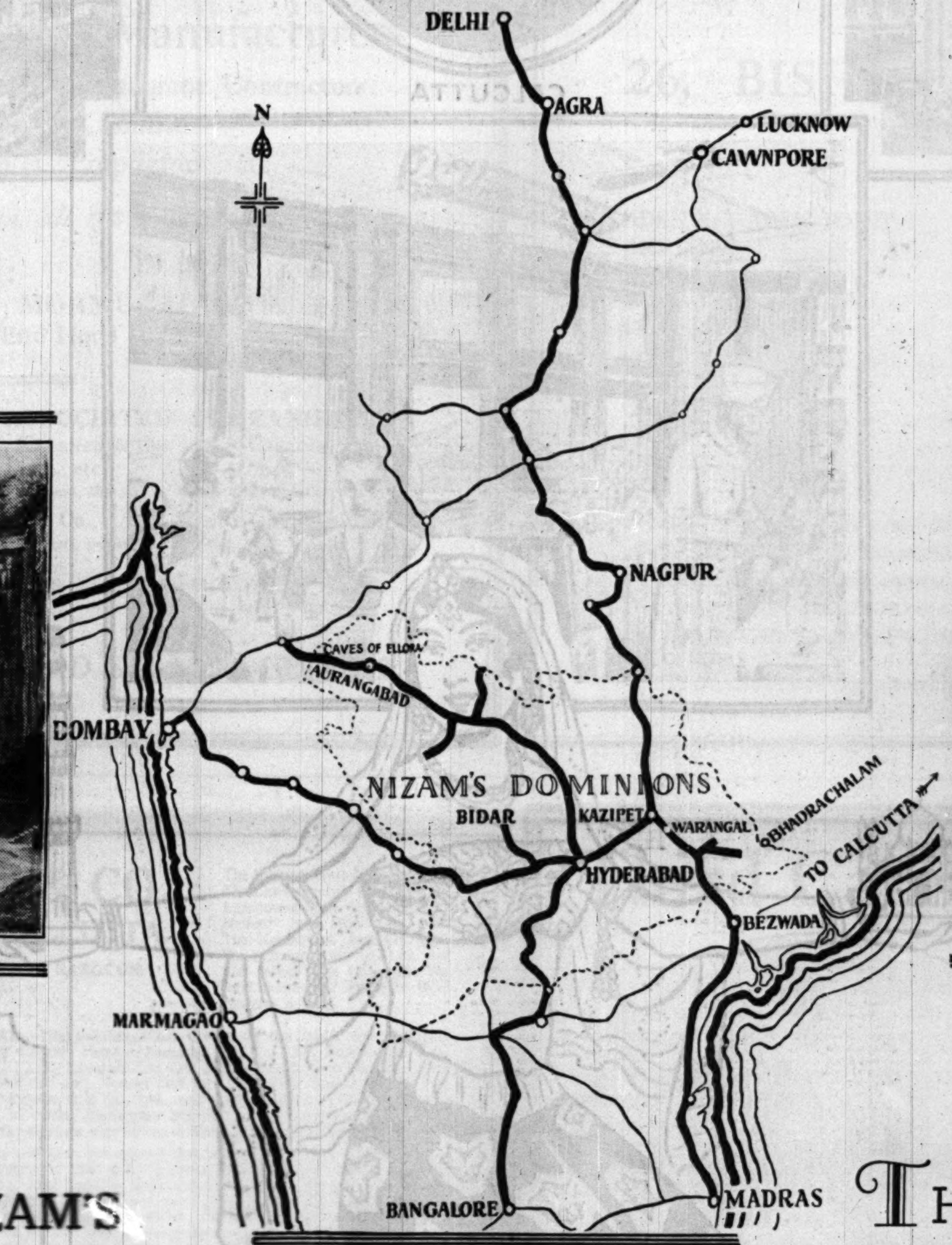
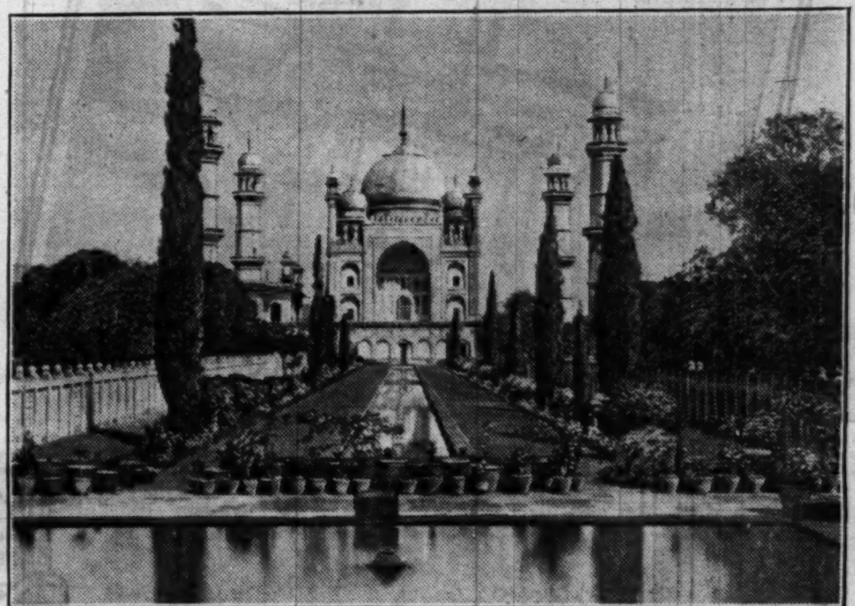


FIGURE BRACKET REPRESENTING A DANCING GIRL RAMAPPA TEMPLE



ROCK-CUT TEMPLE: KAILASA, ELLORA


DELHI
AGRA
LUCKNOW
CAWNPORE
N
NAGPUR
CAVES OF ELLORA
AURANGABAD
BOMBAY
NIZAM'S DOMINIONS
BIDAR
KAZIPET
WARANGAL
BHADRACHALAM
TO CALCUTTA
HYDERABAD
BEZWADA
MARMAGAO
BANGALORE
MADRAS



TOMB OF RABIA DAURANI, AURANGABAD

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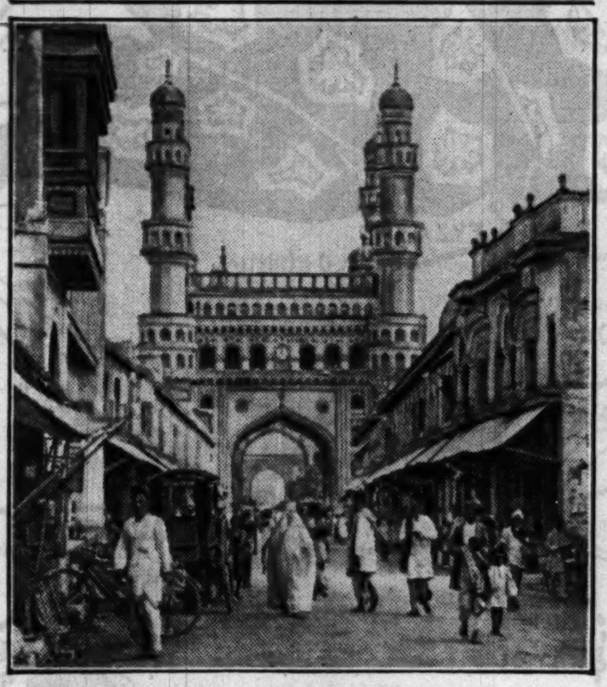
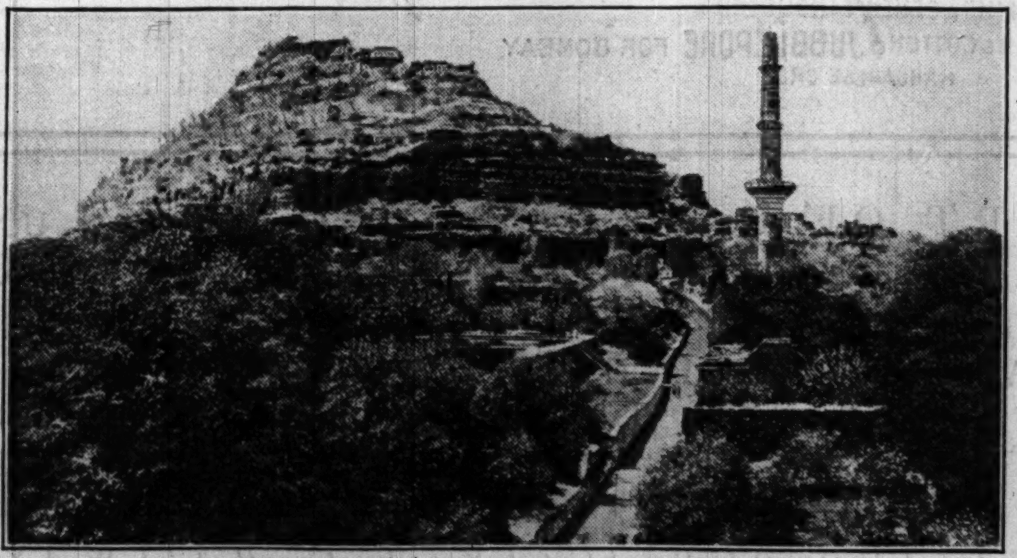
HYDERABAD, the fourth city in the Indian Empire, is on a through route between BOMBAY and MADRAS



CHAR MINAR: HYDERABAD

THROUGH Services between HYDERABAD and BANGALORE for MYSORE.

The shortest, cheapest and quickest route from MADRAS to DELHI and from the North is *via* the NIZAM'S Guaranteed State Railways.



VIEW OF DOWLATABAD FORT FROM OUTER GATE

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